S. C. Educator Asks Education Rights For All

By Associated Negro Press

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Dr. Wil Lou Gray, white, superintendent of Opportunity School, declared here last week that "we can no longer stand by the traditions of the South and think straight. If we are going to have Democracy in this state we must educate the people. The people cannot remain uneducated and stay free."

Miss Gray was guest speaker at the regular meeting of the Columbia Civitan Club, held in Columbia Hotel. Describing Opportunity School as "the most democratic place in the state, whose activities include research on ceremics, nursing and studies about the state," she said:

STARTLING REVELATION

"Only six percent of South Carolina's children who enter the first grade—and I am counting Negroes too—enter college. Out of 120,000 students who entered the first grade in 1932, only 4,000 completed the 11th grade and only 2,000 of that number went on to college. That includes both races."

She pointed out that the state spends $7[illegible] a year per pupil to educate its children, but spends $482 a year per prisoner to keep prisoners in the penitentiary.

"We must educate fully both races, for if we are going to have democracy, we must have all the people educated, not just one-half of the population with the other half ignorant and uneducated. We just can't stand by the traditions of the South and think straight."

NAACP Lawyers Request Court To Dismiss Action

Defendants Were

South Carolina School Officials

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—A suit to force school authorities to provide "adequate free bus transportation" for Negro public school pupils in Clarendon county was dismissed here last week by Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring. The dismissal was ordered after plaintiff's counsel made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by attorneys for the defense.

The paintiff in the suit, filed March 17, was Levi Pearson on behalf of his son, James. They were represented by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, Harold Boulware, Columbia, S. C., and Edward R. Dudley. Defendants in the suit were the Clarendon County Board of Education, L. B. McCord, county superintendent of education; commissions of Clarendon County School District 26 and E. G. Stukes, chairman of the board, and Jesse T. Anderson, state superintendent of education.

The suit charged violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution and asked a declaratory judgment against "the policy, custom, usage and practice of establishing and maintaining adequate, free transportation for white children while failing and refusing to provide or maintain free bus transportation for Negro children because of their race or color." In addition, an injunction was sought to prohibit the state from "making a distinction on account of race or color in providing bus transportation."

REPLY TO CHARGE

Replying to the charge, the defendants said laws of the state provide a system of procedure for such matters and that resort should be had to that procedure rather than to the federal court. They denied there was any discrimination by reason of color or race. They also pointed out that James Pearson was enrolled in a school district in which he did not live, and without approval of the district commissioners involved.

On the discrimination count, they said that a considerable number of white students attending Clarendon county schools did not have access to free bus transportation.

School Bus Suit Filed Against Clarendon Co.

A suit to force Clarenden county to provide bus transportation for colored as well as white children was filed in U. S. District Court here Wednesday.

Attorney Harold R. Bouleware, state NAACP counsel, filed the action in behalf of James Pearson, a minor, naming Levi Pearson (his father) as next friend. The complaint alleges that by providing bus transportation for whites and none for Negroes, the Clarendon county school board and trustees, as well as the state department of education, are violating the fourteenth Amendment. It sought a permanent injunction and declaratory judgment against the county.

Named as defendants were the County Board of Education for Clarendon County, L. B. McCord, Clarendon county superintendent of education, E. G. Stukes, chairman of the District Commissioners, School District No. 20, Clarendon county and, Jesse T. Anderson, state superintendent of education.

LONG EXPECTED

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said the action was the first in what may develop into being a series to force counties to provide equal transportation facilities for Negro children. Last year, he pointed out, the state spent $2,200,000 to transport white children and but $64,000 on Negroes.

The action has been anticipated for sometime and has the backing of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association which meets here next week, the NAACP and other organizations interested in educational improvements in South Carolina.

School Bus Suit Filed In Columbia

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The first of what may develop into a series of suits for equal student transportation facilities was filed in U. S. District Court here Wednesday.

The suit is brought against Clarendon county for failing to provide bus transportation for colored students. It was filed in behalf of James Pearson, a minor, by Harold R. Bouleware, state NAACP counsel. Levi Pearson, the minor's father, was named as next friend.

The action declares that, by providing bus transportation for whites and none for Negroes, the Clarendon county school board and trustees, as well as the state department of education, are violating the 14th Amendment. It seeks a permanent injunction and declaratory judgement against the county.

Defendants named are the board of education for Clarendon county, L. B. McCord, Clarendon county superintendent of education, E. G. Stukes, chairman of the district commissioners, school district No. 20, and Jesse T. Anderson, state superintendent of education.

The action has been anticipated for some time, James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said. It has the backing of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, which was to meet here recently. The NAACP and other organizations interested in educational advancement support it.

Mr. Hinton pointed out that last year the state spent $2,200,000 to transport white students, but only $64,000 for Negroes.

Opportunities For Education Of Negroes In State Is Apace With Those For White Pupils

Improvements Have Reached From First Grade To Nashville's A. & I. Which Is The Colored Students' U. T.

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—Educational opportunities for negroes in Tennessee have been increased apace with those for white students, according to leaders in the field of education.

The improvements of recent yars have been distributed from the first grade on through A. & I. State College in Nashville, which is to negro students what the University of Tennessee is to white students.

Emphasizing the expansions at the negro college are the records of state expenditures there. For the school years 1941-42 and 1942-43, the state appropriation was $110,000 per year. For the next two years it was $120,000 a year.

In 1945-46 and 1946-47, the appropriation was more than doubled. For each year it was $285,833.

Sales Tax Does It

With the passage of the sales tax in 1947, and the greatly expanded program of public education, a much greater share of state funds was allocated to the negro college.

For the school years 1947-48 and 1948-49, A. & I. State College was allocated an annual total of $542,500 a year in appropriations and expendable receipts.

This is only a part of the story of advances made at the negro college, and the record there is matched by the improvements in negro elementary and high schools.

The great building program and the acquisition of school buses made possible and financed by the sales tax applies equally to negro schools and white schools. The sales tax funds for this purpose—almost $15,000,000 last year—are distributed to the 95 counties and the county boards of education decide where they are to be spent.

Reports received by the State Department of Education show that much of this money is being spent by the counties for new and improved facilities for negroes. Within the next few years if the sales tax flow continues, public schools and transportation facilities for both negroes and whites will attain standards equivalent to expert recommendations.

There is an undisputed maxim that schools can be no better than their teachers, and in this respect significant advances have been made in the field of negro education.

One of the first actions taken by the State Board of Education after the inauguration of Governor McCord and the appointment of Burgin E. Dossett as Commissioner of Education and chairman of the Board was the elimination of the A and B classifications for teachers.

"I di scovered ," Commissioner Dossett explained, "that Class B was used largely for the negro teachers."

More Negro Teachers

He further explained that the inferior classification caused the negro teachers to receive smaller salaries regardless of their experience and training.

Shortly after the passage of the General Education Act of 1947, which came in the wake of the sales tax, the State Board of Education adopted what was known as "the single salary schedule" which further implemented the impartiality between the salaries of negro and white teachers.

During the past school year, according to Dr. A. D. Holt, president of the Tennessee Education Association, negro teachers in many counties of the state were paid better salaries than white teachers.

Dr. Holt explained that this was because there is a greater percentage of adequately trained and experienced negro teachers.

"The state salary schedule is a bracket arrangement which grants graduated increases for training and experience," he said. "Negro teachers in some instances are better qualified and therefore receive better salaries."

Commissioner Dossett, pointing to other advances in negro education, mentioned that the various new features of the General Education Act also apply to negroes. These include vocational education, training for home-bound children, and several others.

The state's new public education law has been hailed by educators in other states as a remarkable advancement.

In the field of higher education for negroes, Tennessee is in a unique position as compared to to other Southern states. This is because of the location in Nashville of Meharry Medical College for negroes, the only negro medical school in the South and one of the two in the Nation.

On Par With U. T.

Meharry has a Class A rating from the American Medical Association and generally is regarded as equal to most of the medical schools in the Nation.

By a contractual arrangement with the trustees of Meharry, Tennessee sends negro students seeking to study medicine, dntistry and nursing to that institution. Tuitions of th students are paid by the state in a degree comparable o the benefits received by white students attending the medical units of the University of Tennessee at Memphis.

A part of the contract with Meharry reads:

"Meharry Medical College further agrees that students attending said institution under the erms of this contract will not be charged fees of any character in excess of the fees required of white students at the University of Tennessee."

The State Department of Education has similar agreements with colleges in other parts of the Nation for serving negro students who

Tennessee

MEXICAN SEGREGATION LICKED IN TEXAS SCHOOLS

DALLAS, TEX.—(G)—In a recent ruling of United States District Court Judge Ben Rice the segregation of Mexican-American children beyond the first grade in Texas schools has been outlawed.

It was held by the Court that first graders could receive separate instructions while learning the English language, but upon completion of that year they were not to be segregated.

FEDERAL JUDGE ORDERS HEARNE "EQUAL FACILITIES" BY OPENING

NAACP Case Puts Texas District School Board in Tight Spot

MARSHALL REPRESENTING NAACP

WACO, Tex. — (ANP) — In a surprise decision made after a "conference" with attorneys, Federal Judge Ben H. Rice declared that the Hearne independ school district must provide equal facilities for Negro children by the time school opens.

In making this ruling the judge said that the school must be equal in physical plant, library facilities for Negro children by the time school opens.

This decision was made in the Hearne case in which C. G. Jennings, Negro truck driver, is asking that his daughter, Doris Fay Jennings, 14, either attend the white high school in Hearne or be given equal facilities at the colored school.

The judge gave his opinion after a talk with attorneys for the defense, but without the concurrence of the NAACP attorneys handling the Jennings side, Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham of Dallas.

Judge Rice quoted the 14th amendment of the U. S. constitution and the "equal but separate" segregation statutes of Texas in his judgement.

Marshall said:

"Our petition prayed the court to enjoin the Hearne independent school district from further discriminating against the Negroes of Hearne.

"We insist upon taking no cognizance of the segregation laws of Texas since we consider them to be unconstitutional, and we made this position plain to the court."

The Hearne district is reported to have had 666 colored and 742 white students last year.

What the NAACP attorneys plan to do after the opening of schools is still undecided.

Texas

What Price Segregation!

$42,076,603 Jim-Crow School Bill Faces Texas

(Special to The Courier)

AUSTIN, Tex.—Desperate but determined to maintain the State's jim-crow educational system if the courts will sustain the "separate but equal" theory of segregation of the races, the State of Texas may have to spend $42,076,603 in the next two years in orders to retain the system. The sum is three times the present expense for separate maintenance of schools.

This was brought about by the NAACP's all-out fight against segregated schools in Texas, beginning with the Heman Marion Sweatt case.

Sweatt, a Negro letter carrier of Houston, is seeking to enter the University of Texas Law School. A decision in his case is expected in the fall from the Texas Supreme Court.

HEARNE RULING MADE

The NAACP earlier this month sought, in the Federal Court 'at Waco, to have a 14-year-old Negro girl high school student admitted to the white high school at Hearne, Tex.

Although Federal District Judge Ben H. Rice Jr., ended the case with a declaratory judgment that the State law provides for "equal but separate" schools for white and Negro students, the whites anticipate another move by the NAACP to break down the "tradition" of segregation based solely on race or color.

The recently created Texas State University for Negroes at Houston, has asked for $10,603,865 for the 1949 to 1951 biennium and Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College wants $1,936,738.

GILMER-AIKEN PLAN

The Gilmer-Aiken Committee's formula for a public school program would total $29,136,000 for 229,043 Negro children.

Texas officials state that in the last two years Negro education has cost approximately $16,204,045. The sum includes $4,815,986 for higher education and $11,388,059 for public schools.

Texas State University, set up by the fiftieth Legislature in early 1947 to circumvent the Sweatt case, plans a $7,500,000 building program. It will require buildings for a library, science hall, two dormitories, law school, medical school and other improvements to be equal to the white University of Texas.

The school to the present time has cost the State $3,375,000. A $10,000,000 budget request for the next biennium was heard by the Board of Control, Sept. 7.

Survey Report Asks New Schools

Kansas City, Mo.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — A survey committee has recommended sweeping changes in the school system of Albemarle county, Va., to cut down inefficient one-room schools. It recommended also a joint city-county five-year Negro high school which will cost about $1,000,000.

Survey plans also call for five Negro elementary school centers in a program to improve the facilities and educational opportunities of Negro pupils below the high school level.

Albemarle operated 49 schools last term including 20 one-room buildings. Four of these were for white and 16 for Negroes. An additional two other white and five Negro schools used only one room, due to insufficient number of pupils. Three Negro one-room schools will be closed next term.

The county's original investment in school buildings was $490,490 for 22 white schools of which seven are combination high and elementary buildings. Investment in the 27 Negro schools including two combination and elementary, was only $43,600.

Virginia Parents Test U.S. Writ Against School

By SAUL MILLER
Special to the STAR

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12—The South's "separate but equal" social pattern received a resounding jolt last week when a rural Negro group in Tidewater, Va., challenged a white school board to back up the phrase with action.

Acting on the basis of a federal court injunction which had directed the school board to equalize its notoriously unequal facilities, the Negroes refused to register their children at the King George Training School. They claimed that the school board had not complied with the order calling for correction of unequal conditions at the school before the fall term opened last Wednesday.

Spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia Teachers Association (Negro), they formed into a parents-teachers association, inspected the supposedly improved facilities and found them lacking.

Court Action Likely

They refused to register their children, and from all indications, they will take their case back to court and ask for a contempt order citing the school board for its alleged failure to provide segregated equality of facilities.

In an effort to strengthen the contempt charge, the group's attorneys, headed by Oliver W. Hill—who was installed this week as Richmond's first Negro councilman in 50 years—attempted to register the Negro children at the all-white King George High School. They were refused, in accordance with Virginia school segregation laws, and Gov. William M. Tuck called their attempt an "unfortunate agitation of the racial issue."

Wednesday's action and the promise of more to come is the result of long years of criticism by the Negro community—and some liberal white spokesmen, that "segregated but equal" was really a farce as far as the southern school system was concerned.

Negro spokesmen had tried for years to have the white school boards equalize facilities without success. Last year the groups finally went to the courts.

In Surry County—a typical case—Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled:

"The defendants . . . are perpetually enjoined and restrained from discriminating against plaintiffs and any other Negro school children on account of his race or color . . . in providing and maintaining school facilities, including buildings, equipment, bus transportation, libraries and qualified instructional and janitorial personnel, and from paying Negro school teachers . . . less salaries on account of their race and color than that paid to white teachers and janitors similarly situated."

Ordered to Comply

On July 30, Hutcheson entered final orders in the case—that the school boards involved must comply by the opening of the fall term.

The inspection held this week was delayed to determine whether this order had been enforced.

The group took a particularly dim view of 2000 odd volumes recently added to supplement the Negro school's library. Among others it found the following volumes:

Report of librarian of Congress, 1905; "Kladderadatsch," 1874, apparently a book of rhymed verse published in Berlin and printed entirely in German,—the school has no courses in foreign languages; 1925 yearbook of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," a paper-backed novel; "Technical Journal of the Bell Telephone System," dated October, 1937; and others of a similar nature.

The school enrolls about 380 students, of whom 86 are in the high school classification. There are 13 teachers.

Our Public School Crisis: II

Editorial

Jeffersonian Guide

IN VIEW of the steps that had to be taken last week in Gloucester and King George counties (Va.) in order to clear matters for further court action, a statement by Governor Tuck was in order. The governor called for "tolerance and patience, not only with our officials, but with each other." That much was apropos. There were other parts of Governor Tuck's statement, however, that were not so good, and which showed a lack of both tolerance and understanding of the problem, on the part of the governor.

He indulged in a masterpiece of understatement when he said:

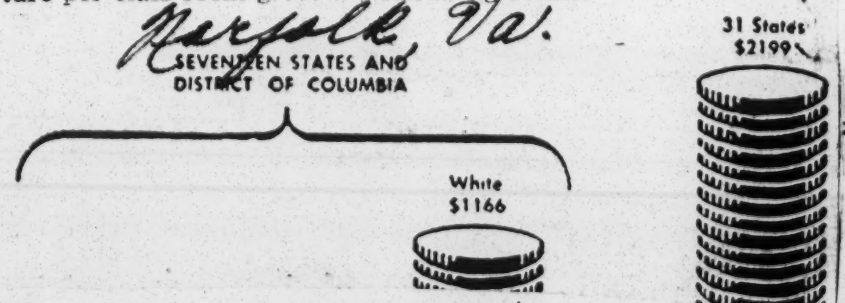
> We recognize that the facilities are unequal in many instances.

The facilities are unequal, period. There is no place in the state of Virginia—no city, no town, no county—in which equal or actually comparable facilities are provided for white and colored, except in the matter of the educational qualifications of the teachers. In many places the training and experience of the Negro teachers equal the whites. There is where equality of facilities ends. Where the physical facilities come close to "comparable" the full courses are limited or omitted, in some instances, in the Negro schools.

The very expenditures, as per the record, for school houses, class room or laboratory equipment, transportation, teachers' salaries and other factors entering into public school instruction prove that the disparity is wide and deep and despairing, as between white and Negro.

Virginia is one of seventeen southern and border states (including the District of Columbia) which have separate schools for the races. A comparison of the average (median) expenditure per class room gives the following result:

Norfolk, Va.



To the right is shown the average (median) expenditure per classroom in the thirty-one states which do not have separate schools. The figures speak for themselves. Governor Tuck is temporizing with and defending a bad condition when he says inequalities exist "in many instances." He is doing likewise when he makes the following assertions:

> Marked progress has already been made toward their solution. (The school problems).
>
> An expanded program of public buildings at this time would only serve to complicate and make worse an already bad situation. This problem is common to both races.

Progress made has been relative and has served to widen the gap between per capita expenditures for white and Negro. It is not enough to raise the per capita expenditures for whites $10 and Negro $2.00.

The following graph shows the value of school property per pupil enrolled in the seventeen states maintaining double-

standard school systems:

It will be seen that in 1945 the value of white school property per pupil enrolled was 430 per cent higher than the value of Negro school property.

Likewise, the amount spent per pupil in elementary schools was, in 1945, $11.14 less per Negro pupil than the amount spent on white pupils fifteen years earlier, in 1930.

In 1945 the per capita cost per white pupil was $73.67, per Negro pupil $32.46, just $41.21 difference.

Construction is costly, of course. But when a white school is needed it is built. It is the Negro schools that wait. In Princess Anne county this summer a $450,000 bond issue to improve white schools was voted and a $250,000 issue to provide a Negro school was defeated.

That the problem is common to both races, is true. The children are not adequately provided for. But the pro-

visions made for colored children are, in many cases, less than decent, to say nothing of being less than adequate.

Governor Tuck was in error again in including in his statement a reference to the "Civil Rights issue sponsored by President Truman."

That question has nothing to do with efforts to improve Negro public school facilities in Virginia. This effort started fifteen years before President Truman entered national politics. The reference by Governor Tuck certainly does not coincide with his plea for tolerance and patience. It is intolerant in itself.

The governor stated: "I sincerely trust that all parties concerned will recognize their responsibility as citizens." We hope the governor of Virginia will also recognize his responsibility as chief executive of the state.

So far, Governor Tuck has not made a statesmanlike contribution to Virginia's public education dilemma. For the most part he put aside a constructive program for the public schools initiated by his predecessor, Mr. Darden, and inherited by him. He has not encouraged progressive efforts to enable the people to come to grips with the problem at its core.

Our governor included in his statement the remark that "Virginians have not been accustomed to the type of colored leadership recently displayed and which has come to the surface." Mr. Tuck probably has reference to the rather aggressive procedures required in the process of litigation in the federal courts to get done through that medium what the state has refused to do in response to pleas, persuasion, petition, prayers and politeness.

The governor, and other important people in Virginia should bear in mind that if the present "leadership" is too aggressive, it is in the lead because the more conservative Negro leadership failed to accomplish much for the people.

This is not the fault of the more conservative Negro leadership. These men and women got nowhere with Governor Tuck, with the past two or three General Assemblies, and their predecessors. They tried hard enough. Conservative Negro leadership fails for lack of support on the part of white people in political and social control in the South. That is the unvarnished truth.

As to the current leadership, it cannot be said of it that it is not pursuing its course along lines laid down in the constitution. Their methods may at times, seem "shocking," as the governor says. That is more because they are unexpected, rather than because they are not in the traditional American way of achieving the people's rights.

Virginia Duality

There is a frantic scurrying of school authorities in various parts of Virginia to bring Negro educational facilities up to the level prevailing in white schools. Three counties—King George, Gloucester and Surry—are under court orders to equalize their separate schools and a fourth, Chesterfield County, has been directed to wipe out the differentials in salary between white and Negro teachers. The precedent which these court orders establish has caused other localities to scrutinize their own systems. For example, Arlington County, where a similar suit is pending, is refurbishing its Hoffman-Boston High School for Negroes in an effort to obtain accreditation. Officials there admit, however, that Negro facilities will remain below white standards because of a lack of classroom space.

There is much reason to feel encouraged by the attempts to wipe out the grosser instances of discrimination in education that prevail widely in Virginia and other parts of the South. Certainly Negro students should benefit from more libraries and gymnasiums and generally expanded physical plants. Even more important is the equalization of teachers' salaries as between the races. It is along these lines, perhaps, that progress first must be made, and the ground prepared for any consideration of the abolition of educational duality as recommended by the Wilson committee set up by the President.

This duality of educational instruction is bound to come to the fore as the result of the extra cost involved in equality of instruction. The problem is already felt in Virginia of the cost of maintaining duplicate facilities in a State which can ill afford it. In Arlington the custom has been for the county to pay tuition of Negro students attending Washington high schools. As a result the Hoffman-Boston School last year had only 23 students and one graduate. This year the county will pay tuition only for seniors, and the Hoffman-Boston enrollment may be expected to increase. But the county will be put to great expense to maintain the duality of instruction. The burden is considerably heavier in counties such as Surry, which is contending with a declining population.

It may be that the very financial load of duality ultimately will be the point that convinces Virginians of its futility where other arguments fail. We say ultimately because such a change can be achieved only by a change in the prevailing mores, yet Virginians cannot remain forever insensitive to the fact that in the present duplicate schools they are paying heavily for the duplication.

Another Chapter Written in Negro School Dispute

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 27 (AP)—Another chapter in the King George County school case was written today with the disclosure that a group of Negro residents had passed a resolution disclaiming a petition prepared for the signatures of Negro residents.

With this development, it was disclosed for the first time that the petition—designed to have the Negroes repudiate the attorneys supposed to be representing them in the school fight in return for a special election to decide whether the county would float a $150,000 bond issue and build a new Negro school—had received no signatures.

This seemingly capped the case until October 22, when the county school board and Superintendent T. Benton Gayle are to appear in Federal District Court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for alleged failure to equalize Negro and white high schools as ordered by the court in July.

The resolution instructed Joseph E. Toliver, secretary of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Negro high school, to "return the said petition unsigned from whence it came together with a copy of this resolution."

The resolution was taken to the commonwealth's attorney, Horace Morrison, who released it this morning. The paper was approved on Septmeber 22 at a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association and "interested citizens." The commonwealth's attorney said he didn't know where the meeting was held.

School Equaliza

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 6 (AP).—A school equalization trial is scheduled to begin in Federal District Court here October 13.

More than a dozen parents of Negro children of Pulaski County have charged that Pulaski County school authorities are not meeting their constitutional responsibilities to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes. Named by the plaintiffs are Superintendent Frank J. Critzer, and members of the Pulaski County school board.

Charges advanced are that Negroes of high school age have no high school in Pulaski County and are sent to a Negro high school in Montgomery County. This, the Negro parents charge, is only "token compliance" with the law. They contend their children must travel 50 to 75 miles a day in an overcrowded school bus to Cambria's Negro high school, while a white school is in Pulaski County.

A motion of school authorities to dismiss the suit has been overruled. The defendants said the Negro parents failed to show there was money available to build the facilities they ask. School authorities have ben ordered to bring into court the minutes of all school board meetings since 1945, together with all other school records.

In similiar cases, school officials in both King George and Gloucester Counties have been directed to appear in Richmond on October 22 before Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

(The officials of both counties have been directed to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for alleged failure to equalize fully their Negro and white school facilities.

(Surry County, also involved in a facilities case, recently submitted its proposals to equalize facilities, under a consent decree. All the cases, including Pulaski County, are being directed by the same group of Negro leaders.—Editor's note.

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al price.

At the same time, Superintendent C. K. Holsinger pointed out that the school building program in the county is "stalemated" until a Supreme Court decision is reached on whether the State Literary Fund for school construction may obtain additional funds from the retirement fund.

Construction of four new

Henrico County Promises Equal School Facilities

By NNPA News Service

RICHMOND, Va.—The Henrico County School board will continue its efforts toward "the full equalization of educational opportunities to all citizens in the county," the board decided at a meeting last Friday.

Pointing out that Henrico county was one of the first in the State to equalize salaries of

Court Orders Va. County To Paint, Repair Negro School

ASHLAND, Va.—(ANP)— Paint and repair the Negro school in Ashland, Circuit Court Judge Leon M. Basile ordered the Hanover County School board last week. The order came when he called the board, the board of supervisors and School Supt. B. F. Walton for a special appearance.

In order "to preserve this county property from destruction," the judge said, "the board should proceed to make the necessary repairs and paint the building."

The summons to county officials was issued, the judge said, "for the purpose of considering urgent business."

Walton said that he would try and finance the school repairs by a bond issue. Recently a petition for a bond issue of $300,000 for a consolidated Negro high school and $1,500,000 for the school improvement program failed to get the required 1,000 signatures, to bring it to a vote.

Negro and white children have been set aside by both the national NAACP office and the state conference here, it was revealed last week.

The NAACP has been ready for months to go into the courts to force a showdown on the nasty situation in the county, but hesitant Negro leaders in Princess Ann have continued to look to the school board, the supervisors and the efforts at two referendums on bond issues which were defeated in both instances.

A spokesman for the NAACP state conference said last week that victory is practically assured once the school equalization issue is carried to court in view of recent Federal court decisions on similar cases in which equal school facilities for the two races were ordered by the court.

THE VOTING

An official canvas on the bond issue of $250,000 for a new Negro high school in Princess Anne county, Va., shows that 357 county residents voted on Tuesday, June 29, against the proposal ind 331 in favor of it.

Both of the bond issues voted on by Magisterial districts for improvements of white elementary schools were supported by the residents of those districts.

Various Negro groups in Princess Anne county including the county NAACP branch will hold a meeting soon to map plans for legal action against the county, it was announced here July 3. One big question is the availability of some person or persons to institute the suit demanding equal school facilities.

Roanoke Dentist On School Board

ROANOKE, Va. — (ANP)—Roanoke became the second Virginia city with an elected Negro official when Dr. Harry T. Penn, local dentist, was voted a member of the city's six-man school board last month.

He will take office Sept. 1 and serve for four years. He is the first Negro to have served on the city's school board since Reconstruction days.

Plan Suit To Equalize Va. Schools

NAACP Ready To Force Showdown

RICHMOND—(ANP)—Funds for a suit to compel Princess Ann county to equalize educational facilities for

Dr. Penn Named To School Board

Dentist Becomes First to Get Post in Roanoke

ROANOKE, Va. — Dr. Harry T. Penn, prominent dentist and civic leader, on June 28, was appointed to the Roanoke City School Board for a four-year term.

The first member of his race so appointed in Roanoke, Dr. Penn will assume his duties Sept. 1. He replaces the Rev. C. F. Dunning, a white minister whose term expires in September.

The board is composed of six members and has full authority in conduct of school affairs in the city

Negro School Facilities Improved In Arlington

Standards Still Below Other Units, However, Asserts Board Chairman

Arlington County School Board said yesterday its Negro school facilities this year will be better than last, although still not up to white standards.

The board's statement came as schools in two Virginia counties—Gloucester and King George—prepared to open under Federal Court orders they provide equal facilities for both races.

Arlington County itself is awaiting outcome of a court suit similar to the ones which provoked the Gloucester and King George orders.

The Arlington suit was brought on behalf of 16-year-old Constance Carter, who charged she could not obtain courses available at Washington-Lee High School at the county's Negro Hoffman-Boston School. The suit is now awaiting hearing in Federal District Court in Alexandria.

Bond Issue Urged

The statement yesterday quoted Board Chairman Barnard Joy as saying the board "is making a sincere effort to provide equal facilities for Negro and white students," but that it is hampered by lack of space in the form of buildings and classrooms.

The facilities for Negroes, Joy was quoted as saying, will be better than they are at present if Arlington County voters approve a proposed school bond issue at a referendum in November.

The proposed bond issue was called "the only solution" to the problem.

The bond issue probably would be around four million dollars although the exact amount and the exact use to which the money would be put have not been definitely determined. A public hearing on the proposal will be held at 8 p. m. September 14 at Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, 816 S. Fillmore st., in Arlington.

Negro School Not Accredited

The county's Hoffman-Boston High School for Negroes has never been accredited. Last year it had a student body of 23 and only one graduate. Most of Arlington Negro students went to Washington high schools where the county paid their tuitions.

The eight-classroom Hoffman-Boston building houses all Negro high and junior high school students in the county as well as some elementary grade children. It has no gymnasium, and until this year no adequate library.

Joy, however, said he hoped the school will be on the accredited list this year.

He listed the following steps taken to provide more equal education at Hoffman-Boston:

1. Hiring of a full-time music supervisor, gym teacher and librarian and a new home economics teacher who holds a master of arts degree;

1. New equipment in the home economics room and library, auditorium redecorated, heating system improved, lockers ordered for students; and

3. Letting of a contract to put up a temporary two-classroom addition to house overflow students.

The board also has stopped tuition payments at high schools out of the county for all except those who will be seniors this year. The purpose of this move, said Joy, was to make the school's high school enrollment large enough to give courses not now taught for lack of a sufficient number of students.

Anti-Jim Crow Fight Pushed As Virginia Legislature Convenes

RICHMOND — (ANP) — As the Virginia General Assembly convened here Jan. 14, the N. A. A. C. P. Conference of Virginia, the Virginia Teachers association and other civic organizations were prepared to ask for an end of segregation of the races on public conveyances and in public schools and libraries.

The Virginia NAACP has in court already suits against four local school boards over the inequalities in education for Negroes and whites. The defendants are the school boards of King George, Pulaski, Surry and Gloucester counties.

The NAACP intends to make the cost of maintaining equal dual systems for the two races so high in the south that its abandoment will be the only sensible thing to do. It was reported here last week that the Princess Anne county school case had also been referred to the NAACP.

The NAACP and the teachers will press for a substantial improvement in the status of Negro education in the state and the campaign for the equalization of salaries for white and Negro teachers will require more funds for public education.

It is likely that Negroes request legislation abolishing the segregation of the races on public conveyances. The NAACP is definitely launching a statewide movement against every type of jim crowism in public travel.

Dual School System Hit

Richmond, Va., Sept. 11 (AP).— The Progressive Party of Virginia today called for the abolition of "Virginia's wasteful dual school system" and urged liberals to support Negro leaders in their fight for equal school facilities.

Additions Rejected By Probers

Pupils Advised Not to Register

By BILL FOSTER

An inspection group representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Teachers' Association and attorneys for 30 pupils of the King George Training School for Negroes turned thumbs down today on improvements made at the school during the past few weeks.

The School Board of King George County is under a perpetual enjoinder of the Federal District Court in Richmond to equalize educational facilities for Negro school children under its care.

After a two-hour inspection of classrooms, buildings and grounds today, the group described recent improvements in the school as "wholly inadequate." This was the first reaction to reported additions and improvements which School Superintendent T. Benton Gale had said would bring the school into compliance with the court order.

told their clients not to register at the all-white King George High School near-by. If this effort is not successful tomorrow, the attorneys are believed prepared to ask the District Court to cite the King George School Board for contempt for its alleged failure to provide segregated equality of facilities.

ADVISED NOT TO REGISTER

The two attorneys, Martin A. Martin and Robinson would attempt to register the Negro chil-

GROUP TAKES DIM VIEW

In addition to Martin and Robinson, the inspection group today was composed of J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers' Association, and W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP. The group took a particularly dim view of 2,000-odd volumes recently added to the training school library to supplement its existing stock of books. It noted such volumes:

1. Report of librarian of Congress, 1905.

2. "Kladderadatsch," 1874 (apparently a book of rhymed verse, published in Berlin, printed entirely in German. The training school has no courses in foreign language).

3. 1925 yearbook of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

4. "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," a paper-backed novel.

5. "Technical Journal of the Bell Telephone System," dated October, 1937.

6. "The Rollo Code of Morals, or The Rules of Duty for Children," by Jacob Abbot, author of the "Rollo books," the "Little Philosopher" and others, published in 1841.

7. "Drei Wochen In Deutschland," apparently a German texabook.

GAS RANGE ADDED

The inspection group also noted new additions to the school laboratory included a two-burner gas range, not yet attached to a gas pipe, a half dozen bottles of acid and other chemicals, a miscroscope, approximately two dozen test tubes, pictures of various types of beef cattle and pamphlets on agricultural subjects. The library shelf in the laboratory included more than a score of modern textbooks on biology and chemistry, but the inspection group said this "was only a start in the right direction."

A number of parents of pupils scheduled to register at the training school today had refused to enroll their children until the inspection was completed. J. E. Tolliver, secretary of the Parent-Teacher Association of the training school and other parents, followed the inspection group on its tour of the outdoor toilet facilities, the classrooms and the home economics department of the school.

E. B. Webb, principal of the school, took no part in the inspection but opened all the buildings to the visiting group.

He said the 13 teachers at the school expected an enrollment of approximately 380 students this Fall in classes one throuh 11. Approximately 86 students were expected to enroll for high school courses, about half of them boys and half girls.

"Virginia Duality"

The Washington Post deserves [illegible] *intelli-*

gent white citizenry, and particularly of those colored citizens whose souls as well as their bodies have been emancipated from the frustrations of slavery, for the forthright editorial analysis of the dual school problems arising in Virginia.

For many years colored educators in Virginia have by the many been afraid to publish to the world the terrible conditions of so-called separate but equal schools. Teachers in Virginia are employed for only one year and may be dropped without recourse at the end of a year. It took courage, but here and there colored teachers did go to the courts for equal salaries. Some were fired, but eventually, through National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lawyers, the dictum of equal pay for equal qualifications and work was established. The same principle has more recently been used to secure equal facilities.

Once when I approached a county superintendent appealing for better schools for colored children, his reply was that "we must look after our own (white children) first," and "Negroes pay less taxes and should not expect as much public service." Of course Negro children are citizens, and in paying rent, working for wages and buying the necessities of life they pay as much in taxes as the white low-income group.

Once I asked the principal of the Huntington High School, a new building, in Norfolk, why it was that in building no provision was made for play space, for a gymnasium, etc. His reply was, "The white director of health and physical education for the city has said that since Negroes are so largely tubercular, what they need is rest and not further activity."

Too many colored principals in the South have been afraid to ask for more than enough to provide for the mere rudiments of education, while at the same time the neighboring schools for white children have gymnasia, playgrounds, instructors and opportunities for skilled trades and business instruction.

E. B. HENDERSON.

Falls Church, Va.

Negroes Ask Admission To Schools For Whites

Requests Denied; Segregation Laws Held as Reason

By Matthews Griffith

Negro students applied for admission to white schools in Gloucester and King George Counties yesterday after attorneys declared the counties had failed to provide the equal school facilities ordered by the Federal District Court in Richmond.

Admission was denied, as was anticipated, by school authorities who said acceptance would be in violation of Virginia's racial segregation laws.

The students returned to the Negro schools, just as quietly as they had arrived, and the attorneys indicated they will go back to the Federal court with a request that the two school boards and superintendents be held in contempt of court for their alleged failure to comply with the order for equal school facilities and educational opportunities for whites and Negroes.

Moves as Protection

Yesterday's moves were ordered by the attorneys as a protection for their clients should the court inquire whether the Negro students had made any effort to utilize the more adequate facilities provided at the white schools.

In Gloucester, Attorneys Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, both of Richmond, were surprised when H. L. Secord, principal of Botetourt High School, asked for the name, age, grade and address of each of the 29 students.

Provided with this information, Secord declared:

"I'm very glad to have them register but I can't accept them in classes due to the State segregation law."

Robinson inquired:

"Because they're Negroes?"

Declines to Answer

The principal declined to answer, but he offered the personal suggestion that the students "go to their school."

Hill then informed Stanley T. Gray, chairman of the Gloucester County school board, who was at the white school, of the desire to "offer these children for registration."

Gray likewise answered "we must refuse to admit them because of the segregation law."

The attorneys were unable to get in touch with J. Walter Kenney, county school superintendent, who was on an opening-day tour of other county schools.

At King George High School, Attorney Martin A. Martin, also of Richmond, and his group of 12 Negro students were met at the school door by County Superintendent of Schools T. Benton Gayle and William L. Smith, Jr., principal of the school.

Martin and W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who accompanied the attorney, were invited to the principal's office.

There Gayle declared the Negro leaders were asking him to violate his oath of office by acting contrary to the Virginia constitution and laws.

Martin's response was that, where there is conflict, the Constitution and laws of the United States are supreme to those of the State. He then recalled the Federal District Court's order in the case, but Gayle held fast to his stand on the State laws.

Both moves yesterday at the white schools followed detailed inspections of the comparable Negro school in each of the two counties.

"Inadequate" Facilities

An inspecting party headed by Martin, on Wednesday, had found facilities at the King George Training School to be "wholly inadequate." Students were advised not to register at the Negro school but to wait until yesterday's scheduled registration at the white school.

Gayle was quoted yesterday as having said he agreed with the "wholly inadequate" findings, but added "we've done all we could in the short time we had."

Yesterday, after meeting the denial at the white school, the 12 students returned to the Negro school and were enrolled there. "We want them to get some education, even an inferior one," Martin declared.

Group Listed

At the Gloucester County Training School, yesterday's inspection was made by Hill, Robinson, J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers' Association, and William H. Carter, president of the Negro school's parent-teacher organization. Carter, a native of Gloucester, has retired to an estate there after serving as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute.

A number of school patrons also were on hand, as was the case in King George, and J. S. Carrington, of South Boston, a board member of the State NAACP organization, took part.

After the inspection there was unanimous agreement with Hill's statement that "no substantial improvements" have been made since the issuance of the court order several months ago.

The plant of the Gloucester County Training School is made up of a number of frame buildings, each with a covering of bricklike appearance. Buildings include those used for high school, elementary grades, science study, home economics and shop work.

Conditions Noted

The group noted a number of conditions which, it was maintained, make the plant inferior to Botetourt High School. Contrast was drawn especially between the "fire trap" stoves and exposed stove pipes in the elementary building, the space heaters in the high school building and the central heating of the Botetourt plant.

Painting of much of the woodwork, some new flooring in vestibules, repairs to windows and shades, and a new electric stove and refrigerator in the home economics department were listed as the major improvements noted yesterday.

Electric lights also had been installed in an additional building, a quantity of laboratory glassware had been received in the science building and running water had been installed there, it was pointed out.

Equipment Criticized

Carter was especially critical of "new equipment" in the workshop. He pointed to "old tables and discarded motors," and declared they were sent there when the white school "got modern, new stuff with safety devices and everything."

Following the tour, 18 elementary school students and 11 high school students who had not registered for the new year were selected for the five-mile trip to Gloucester, and the white school.

Following their conferences with Principal Secord and Board Chairman Gray, Attorneys Robinson and Hill issued a joint statement in which they declared the attempted registration was made in an effort to protect the rights of their clients.

"We inend to pursue our remedies to the fullest extent until our clients receive the oppertunities and facilities they are entitled to under the Constitution," the lawyers said.

Kenney Reports

Reached at his office later in the afternoon, Superintendent Kenney declared, in regard to the Negro school, that the grammar grades building had been wired, orders placed for 1,000 new books, "sufficient laboratory supplies and equipment" are being obtained, the interiors of all buildings have been repaired and painted, window

Gray earlier had declared that the salaries of white and Negro teachers have now been equalized in the county.

Plans have been drawn for a central white high school and a central Negro high school, Kenney recalled. He pointed out that petitions asking the Circuit Court judge to order a bond issue election to finance the program now are being circulated.

It was on April 8 that Judge Sterling Hutcheson entered a memorandum opinion in Federal District Court here finding racial "discrimination" evident in the schools of King George, Gloucester and Chesterfield Counties.

The ruling followed by less than two weeks the entry of a final judgment ordering the Surry glasses replaced, that the home economics department had been redecorated and refurnished with new equipment, new student desks placed "where needed," water added in the science laboratory, and that the water system was "in fine shape" after a complete overhauling.

"The same courses of study that are offered at Botetourt and at Achilles," the other white high school in the county, "are provided for Negroes," Superintendent Kenney added. Board Chairman Gray urged the County school board to wipe out discriminations by equalizing teacher salaries and bringing Negro school facilities to a par with the white schools.

The final order in the King George - Gloucester - Chesterfield case, entered on July 29, required Chesterfield to equalize pay scales of Negro and white teachers. The school board did this last month, but also voted to appeal the ruling of Judge Hutcheson.

Surry County, which has taken steps toward equalization, school officials have announced, must report its progress to Judge Hutcheson on September 15. The court order had the effect of an "immediate directive," however, in regard to Goucester and King George.

Virginia Judge Orders Equal School Facilities for Negroes

RICHMOND, Va., March 31 (CNS) —Surry County today faced an overhaul of its school system after Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson ordered establishment of equal facilities for Negro and white students.

In a decision unprecedented in Virginia, the pudge ruled on the first of four anti-discrimination suits before the court. Others involve King George, Chesterfield and Gloucester Counties.

Hutcheson directed the Surry County school board to begin immediately to equalize school facilities for white and Negro students and level salaries of white and Negro teachers.

The court injunction gave the board until Sept. 15 to report on its progress. It required that at least half the difference between salaries paid white and Negro teachers be eliminated by the opening of the fall term and completely dropped by a year later.

The case grew from a complaint filed last July by Richard Kelly, a Negro pupil, through his grandfather James Bage. The complaint listed five instances of discrimination.

The student charged that the county provides no Negro high school as for whites, that no consolidated schools are furnished Negroes, that bus transportation is inadequate, teacher pay scales are unequal and courses in commerce, science, trades and industries are not offered Negro pupils.

Full Parity Sought For Negro Children

RICHMOND, Va.—(NNPA)— Steps being taken or under consideration looking toward the equalization of education facilities for colored pupils with those of white pupils in Surry County were outlined by the county school board in a report filed last Wednesday in the Federal District Court here.

An order of March 30 by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson found there was discrimination against colored pupils in Surry and directed the school board as expeditiously as possible to provide equal educational facilities for colored pupil.

The board, in an 11-point report, indicated that in some respects equipment now in colored schools is superior to that in white, and made it clear that on all points covered it intends to eliminate inequalities.

The Surry School reported to the court substantially as follows:

(1) All requirements for having the school accredited have been completed and a report submitted to the State Department of Education. If there are other requirements not known, the board will meet them to have "This school fully accredited for the current school year."

(2) Some 2,300 volumes have been moved from the white school consisting of duplicates, antiquated and worn books. The duplicates have been made available to the colored school. The white high school now has 2,800 volumes; the colored school has 2,600, are on on order for delivery this month. This will not only "equalize the books as far as numbers are concerned, but in dollar value the Negro Training School library in Dendron will be greater."

PROGRESS NOTED

Appropriate liberary table and chairs and adequate shelves have been provided for the colored school. school.

(3) Much is to be desired in improving laboratory equipment at both schools and the two laboratories are approximately equal.

(4) Both white and colored high schools have a full-time janitor.

(5) All schools have sanitary lavatories. In the unconsolidated colored schools there are sanitary pit privies which would be eliminated in the proposed consolidation.

(6) There are adequate facilities for heating all schools.

(7) The board has bought a lot 111-by-600 feet, adjoining the colored school at Dendron, and is building a structure 32-by-84 feet to be ready about October 1. It will house two class rooms, The rest of the lot will be used to enlarge the playground.

At the white school, shop tools and equipment were secured primarily through the efforts of the vocational agriculture instructor and interest of local citizens over a period of years, mostly without cost to the county. Pupils built work benches, cabinets and fixtures, poured concrete floor, built and painted all cabinets, built two electric grinders. Both schools have ample small hand tools.

"The board expects to and will provide adequate equipment for the Negro training school for instruction in vocational agriculture and shop work for the current school year," the summary said.

The State Department of Education survey report on Surry schools pointed to a 36.3 per cent population decrease over a 30-year period and a school population decrease. It noted that for maximum efficiency and economy educationally and financially a high school should have from 600 to 1,200 pupils.

The report said that the white high school now has 97 pupils, the colored 101. The decrease in population trend probably will continue and the evidence clear dicates Surry cannot hope to have in the predictable future an enrollment of high school pupils sufficient to provide an adequate program of secondary education, the report said.

It recommended that school authorities of Surry approach Sussex authorities for the purpose of establishing a jointly owned and operated white high school and a colored high school, both to accept a few Isle of Wight pupils from near by; that the elementary school center for white pupils at Surry Courthouse; that all the colored elementary schools be consolidated into two school centers, one at or near Dendron, the other at or near Surry Courthouse.

The Surry Verdict

From Newport News (Va.) Daily Press

JUDGE Sterling Hutcheson's sweeping order in the United States District Court concerning the suit of a Negro pupil in a Surry county school for equal facilities with white pupils very likely will have a heavy impact in quite a number of Virginia localities. It covers just about everything, from buildings of equal quality through sanitary facilities, transportation to and from school, libraries, and curricula to the salaries of the teachers of both races. Since the order was entered by mutual consent of counsel for both parties to the controversy, it is conclusive that in some at least of these details Surry county had not been affording the Negro pupils in her public schools as good facilities or curriculum as the white pupils had had available. Pure justice, it seems to us, would dictate parity regardless of race.

We have serious doubt that the order would have any impact in Newport News. Under a previous court order our white and Negro teachers already are on salary parity for the same standards. No exception can be taken to comparative school buildings, nor, from our observation of the school trustees' work over quite a number of years, to comparative curricula and libraries. Transportation here is not involved. By approving a bond issue for a new consolidated school for Negroes, Warwick county very likely has placed itself above worry about whether it can be commanded from the bench to make improvements. We have an idea, however, that in this respect rural schools are below acceptable standards in many counties.

Forgetting all questions of racial feeling or racial animosity, the argument often is made that the Negroes pay only a minor portion of the tax revenue in a locality and that they therefore are entitled to less in public education. That is a fallacious theory. It is not, for one thing, in line with democratic practice. Its application would operate among the Caucasians themselves to the advantage of the affluent while denying the child from a family in poor circumstances even an elementary education. But beyond that, if democratic equity be momentarily waived, there is a very practical consideration. The higher the standards of education, the more is the earning power increased. With increased earning capacity comes larger contributions to the tax till. And with higher economic standing also comes less drain on the tax till for relief of economic distress.

Surry county, and any other localities hit by the Hutcheson decision, may consider themselves hardly used when confronted with the necessity for an immediate and expensive building program to conform. In the long run, however, they will find that it is one of the best investments they ever made, both sociologically and economically.

Dr. Penn Named To Roanoke School Bd.

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va.—Dr. Harry T. Penn, prominent Roanoke dentist and civic leader, was appointed a member of the Roanoke City School Board on Monday of this week to become the first member of his race so appointed in that post on September 1, 1948, according to information released by the five-man Roanoke City Council. He replaces the Rev. C. F. Dunning, a white minister whose term expires in September. The Roanoke School Board is composed of six members, and school board in the South has full authority in the conduct of school affairs in the progressive railroad center.

Long active in civic affairs both in his city, and in the state, Dr. Penn made the race for the Roanoke City Council in 1944 and again in 1946. He was defeated in the latter year by a scant 200 votes.

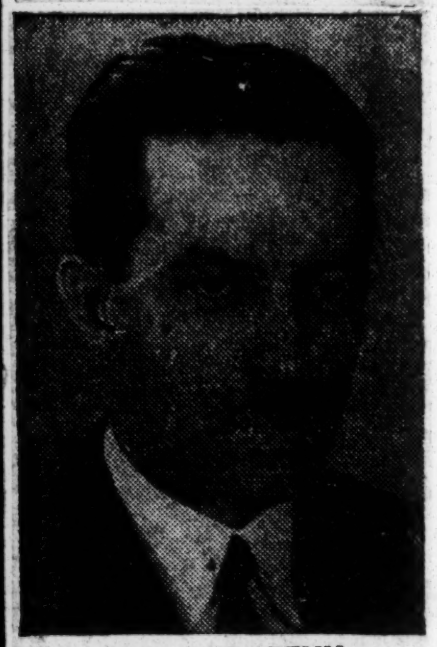
ACTIVE IN PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

He has been very active with the Parent-Teacher Association in Roanoke for the past few years and has served as president of the Addison High School Parent-Teacher organization for the past four years

Elected for a four-year term, Dr. Penn will assume his post on September 1, 1948, according to information released by the five-man Roanoke City Council. He replaces the Rev. C. F. Dunning, a white minister whose term expires in September. The Roanoke School Board is Negro appointed to a city composed of six members, and school board in the South

since the Reconstruction era.

The appointee is married and the couple has two children. He was elected grand basileus of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in December 1947. He is a graduate of the Howard University college of dentistry.



DR. H. T. PENN

SECOND TO WIN HIGH OFFICE 9-3-48

Dr. Penn is the second member of his race in the Old Dominion to be elected to high municipal office within a month. His elevation to the Roanoke School Board follows by a few weeks the election of Oliver W. Hill, attorney, to the newly-organized Richmond City Council in a race in which Mr. Hill ran ninth in a field of twenty-nine candidates.

Equal School Facilities Is Declared Arlington's Policy

Va. Constitution Cited in Refusal To Mix Two Races

By Dorothea Andrews

The cry for equal educational facilities for Virginia Negroes echoed in Washington's back yard last week when nine Negro parents were refused permission to enroll their children in white Washington-Lee High School, Arlington.

To Arlington educators this cry already is a twice-told tale. The Arlington School Board last year got the issue on a legal basis when a 16-year-old Negro girl, Constance Carter, filed suit through her attorney, Dr. Leon Ransom, charging her education was inadequate because of racial discrimination and asking admission in Washington-Lee High School.

The school board and School Superintendent Fletcher Kemp have denied such discrimination exists in the county system. They have cited the Virginia constitution as their basis for denying the Carter girl last year—and the nine Hoffman-Boston parents this year—use of white educational facilities. Mon. 9-20-48

Division Differs

This constitutional ground is the same one cited earlier this year in tests of "equal educational facilities" in King George and Surry Counties, Virginia.

But the similarity of these counties to Arlington just about stops there:

About 35 per cent of King George County's population is non-white. More than 60 per cent of Surry County's population is non-white. In Arlington, only 5.3 per cent of the population is non-white.

King George, Surry, Chesterfield and Gloucester Counties are under court order to provide equal educational facilities. In Arlington, litigation on the Carter case is still under way. The Hoffman-Boston incident last week is expected to be used only as "supplementary evidence" by attorneys in the case.

No Pay Differential

Unlike some Virginia counties, including Surry, Arlington has had no differential in salaries paid to white and Negro teachers. Negro teachers get the same credit for teaching experience that white teachers get.

The result has been that the average salary for a Negro teacher in the Arlington elementary schools last year was $3460, as compared with $2682 for the white teacher. In high schools, the average was $2750 for Negro teachers, $3000 for white.

Arlington school officials have cited it as their "fixed and determined policy . . . to afford equal opportunity and facilities" for the two races.

James B. Copp, an attorney and associate of Dr. Ransom, who accompanied the nine Hoffman-Boston parents on their unsuccessful mission to Washington-Lee High School, denied this equality by citing five major shortcomings in the Hoffman-Boston School.

Shortcomings Listed

The "shortcomings," announced after a comparative tour of Hoffman-Boston and Washington-Lee Schools, included inadequate library, no gymnasium, no stadium, no electric machinery in science shop, and grouping of primary and secondary students in one school.

County school officials do not feel the two schools can be compared. They do not cover the same grade levels, nor do they have comparable enrollments, they say.

Arlington school officials, who declined to be quoted because of pending litigation, point out that the scope of subjects offered in a given school depends on the demand for each course.

In a school such as Hoffman-Boston, with only 180 students in the secondary grades, it is economically impossible to offer as many courses as at Washington-Lee, with about 2100 students.

They cannot, for instance, start a class in electrical engineering because one student wants it. From the educators' viewpoint, it would be better if Arlington had more Negro students.

On a per pupil basis, the county had to pay more for its Negro students last year than for its white. In elementary schools, the per pupil cost was $94 for white, $111 for Negro students. In the secondary schools, the cost was $139 for white, $141 for Negro.

Good Case by Percentage

Percentagewise, school officials feel they have a good case for "equal facilities."

The county has a nonwhite population of 5.3 per cent. Last year Negro students made up 6.3 per cent of the school membership and received education in 9 per cent of the county's school system.

The high school enrollment this year is about 7 per cent of the total, but Negro students are using 11 per cent of the county's classrooms, numerically.

The Negro population trend in Arlington County also runs contrary to the white. Arlington has at least 2000 more preschool white youths than it now has in county schools.

But there are an estimated 1150 Negro children in the county between ages of 6 and 17, as compared with only 900 who are 6 years of age or under.

County population experts feel that the ratio of 95-5 in white and nonwhite population will not materially change in the years to come. If anything, the white ratio may mount.

Decline in Attendance

Another factor is the declining rate of attendance of Negro students in the upper secondary grades. On the basis of current figures, Hoffman-Boston senior classes usually number about 20 students—the smallest class in the school. Many Negro students stop in education as soon as they reach the age of 16—compulsory school attendance limit under Virginia law.

At Hoffman-Boston School, with 180 students at high school level, courses include four years of English, French, Spanish, German (not offered at Washington-Lee), home economics, history, general science, biology, chemistry and physics, algebra, plane geometry and advanced algebra, typing, shorthand and general shop work.

At Washington-Lee High School, with an estimated 2100 students at high school level, courses, in addition to those offered at Hoffman-Boston, include:

Trigonometry, solid geometry, commercial arithmetic, general math, civics, Latin, commercial law, business correspondence, introductory business, bookkeeping, retail salesmanship, consumer buying, industrial arts, auto mechanics, machine shop, print shop, art appreciation, commercial art and home nursing.

Principals of the Hoffman-Boston and Washington-Lee High Schools have refused to enter the controversy on comparative merits of the two schools.

S. M. Sidnall, Hoffman-Boston principal, said textbooks used there are comparable to or the same as those in other county schools.

The library this year will be twice last year's size, although a number of books on order have not yet arrived. The home economics section is well equipped in a unit separate from the main school buildings.

On the other side, the school has no cafeteria. Students may buy milk at 3 cents a bottle, but must provide other food. The general shop is well equipped in woodworking supplies, needs additional equipment in other industrial arts. Shop space is adequate to present use by students.

There is no gymnasium or stadium, and physical education is carried on in lectures in the auditorium or in play on an ungraded field outside the school. The county proposes to set up a basketball court on the school grounds, Sidnall said.

Both at Hoffman-Boston and at Washington-Lee, students use the auditorium and library space as study halls, because of insufficient classroom space.

Said Washington-Lee Principal Claude M. Richmond, "I don't see how you can compare two school plants that are not designed to serve the same student load, and the same grade load."

Fletcher Kemp, county school superintendent, explained, "I think you have to see Arlington's problem in providing educational facilities for Negroes as part of the whole educational problem here—and that is a big problem."

Now being sought is a referendum to approve a bond issue for some of the 12 million dollars' worth of school construction estimated to be needed in Arlington within the next six years.

Dr. Edward J. Braun, consultant for the county school board, at a public hearing this week said that some of the money now sought would be used to improve conditions at the county's Negro schools.

Specifically, he said, it is planned to use Hoffman-Boston as a junior and senior high school only, and accommodate elementary pupils in a proposed new building.

Dr. Braun said the county also wants to build a $250,000 Negro senior high school in 1950-51.

Last summer the county spent or contracted for about $20,000 worth of work at Hoffman-Boston School in improvements and personnel. Among work ordered was a two-room classroom addition at the school. 9-20-48

Last week the Arlington County School Board voted to pay the tuition of any Negro senior high school student who wishes to attend the Manassas Vocational School in Virginia. The rate is about $100, school officials said.

Some sources feel the board should take similar action so far as District schools are concerned, although the tuition charged is nearly double the Virginia rate. The board has not indicated it will take such action.

Private Schools In West Virginia Can Admit Negroes

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20 (AP) —Private schools in West Virginia may admit both white and Negro students, the attorney general's office said in an opinion today.

Constitutional and statutory prohibitions against common teaching of the two races apply to public schools only, the opinion added.

The opinion, prepared by Assistant Attorney General John C. Vance, was in answer to an inquiry from Nellie I. Roop, executive secretary of the State Board of Examiners for Nurses, as to the legality of mixed classes in private schools of nursing.

Workshop In Adult Education Held At Atlanta University

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Sa 6-27-48

The Atlanta University Workshop in Adult Education held its first meeting June 16, 1948, with 22 members participating. High school principals, elementary school teachers, evening school teachers and Jeanes supervisors from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, are represented in the membership.

Among the consultants have been Madden, director of Audio-l Aids for the State of Virgin-obert W. Platt, assistant specia Division of International Education Relations, U. S. Office of Education; Major David A. Lane, Jr., Information and Education Division, Department of the Army; and Miss Cecil Hickerson, demonstration teacher, Project for Adult Education.

Mr. Madden gave demonstrations in the use of audio-visual aids. He pointed out that 82 per cent of all learning takes place through the eye; that 55 per cent more learning can be accomplished in 35 per cent less time, and that retention is 55 per cent greater through the use of visual aids. Sa 6-27-48

Mr. Platt discussed his experiences in China, pointing out that the more susceptible it is to outside propaganda. He further stated that people who are illiterate tend to lose social consciousness over a period of time.

Major Lane made the following points as a result of the Army's findings: Illiterate adults will learn if they are sufficiently motivated. if materials meet their current needs and interest; if materials are carefully graded in progressive difficulty,, if classes are small, if teachers are trained, and if a variety of devices are used, such as visual aids, debates, and games. Sa 6-27-48

The Workshop is under the direction of Dr. R. O. Johnson. Other consultants who are experienced in the field of adult education will be at the Workshop during the next four weeks.

Scruggs Of Lincoln Heads Adult Project

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, will serve as vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Missouri Association for Adult Education, a special group of the Missouri Teachers association, for the coming year. Tracy E. Dale, assistant commissioner of vocational education in the State Board of Education, will serve as chairman of the new committee.

These and other officers of the organization were elected at a meeting here last week. The major objective of the organization is to devise plans and means to provide adult Missourians with educational experiences wherever possible in their own home towns. Professional training will not be included in the educational program.

4 GROUPS ATTACK NEGRO ILLITERACY

The Times
Sun 12-26-48

Plan Sponsored by U. S. Office of Education Offers Aid to 15,000 Adults in Year

Four national Negro organizations have pledged financial aid to a project sponsored by the United States Office of Education to wipe out illiteracy among adult Negroes, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, a Federal Security Agency specialist for higher education among Negroes, announced yesterday. The contributions will help maintain the project until adequate Federal funds are procured, the announcement said.

New York, N.Y.

The aiding organizations are the Negro Elks, the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges and the American Teachers Association. The movement, which has been aided by grants totaling $49,910 from the Carnegie Corporation, has been under way for two years at Atlanta University, Fort Valley, State College, Ga.; Tennessee State College, Hampton Institute and Virginia, State College.

Dr. Caliver said that the "timeliness" of a project to attack adult illiteracy was emphasized by the experiences of the military during the last war and the "anticipated problems of the Selective Service here at home."

15,000 To Be Aided

The program has included workshops, college courses and fellowships to provide teachers and community leaders specifically trained for adult work. The assumption of greater responsibility by fifty Negro colleges in preparing 5,000 teachers and 250 supervisors of adult education, will lead to making between 15,000 and 20,000 individuals literate in another year, Dr. Caliver said.

Nearly 1,000 teachers of adults have been aided by the project in the last two years. As evidence of their faith in the work, Dr. Caliver pointed out that the teachers have donated $15,000 to further it.

Sun 12-26-48

Through June 30 the project had expended $45,000. Allotments of $17,050 to the six participating colleges were spent within their areas for demonstration classes and college courses in adult education. Hampton Institute has served as custodian of funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

Services for the adult illiteracy work have also been contributed without cost to the government by the Miner Teachers College, Washington; several divisions of the District's public schools and those in Baltimore, Albany, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark., and the State Departments of Education of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

Dr. Caliver reported that representatives of Belgium, Haiti, China, England, India, Indonesia and South Africa and officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have sought information from this project as an aid in combating illiteracy among other peoples.

Jobs Available For Adult Educators

Louisville Courier-Journal

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A nation-wide survey by the American Association for Adult Education to determine the number of full-time jobs opening up in the field of public school adult education is reported in the April issue of the Adult Education Journal, published last week.

New York, Ga.

It showed that the West offers the most job opportunities for adult educators. The South has least. At present there are seven adult workers employed on part-time basis to everyone on full-time.

Sat. 1-22-49

The biggest demand is for teachers "with attractive and positive" personalities who can hold the respect of other adults.

These findings were the result of a questionnaire mailed out by the association to superintendents of public schools in 145 cities. There is evidence that the future for full-time employment in adult education is promising.

Other specialists being sought on a part-time basis: are counsellors, field workers, informal group leaders, supervisors, promoters, and trained office help.

Making Us Literate

IT COMES as something of a surprise to hear that the United States Office of Education is sponsoring a plan to wipe out illiteracy among adult Negroes because we had assumed that there were no more of such extant.

Nevertheless there are, and four leading Negro organizations have pledged sufficient funds to enable the project to continue until ample Federal funds are provided to continue the work.

This information should have a sobering effect in a world in which there are so many other stresses and strains and problems which everybody seems to assume can be easily solved.

At a time when we were under the impression that every Negro could at least read and write, some fifty Negro colleges are pledging their assistance in wiping out the shameful deficiency.

We are wont to assume that those among us who were iliterate were few and far between, but evidently we were wrong; and we would have never believed that our forty thousand churches and other organizations would have permitted such a condition to continue.

Nevertheless the facts are as they are, and it is up to us to do what we can to solve the problem.

Down in Mexico the Government in its zeal to eliminate illiteracy has decreed that each person who can read and write must so, and thus illiteracy here. ded as feasible there it n to be feasible here. orld it is obvious that to measure up to the nless it is literate.

BTW EVENING CLASSES DRAW MANY — Among the many classes taught in the Booker T. Washington Adult Education Classes which specialize in the fundamentals of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and special emphasis is placed on English. The class draws on a large enrollment from folk who are employed on various daily occupations and who find time to study in the evening classes. Many students now attending the evening classes will receive trade certificates in other subjects such as sewing, cooking, beauty culture, and others in the higher classes will receive the same type of diploma issued in the daily public schools. The class featured above is taught by Mr. A. J. Olivier.

Largest Program Ever Offered for Education Of Adults Begins Monday

The largest program ever offered in Des Moines of opportunities for adults to take training and learn new skills, both for vocational reasons and for general personal satisfaction will start the week of February 2.

The Department of Adult Education of the Public Schools announces the opening than of trade, industrial, business and homemaking courses at Des Moines Tech and a full program of Hobby, Business,, and Homemaking courses at East, North, and Roosevelt. Other classes are being held at other locations scattered over the city.

An enrollment fee of $2.50 or $3.00 for the ten-week period is charged for most classes. Most classes are open to all regardless of what their previous educational experience may have been.

A number ot courses are being offered for the first time. They include archery, fencing, electric motor testing and maintenance, food handlers training, lip reading, duplicate contract bridge and a lecture-motion picture course "Adventures in Understanding" featuring nationally and internationally known personalities.

Advance registration may be made for any course by telephoning 4-2106 of film and lecture on "The Spell of Ireland" will be brought March 9 by John Harvy Furbay. March 16 features an internationally famous dancer, Naomi Aleh-Leaf, in Dances of the Bible and the Near East.

The series will be climaxed by a motion-picture lecture on India by Deane Dickason "There Is No India!"

Tickets for the series are available at $3.95 from the Department of Adult Education, 629 Third st. If there is additional room, tickets for individual programs will be sold at the door for 75 cents.

Public Forum February 4

The second free public forum of the winter-spring series will be held Wednesday evening, February 4, at the Roosevelt High Auditorium at 8 P.M.

Mexico's war-time foreign minister Ezequiel Padilla, will speak on Nationalism vs. Inter-Nationalism."

One of the leading statesmen of our time, Mexico's Ezequiel Padilla has for years been a dominent figure in world politics. Primarily responsible for Inter-American solidarity through the War and down to the present, his oratory and the power of his ideals saved the Rio and Chapultepec Conference. In this "time of decision" his courageous voice on the American Platform brings a welcome prestige, authority, vision, and optimism for the future of democracy.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. This is a free public forum for all Des Moines.

the Department of Adult Education. For a complete schedule of classes, telephone the same number.

Adventures in Understanding

Something new for Des Moines is the series of entertaining meetings being held at the Moose Auditorium, 313 4th street beginning February 3 called "Adventures in Understanding," the series brings colorful personalities and brilliant colored motion pictures to help understand other peoples.

Dale Carnegie, popular psychologist, opens the series on February 3. The next two meetings feature dramatic motion pictures accompanied by lectures. On February 10 Dr. Gustav Grahn presents "Scandinavia" and on Feb. 18 Lt. Col. Craig has a program "Hawaiian Paradise."

A member of the British peerage, Richard Lloyd George, the Earl of Dwyfor, speaks on February 24 on "Socialism in Britain." Lloyd George is the son of Britain's strong man of the first world war and was his father's secretary.

Film and Lecture

On March 4, Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed arctic explorer, will talk of that new frontier and its effect on world affairs. A beautiful evening

EMBLEM FLAMES ON COLLEGE CAMPUS—Donald Rasmussen (left, above) and W. H. Brothers, Jr., faculty members of Talladega Negro College, examine a cross burned on the campus last night. The crudely-made cross was set on fire in front of the gymnasium while Negro and white students were having a social hour and the end of a three-day conference on civil rights.

Cross Burned At Talladega As Civil Rights Friends Meet

BY R. E. (BUSTER) HOGAN
News Special Correspondent

TALLADEGA, Ala., April 12—A crudely made cross, which has been partly burned, is on display at Talladega Negro College here today.

It flamed up last night in front of the Callahan gymnasium where some 40 students along with educators, from various Alabama white and Negro colleges, were winding up a three-day conference on civil rights with a social hour.

Those at the scene said the person or persons who burned the cross drove in an automobile with the license plate covered. One person got out of the car, placed the cross on the sidewalk, poured kerosene on it, set it afire and then drove away.

* * *

IT WAS PUT OUT almost immediately. Those in the meeting were not aware of it until told by persons who were outside the building.

The cross caused slight comment by those in the meeting. They attributed it to pranksters because of the crudeness of the frame.

The business session of the conference ended at 4:30 p.m. yesterday after the group, known as the Alabama Student Council, went on record as favoring President Truman's civil rights program. The council called for elimination of all race segregation.

W. M. Ferguson, of Birmingham, was elected chairman of the council. Other officers included Donald Myers, Talladega College, vice chairman; Barbara Jean Parker, also of Talladega College, secretary, and Ford Petty, University of Alabama, treasurer.

* * *

THE GROUP voted to send copies of the resolutions to President Truman, Gov. James E. Folsom, members of Congress, the State Legislature, the State Department of Education, the newspapers and higher institutions of learning.

The resolutions were presented for adoption by Morrison Williams. He is a student at the University of Alabama and candidate for president of the student body there. He is the son of Aubrey Williams, publisher of The Southern Farmer and former administrator of the NYA.

The elder Williams spoke at the Saturday session of the three-day conference.

* * *

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED by the council were as follows:

"We the students of Alabama, Student Council of Civil Rights, in order to eliminate the evil forms of segregation and discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin, recommend that:

1. Action be taken by the states of Congress to end poll taxes as a voting requisite.
2. Congress enact a statute protecting the right of qualified persons to participate in federal primaries and elections against interference by public officials and private persons.
3. Congress enact a statute protecting the right to qualify for, or participate in, federal or state primaries or elections against discriminatory action by state officers based on race or color, or depending on any other unreasonable classification of persons for voting purposes.
4. Citizenship to be considered the basic qualification for voting, and should be protected only by qualifications of legal sanity, age and residence.
5. The age qualifications for voting be lowered to 18.
6. The powers of registrars be limited to the verification of citizenship, age and residence requirements.
7. The secret ballot be instituted and enforced in the state.

THE RESOLUTION ON civil rights in education said:

1. We recommend that all state and federal educational assistance be given only to those institutions free from discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed or national origin.
2. We recommend that our state Legislature abolish segregation and discrimination in private and public institutions; schools, libraries and hospitals.
3. We oppose the establishment of regional schools if their purpose is to further discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color.
4. In order to create an informed and responsible public, we recommend that better training in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship be introduced into our schools.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION ON EMPLOYMENT:

1. We recommend the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee by both the state and federal governments, since discrimination in fair employment represents a menace to the economic security of workers in both minority and majority groups and, therefore, destroys the indespensable basis for the effectiveness of civil rights.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS IN LAW enforcement:

1. We recommend that the police powers of bus and streetcar drivers be so limited that these powers cannot be used to enforce segregation.
2. That the police forces include elements of any race, creed or color.
3. That no person be denied jury service because of race, creed or color.
4. That all persons, regardless of race, creed or color, receive equal protection under law.
5. That there be strict laws to guarantee all prisoners protection from brutality by ignorant, untrained persons in authority.
6. That the practice of segregation in public conveyances, theaters, eating places and living zones be legally abolished.
7. The professionalization of state and local police forces with the elimination of police brutality and their use of third degree methods be effected.
8. The enactment by Congress of a federal anti-lynching law.
9. The enactment by our state of a law to abolish restrictive covenants.

Student Group In Ala. Asks Action Against Violence

TALLADEGA, Ala. — The Executive Committee of the Alabama Student Council on Civil Rights held its annual pre-conference meeting on Talladega College Campus, November 13, 1948.

The Committee adopted the following resolutions:

1. To ask Governor Folsom to investigate acts of violence which have occurred on the [illegible] Campus.
2. To aid in the NAACP suit against the University of Alabama.
3. To write letters to newspaper editors condemning police practices in Birmingham and other cities in the state.
4. To campaign to get more Negroes certified for Civil Service positions.
5. Write letters praising Secretary of the Treasury Snyder for his action in connection with Mr. Mortimer Jordan, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue in Alabama.

The ACCR is an interracial college student group which was organized in 1947 for the purpose of studying intelligently the impor[illegible] of the President's Civil [illegible]tance of the Alabama Rights Committee and acquainting [illegible]he college people of this state [illegible]ith this committee's report and its [illegible]plications.

Alabama Students Defy Klan, Set Up Body to Fight Jimcrow

By Mary Southard

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Forty white and Negro students representing most of the colleges in the state attended a conference on civil rights at Talladega College in mid-Alabama. For three days they held discussions and meetings, and then voted unanimously to set up a permanent Alabama Student Council for Civil Rights.

This conference was the first effort in many college generations to unite white and Negro students of the state in defense of their common interests.

The response was wholehearted and enthusiastic, and became all the more determined after the local KKK tried to intimidate the students.

A crudely made cross was set on fire in front of the Callahan gymnasium on the last night of the conference when the students were attending a farewell social hour.

A PERSON ON THE SPOT said that an automobile drove up with a covered license plate, someone got out, put up the cross, poured kerosene on it and drove quickly away. The fired cross was put out almost immediately. Many of the students wanted to chop it up and sell the pieces for souvenirs to raise money for the work of the student Civil Rights Council, but the college president asked that it be kept for investigation.

Leading speakers to address the conference included Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College; Rev. Charles H. Kluge, pastor, Evangelical Church, Birmingham; Dr. Edward Weaver, professor of Social Science, Alabama State Teachers College, and Aubrey Williams, editor of the **Southern Farmer.**

Officers elected included two white and two Negro students, representing Talladega College, Howard College in Birmingham and the University of Alabama.

The students went on record for the abolition of segregation in all public institutions, schools, hospitals, libraries; for the abolition of the poll tax and the lowering of the voting age to 18 years, and for the limiting of the powers of voter registrars to verification of citizenship, age and residence; for the enactment of a Fair Employment Practice law. They asked that all citizens be protected from police brutality, that a federal anti-lynching law be enacted immediately, and that all restrictive covenants be abolished.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to Governor Folsom, President Truman, members of Congress and the State Legislature, the newspapers and all state institutions of higher learning.

College Students Form Ala. Student Conference On Civil Rights; Pass Resolutions

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 4-20-48

TALLADEGA, Ala.— College students from a majority of Alabama colleges, private and tax-supported, met here April 9-11, forming the Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights and formulating a set of far-reaching resolutions.

Attending were delegates from the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa; Birmingham-Southern College, Normal; Tuskegee Institute, Normal; Tuskegee Institute, Montevallo Teachers College, Montgomery State Teachers, Troy State Teachers College, Howard College, Birmingham and Miles College, Birmingham.

William M. Ferguson, of Birmingham was elected chairman; Donald Myers of Talladega College, vice-chairman and Ford Petty of the University of Alabama, treasurer; and Miss Barbara Jean Parker of Talladega College, secretary.

Tues. 4-20-48

Addressing the group Saturday Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, former NYA head and now publisher of the Southern Farmer, predicted enactment into law of President Truman's Civil Rights Program. The Montgomery publisher praised President Truman for "being the first and only president ever to come out openly for the Civil Rights Bill."

He added: "The battle for a decent America is being and will be fought in the South and we are fighting it here more clearly than they are anywhere else in America." He went on to caution Negro citizens to be understanding and never to raise a hand in violence to give any one an opporunity "to slap you down." He appealed to them to be good citizens in helping to achieve their right to vote.

Commending the youth for leading ing the fight for civil rights, the publisher asserted that those who call themselves "Christians" bow their heads in shame by letting youth take the lead in the fight for civil rights, real Christian principles, while they were silent."

The publisher's son Harrison B. Williams, was among the six delegates from the University of Alabama. He is running for president of the student government association. One plank in his platform calls for permitting Negro students to enroll at the university. Approximately 40 students attended the conference.

At the wind-up of the three-day conference a crudely made KKK-style cross was set fire in front of the college gymnasium while the delegates were having social hour. It was quickly put out. Several weeks ago a "hate cross" was also burned near the college.

Tues.

The group adopted the following set of resolutions: 4-20-48

"We the student of Alabama, Student Council of Civil Rights, in order to eliminate the evil forms of segregation and discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin, recommend that:

1. Action be taken by the states of Congress to end poll taxes as a voting requisite.

2. Congress enact a statute protecting the right of qualified persons to participate in federal primaries and elections against interference by public officials and private persons.

Daily World

3. Congress enact a statute protecting the right to qualify for, or participate in federal or state primaries or elections against discriminatory action by state officers based on race or color, or depending on any other unreasonable classification of persons voting purposes.

Atlanta, Ga.

4. Citizenship to be considered the basic qualification for voting, and should be protected only by qualifications of legal sanity, age and residence.

Tues. 4-20-48

5. The age qualifications for voting be lowered to 18.

6. The powers of registrars be limited to the verification of citizenship, age and residence requirements.

7. The secret ballot be instituted and enforced in the state.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION ON civil rights in education said:

1. We recommend that all state and federal educational assistance be given only to those institutions free from discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed or national origin.

Daily World

2. We recommend that our state Legislature abolish segregation and discrimination in private and public institutons; schools, libraries and hospitals.

Atlanta, Ga.

3. We oppose the establishment of regional schools if their purpose is to further discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color.

4. In order to create an informed and responsible public, we recommend that better training in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship be introduced into our schools.

Tues. 4-20-48

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THE RESOLUTION ON EMPLOYMENT:

1. We recommend the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee by both the state and federal governments, since discriminate in fair employment represents a menace to the economic security of workers in both minority and majority groups and therefore, destroys the indispensable basis for the effectiveness of civil rights.

Daily World

CIVIL RIGHTS IN LAW enforcement:

1. We recommend that the police powers of bus and streetcar drivers **be so limited that these powers can** not be used to enforce segregation.

2. That the police forces includes elements of any race, creed or color.

Atlanta, Ga.

3. **That no person be denied jury** service because of race, creed or color.

Tues. 4-20-48

4. That all persons, regardless of race, creed or color, receive equal

5. That there be strict laws to guarantee all prisoners protection from brutality by ignorant, untrained persons in authority.

6. That the practice of segregation in public conveyances, theaters, eating places and living zones be legally abolished.

7. The professionalization of state and local police forces with the elimination of police brutality and their use of third degree methods be effected.

8. The enactment by Congress of a federal anti-lynching law.

9. The enactment by our state of **a law to abolish restrictive covenants.**

Crude Structure Placed on Campus In Front of Gym

The Courier
Sat 4-24-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

TALLADEGA, Ala.—A flaming cross was left on the Talladega College campus during an hour of social activities Saturday evening, April 10, for students attending the Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights which held its three-day session here April 9-11.

The crudely constructed cross wrapped in sack cloth was left by unknown individuals who stopped their car just long enough in front of Callanan gymnasium to put the cross out, pour on oil and ignite it. The burning cross was immediately put out by a student on his way to the gymnasium. (Other than this incident, there was no disturbance or threat of disturbance to the conference members or meetings.)

INTERRACIAL

Sat 4-24-48

The Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights is composed of white and Negro students from Alabama College. About sixty or more visiting students from ten Alabama colleges and universities attended the three-day conference. The lack of adequate facilities limited the number of students invited from each institution.

Principal speaker at the Saturday session was Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., editor of The Southern Farmer. Mr. Williams praised President Truman for "being the first and only President ever to come out openly for the Civil Rights Bill." Mr. Williams declared that "the battle for a decent America is being and will be fought in the South and we are fighting it here more clearly than they are anywhere else in the Nation." He predicted the FEPC and the anti-lynching bills will soon become laws.

OPENING SPEAKERS

Speakers at the opening sessions included Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of the college; Donald McCullum, president of the Talladega College student body; Dr. Edward Weaver, professor of social sciences at the Montgomery Alabama State Teachers College, and the Rev. Carl Kluge, pastor of the Birmingham Evangelical Reformed Church.

Sat 4-24-48

After a panel discussion led by Jerome Shaw on "Our Historical Heritages," group discussions were scheduled for the entire afternoon.

William Ferguson, a Birmingham student, was elected chairman of the Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights; Donald Myers of Talladega College, vice chairman; Barbara Jean Carter, Talladega, secretary, and Ford Petty, University of Alabama, treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS

The conference adopted a constitution and resolutions endorsing President Truman's Civil Rights program. The group voted to send copies of its resolutions to President Truman, Governor James E. Folsom, members of Congress and the State Legislature, the State Department of Education, the press, institutions of higher learning and interested persons.

All persons who attended the conference were housed in the college dormitories and ate in the college dining hall.

Talladega Students Hosts Rights Meets

Daily Worker
Sat 12-4-48

civil service position

Writing letters to newspapers condemning brutal and cruel police practices in Birmingham and other Alabama cities; assistance to the NAACP in prospective suits against the University of Alabama to provide professional training for Negroes and to ask Gov. James E. Folsom to investigate acts of violence which have recently occurred on the University of Alabama campus of this committee and its implications.

The program calls for writing letters to Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder praising him for the dismissal of Mortimer Jordan, Collector of Internal Revenue of Alabama for refusing to obey President Truman's executive order No. 9980 setting up an FEPC for Federal employes, a campaign to get more Negroes certified for

The ASCCR is an interracial organized in 1947 for the purpose of studying intelligently the importance of Federal and state Civil Rights Committee's Report and acquainting the college people of Alabama with

Riddle Heads College Group; Two-Year Courses Suggested

14b The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

J. I. Riddle, president of Judson College, Marion, was Saturday elected to head the Association of Alabama Colleges for the year 1948-49. He took office immediately after the election.

Riddle was elected at the 41st annual session of the association, which was held at Huntingdon College, here.

Other officers elected were C. B. Smith, president of Troy State Teachers College, vice-president; Registrar Charles W. Edwards, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At the morning session of the meeting, principle speaker Dr. John T. Caldwell, of Alabama College, suggested a two-year college course to raise the standard of education of Alabama citizens. 5-9-48

14b 1948

Association of American Colleges

COLLEGE HEADS MAP MOVE TO CURB BIAS

The Times, New York, N.Y. 1-15-48
Herald Tribune, N.Y. 1-15-48

Resolution Sets Up Commission Stressing Voluntary Action on Evils in Student Selection

Thurs. 1-15-48

FOR REPEAL OF SOME LAWS

Those Limiting Right to Admit Any Who Qualify Assailed —Debate Is Bitter

The Times, New York, N.Y.

By BENJAMIN FINE
Thurs. Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES 1-15-48

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14—Taking an unprecedented step, the Association of American Colleges voted today to create a national commission to help eliminate discrimination practiced against minority groups seeking admission to college. The Times

Acting upon a report presented by a special committee headed by Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse University, the educators declared that discrimination and the evils of the quota system could be treated more effectively by voluntary means than through legislation. New York, N.Y.

However, many college heads did not think that the action of the association went far enough. They insisted that state laws be established that would deny tax-exemption to any institution that resorted to discrimination. Unless this were done, they maintained, the problems of discrimination would not be solved. Herald Tribune 1-15-48

Sharp Division in Debate

A bitter discussion lasted for the major part of the morning session. At the conclusion of the debate, which was even more intense than was yesterday's on the issue of compulsory military training, the association took these steps:

1. Voted to establish a commission to report annually on factors dealing with college discrimination.

2. By a vote of 261 to 40 adopted a resolution holding that "the problem of discrimination in admission to colleges should be solved by education and voluntary action and not by coercive legislation."

3. Approved by a vote of 22 to 91 a resolution calling upon the association to work for the repeal of state legislation limiting the right of any qualified person, regardless of race, creed or color, to enter a college or professional school. The Times

Those who argued for the support of "coercive legislation" charged that the association was "selling out" to reactionary interests. On the other hand, those who held that the colleges had the right to select their students warned that the association had gone too far. New York, N.Y.

Tolley Warns of State Action

In presenting his report, Dr. Tolley said that in several states measures had been introduced which threaten the tax-exempt status of non-sectarian colleges found guilty of racial or religious discrimination in the admission of students. Times 1-15-48

"However well intentioned such legislation may be, it would place in the hands of the state a threat of the freedom of colleges now independent of political control," the report continued. It asserted that through the proposed commission it would be possible to set up an active program among all colleges to broaden educational opportunity for qualified youth regardless of race, religion or national origin.

Opposing the report as being too mild, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, said it was filled with "pious hopes," was little more than a "feeble document" and "an act of benevolent condescension."

"There are seventeen states in which the will of the colleges to act on the question of segregation is curtailed by law," Dr. Johnson continued. "The colleges cannot admit qualified students even if they so desired." Times

Vigorous opposition greeted the resolution that states enact legislation to curb colleges that practice discrimination. 1-15-48

"Tolerance cannot be coerced by legislation," President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University asserted. "We must not let the nose of the legislative camel get under the tent of the independent college." The Times

Objecting to this viewpoint, various educators urged the association to take "a forthright step" in sponsoring measures against discrimination. New York N.Y.

Heads of Nation's Colleges Discuss Ways to Meet Financial and Other Problems

The Times, New York, N.Y. Sun 1-18-48

14b

By BENJAMIN FINE

Six years ago this month a thousand college and university presidents met in Baltimore to determine how they could best readjust their programs to meet the emergency caused by the war. They pledged an all-out campaign to help defeat our enemies.

This week the same educational leaders met in Cincinnati, and spokesmen for the Association of American Colleges brought out that education in the post-war world was not entirely free of problems. But whereas six years ago the colleges were afraid their doors might close for lack of students, now they wonder where they can find enough funds to keep going and at the same time provide an adequate standard of education for their huge enrollments.

College heads representing every section of the country indicated that their institutions faced a serious financial crisis. Many colleges and universities that weathered the depression and then the war are now deeply concerned at what the future may bring. Their budgets have become unbalanced and rising costs have begun to make sharp inroads upon their resources.

The tuition a student pays to his college does not defray the costs of his education. Usually it pays for just about half the costs, in some instances 70 or 75 per cent. As the number of students increases, the cost to the colleges grows proportionately greater. And that appears to be the trouble at present. Colleges are bursting at the seams, with a record enrollment of 2,500,000—more than 1,000,000 above the pre-war figure. Sun. 1-18-48

Effect of the Increase

The Times

Various solutions were suggested. One obvious step—and it has been taken by virtually all of the colleges—is that of raising tuition fees. During the past few years colleges have increased their rates 25 to 50 per cent. Unfortunately, however, as tuition rates go up, the colleges are closed to students on the lower economic levels. Most of the educators agreed that, with minor adjustments, they have gone just about as far as they can go.

Private funds are being sought by all of the institutions. Almost every college, large or small, has a fund-raising campaign under way. A recent NEW YORK TIMES survey indicated that $1 billion is being sought by the colleges from alumni and friends of higher education. Educators here reported that the alumni are more responsive than they have been in the past; Colgate University, typical of others, has raised $100,000 in the last year, compared with $20,000 in another post-war year. New York, N.Y.

Can these private gifts meet the needs of the colleges? Educators who attended the conference do not think so. At best the money raised in this way enables the colleges to remain solvent, to pay their faculties and meet various operating expenses. From a long-range point of view, though, these gifts are insufficient to meet the growing demands of youth for a college education. Far greater sums are necessary than can be raised through private sources. Sun. 1-18-48

With a doubled college enrollment expected by 1960, the colleges must increase their facilities. A gigantic building and construction program has been outlined—but thus far it is only on paper. Many college heads reported that the money they had put aside for their expansion programs had melted away because of inflationary costs. A dormitory that could have been built for $500,000 in 1940 will now cost more than $1,000,000. Even where the college is willing to pay the addi[illegible]al price, it cannot find a contractor who will undertake the job.

Federal Assistance Sun 1-18-48

What is the answer? Many presidents argued that the time had come when the colleges, even the privately endowed liberal arts institutions, would have to turn to the Federal Government for assistance. Some of the educators reached this conclusion with evident reluctance. They explained apologetically that they were taking this position only as a last resort.

What form should Federal aid take? All of the educators insisted that if the Government stepped in, it must do so without exerting any kind of control. A great fear of regimentation and loss of independence was expressed. The college heads warned that Federal interference would be disastrous to the high traditions of liberal education in this country.

A majority here were probably opposed to direct Federal assistance. They favored a scholarship program whereby the Federal Government would subsidize the student and not the college. This is the pattern set by the Veterans Administration in providing tuition funds to the ex-service men. According to the officials here, it has worked successfully, with a minimum of interference in the life of the college. Sun 1-18-48

Whether scholarships alone can solve the financial problem now faced by the colleges was questioned by many educational leaders. They felt that if higher education was to expand, a well conceived program of Federal aid, both direct and indirect, would be needed. Moreover, they favored funds for the huge building projects badly needed on most of the nation's campuses.

Military Training Opposed

But the question of Federal support was not the only major issue at the conference. Whether the association should support compulsory military training came in for considerable discussion. At a spirited session, President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton made a stirring plea for universal military training. Despite his appeal, the educators, by a 3-to-1 majority, rejected the concept of peacetime military conscription. The Times

In doing this, however, they emphasized that they believed in a strong national defense. Other means exist, they maintained, to prepare this country for an emergency that might lead to war. It was evident that a sharp cleavage existed on this subject, with followers of both groups deeply stirred by the issues involved. Nothing at the conference brought about so great an emotional flare-up as the discussion of military service. New York, N.Y.

For the first time at any recent association conference, the issue of minority groups in the colleges was raised. A year ago the association appointed a committee, headed by Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse University, to consider the complex problems involved. In its report, the committee made it clear that it vigorously opposed any form of discrimination based on race, creed or color, and called upon the colleges to eliminate any discrimination that may exist.

However, the conference did not agree as to the best solution. The report concluded that the problem of discrimination should be solved by voluntary action and not by coercive legislation. Any legislation, however well intended, would place in the hands of the state a threat to the freedom of colleges, the educators believed.

It was the feeling of the college heads that greater progress could be made through voluntary action than by the enactment of legislation. The conference leaders suggested that a national commission be created, to which instances of discriminatory policies might be referred. The commission would have authority to investigate complaints and make the results of its investigations public. In this way, it was felt, the pressure of public opinion could be exerted on institutions that discriminate against minority groups. Because the colleges are expanding, more instructors are needed today than ever before. Many college presidents complained that they could not obtain an adequate teaching staff, enough qualified faculty members, received its share of attention, also. Frequently they are forced to employ

The Times

Need for Teachers

A purely academic problem, that of obtaining higher education faces today, the college leaders were in an optimistic frame of mind as they departed for the America's colleges and universities

have maintained high standards despite the difficult post-war period. That is important because to a large extent our democratic way of life depends upon the continued existence of free and independent institutions of higher learning.

COLLEGE BIAS LAWS HELD UNDESIRABLE

Educators Condemn Admission Barriers, but Ask 'Voluntary Action' to End Them

Discriminatory admissions practices against minority racial and religious groups by institutions of higher learning are criticized by a committee of the Association of American Colleges in a report that will be discussed at the association's annual meeting in Cincinnati next week.

The report opposes, however, any attempt to solve by "coercive legislation" the problem of discrimination in admissions. It advocates that this problem "be solved by education and voluntary action." The committee is composed of the heads of three universities and two colleges under the chairmanship of Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse University.

"The fact that our American colleges have their roots in the soil of religion means that they are expected to provide moral as well as intellectual leadership," the report observes. "The unfinished business of democracy is their special responsibility.

"If the lessons of freedom, justice and human brotherhood are to be learned, they must be taught in our colleges. If the tensions between races and creeds are to be lessened, they should first be reduced on the campus. If the problem of national unity is to be solved, it must first be solved in our institutions of learning."

Taking cognizance of "the fact that many colleges discriminate against minority racial and religious groups," the committee points out that legislation has been introduced in several states "which threatens the tax-exempt status of non-sectarian colleges found guilty of racial or religious discrimination in the admission of students."

"With the motives of the groups supporting such legislation, the members of your committee are in hearty accord," the report declares. "It is our conviction, however, that the problem of discrimination should be solved by education and voluntary action and not by coercive legislation. However well intentioned such legislation may be, it would place in the hands of the state a threat to the freedom of colleges now independent of political control.

"That independence is an effective safeguard of academic freedom in both tax supported and privately endowed institutions of higher learning. It is among our strongest defenses against the misuseof political control of our public schools. It is a powerful weapon protecting American democracy from the peril of state or national dictatorship. We are therefore opposed to any infringement of the freedom of the independent college."

The committee members recommend "that the most practicable approach to the problem is the appointment under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges of a national commission to which instances of discriminatory policies can be referred and which will have authority to investigate and establish the facts as accurately as possible."

Colleges and universities, the report adds, "will never be able to avert legislation requiring greater opportunities for minority groups by defending discriminatory practices or by talking in terms of token representation."

Middlebury College Conference

SECURITY, FREEDOM HELD MORAL QUEST

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Namm, White of NAACP and 16 Others Develop Premise at Middlebury Conference

Mon 4-26-48

By JOHN H. FENTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 25—Two days of panel discussions on "man's quest for security and freedom," at the sixth annual Middlebury College Conference, ended today with the conclusion that those twin problems were moral ones.

That premise, observers agreed, underlay talks by eighteen representatives of various fields of endeavor. They were heard at four formal sessions. The enthusiasm all through was such that several of the speakers were importuned to expound their views further at informal moments.

The speakers, among whom were spokesmen for labor, management, religion and education, spoke to audiences exceeding 500 at each of the public sessions. In addition to Middlebury's student and faculty representation, there also were present students from McGill University, Toronto; Dartmouth and Bennington Colleges.

Namm Defends Capitalism

Benjamin Namm, public governor of the New York Curb Exchange, asserted that capitalism, the "best economic system yet devised," was in serious danger from a "cold civil war." This, he said, was being waged by "forces of disunity," who were taking advantage of "economic color blindness."

These are the days of featherbedding, Mr. Namm declared in his summation at the closing session, "of Petrillo's stand-by orchestras, of two and three times as many brakemen as the freight train needs."

The Tribune

Industry, he held, had a thirty-four-hour week and was demanding that "next year we want a thirty-hour week." In the construction field, too, "these are the days of laying only 500 bricks instead of 1,000, as in the old days."

Mr. Namm continued that it would be "scandalously unfair" to lay this "sick baby upon the sole doorstep of organized labor," but "American business must also assume its fair share of responsibility."

New York, N.Y.

Admitting that business probably had done a "poor job of public relations," Mr. Namm held that millions of persons had become prejudiced against private enterprise through "propaganda, statistical distortions and governmental 'name calling.'"

Herald

Dr. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that "Southern rebels" were combining with "Northern reactionary Republicans" to "wipe out every vestige of enlightenment" set forth in President Truman's civil rights program.

4-26-48

Warns of "Freedom's" Unrest

Further, Dr. White warned that the "stirring of freedom," brought about by the blandishments that the two world wars were fought to break down discrimination against minorities, was menacing the world's supplies of raw materials, including uranium in the Belgian Congo. The "brown natives" of such countries, he continued, "were sick and tired of being kicked around," and intended to submit to such treatment no longer.

He called for immediate abandonment of segregation, asserting it was too late to rely on "education," which he termed a method of avoiding the issue.

Dr. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., of Harvard, called for support of the "third force in Europe," represented by the non-Communist left. This, he said, could be achieved by the restoration of Selective Service for military strength, and by building up "an economic climate where free institutions can thrive."

He accused Henry Wallace of leading opposition to the Marshall Plan (ECA) "in the interests of the Communist party." Declaring that if Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio had been President, no European aid set-up would have been voted. Dr. Schlesinger expressed hope that the Democratic party would "awaken" to its responsibility by nominating a liberal like Justice William O. Douglas, or General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency.

4-26-48

Other panel speakers were William Agar, chief of the section for lecture services and educational liaison of the United Nations; Luigi Antonini, executive secretary, Italian division, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Tell Berna, general manager, National Machine Tool Builders Association; Dean Robert R. R. Brooks of Williams College, Courtney Brown, head of the petroleum economics division, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Dr. W. E. Brown, dean and Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Vermont; Bernard T. Feld, assistant professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Chat Patterson, chairman of the American Veterans Committee, and Dr. Victor E. Reichert, rabbi of the Rockdale Avenue Temple, Cincinnati.

The Times

14b 1948

National Association of College Deans and Registrars

NAACP CONGRATULATES EWING ON EXCELLENT EDUCATION PROPOSALS

14b 2/27/48

Press Service of The NAACP. New York. N. Y.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 26--Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Administration, was today warmly congratulated by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, on the speech made by Mr. Ewing at the meeting, held in Atlantic City on February 24, of the American Association of School Administrators. Fri- 2-27-48

Highlighting the fact that almost 6,000,000 American children have been cheated of their education birthright, Oscar Ewing told the school administrators that the situation demands prompt and expanded Federal aid to remedy it. He stressed the impossibility of obtaining equal education for all citizens unless the South's dual system of white and Negro schools is ended. "But equality of opportunity is not all a matter of dollars and cents," Mr. Ewing continued. "You school people know better than any of us how racial discrimination aggravates economic handicaps....We can not be complacent while large numbers of Americans do not receive their birthright."

Press Service of The NAACP. New York. N.Y. Fri. 2-27-48

Walter White's message of appreciation to Mr. Ewing read: "Here is another telegram of congratulations and thanks -- this time for your courageous and unequivocable speech to the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City." Oscar Ewing received a telegram of congratulations from the NAACP executive secretary last week on his success in opening Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D. C. to Negro internes.

Friendly, Intelligent Approach

Monitor Editorial
The New York Herald Tribune

Hardly anybody ever asks the Negro what he thinks. Yet every tenth American is a Negro. This year the Negro is a burning political issue, even threatening to split the Democratic Party. Politicians roar, the courts cautiously ponder. Everybody is aware of the Negro, and yet in all the national turmoil being made over him the Negro himself remains an abstract, impersonal situation. So the Negro is America's riddle, enigma, dilemma, but practicaly nobody goes to the Negro for advice on what to do.

We are agreeably startled at this week's news from the University of Florida, where the South's Regional Council of Education earnestly conferred on speeding up the establishment of interstate schools providing professional and other graduate training that is now generally lacking in many of the individual states. There is no thought of dropping segregation, even on the graduate level, but we are delighted that the white educators and planners assembled in Florida invited Negro teachers to attend. Three Negro college presidents sat in with twenty-two white leaders in executive session. What is more, the governors of fifteen Southern States are asked each to appoint an outstanding Negro educator as working participant in the council. This is a warm and friendly act, let alone intelligent. We are glad that somebody got around to asking the Negro, and hope the idea spreads. Mon. 3-22-48

The Only Sound Position

Daily World

The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, at their annual meeting last week at Tuskegee Institute, approved without opposition a report of its resolution committee in which it registers its unqualified objection to the proposed regional college plan.

"It is unjust and undemocratic for a state to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires Negro citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders", the committee reported. Atlanta, Ga. Fri-4-2-48

That is a sound position. It is difficult for any person to take any other position and remain on safe grounds. The southern governors' proposal to establish regional colleges is an obvious attempt to steer away from, rather than answer honestly, the provisions in the Supreme Court decision, directing the states to provide equal education for Negroes within their boundaries. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking that this be done within the states' boundaries. The United States Constitution requires that it be done. Justice requires that it be done. And the Negro Press as well as public sentiment, both Negro and white, requires that this be done.

College Deans Score Regional College Plan

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—"It is unjust and undemocratic for a state to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires Negro citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders," reported the resolutions and recommendations committee of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools when they met in their twenty-second annual conference at Tuskegee Institute March 24, 25, 26. Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, president of the association, presided over the sessions.

Fifty deans of colleges and thirty-four registrars attended the meeting which represented sixteen states and the District of Columbia and the theme of which was "Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes."

In the absence of President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Dean I. A. Derbigny of the Tuskegee Administration extended welcome remarks to the opening session which met in the auditorium of the Trade "A" building Thursday morning.

Finds 6,000,000 Children Victims Of Mammoth Cheat

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri, 3-5-48

ATLANTIC CITY.—(ANP)—An end to the dual system of white and Negro education was urged by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, in a speech to the American Association of School administrators at their convention here this week.

Because of the cost of this dual system, he said, 6,000,000 American children have been "cheated" of their educational birthright. In October, 1945, there were 30,350,000 children in the country ranging from five to 19 years old, but only 24,500,000 were enrolled in school.

Aid Essential

Daily World

The basic cause, he declared, is lack of money by parents, communities and states. He contended that federal aid is essential to "help make equality of education a reality—by overcoming economic, racial and regional discrimination. (The President's budget message to congress includes $300,000,000 for federal education cents", the Federal Security aid.) Atlanta, Ga.

"But equality of opportunity is not all a matter of dollars and ministrator said. "You school people know better than any of us how racial discrimination aggravates economic handicaps."

3-5-48

"Two sets of schools, two sets of teachers," he asserted. "How costly this is! How wasteful!"

College Deans Score Regional College Plan

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A panel discussion, "Handicaps to Intellectual and Cultural Growth in Colleges was held and participated in by Robert G. Brown, Tuskegee student; Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, President, Alabama State Teachers College; Dean B. W. Hall, Jr., Leland College, and Dr. Mozell Hill, Atlanta University Department of Sociology.

Other topics discussed at the Thursday session were, "Democracy in Faculty Administration Relationships," by Dr. George N. Redd, Fisk University Head of the Department of Education; "Faculty Morale as it Relates to Rank, Tenure, Salary Scale and Sabbatical Leave," by Dean W. W. E. Blanchett, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, and "Legislative Function of the College Faculty," by Dr. James Holladay, University of Alabama, Regional representative of the American Association of University Professors.

An address open to students, faculty and visitors was delivered in the Institute Chapel at 6:30 p. m., Thursday. Dr. T. R. Solomon, Registrar, Prairie View A. and M. College spoke on "Students Role in the Democratic Progress" at this public meeting.

BANQUET HELD

A banquet was given in Tompkins Dining Hall at 8:00 o'clock Thursday night at which Dr. Harry V. Richardson, former Chaplain of Tuskegee, spoke on the conference theme.

At the Friday session, a special committee report, "Survey on Educational Trends in Curriculum Planning in the Liberal Arts Colleges" was given by Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, (Pennsylvania). This was followed by a report, "Student Government and Participation in Activities of the College," given by Dean J. T. Carter, Talladega College.

Other reasons given in the Association's opposition to regionalism were: "Regionalism is unnecessary for all states . . .; The individual states have not maintained equality through the past eighty-odd years of freedom for Negroes . . .; We cannot understand the justification for violation of the principle of states' rights merely for the sake of what might be called economy in education; We reaffirm our belief in the principle of equality of educational opportunity — that democracy demands that all citizens possess the right to attend any type of educational institution open to any other group; We confess that we are in a dilemma to believe that the principle of renationalism is offered in good faith by the leaders who at the same time express an unrelenting opposition to the "Civil Rights" bills as proposed by the President's Commission."

New officers of the Association elected are: Dean Bertram W. Doyle, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky, president; Registrar J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Baltimore, Maryland, Secretary; Mrs. Charlie S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Assistant Secretary; Registrar C. D. Batchlor, Langston University, Langson, Oklahoma, Treasurer, and Dean H. Manning Efferson, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida, Editor of the Journal.

at Tuskegee Institute on March 24, 25, and 26.

The key-note address is to be delivered at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, in the Institute Chapel by Dr. T. R. Soloman, registrar, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas. Some 85 deans and registrars are attending the meeting, which is headed by Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Other officers of the association are:

Dean Bertram W. Diyle of Louisville Municipal College, first vice president; Registrar J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., second vice president; Dean J. B. Cade, Southern University, secretary; Mrs. Charlie S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, assistant secretary, and Registrar T. C. Meyers, Georgia State College, Savannah, editor of the Journal.

JOE LOUIS GIVES $5,000 TO SYDENHAM HOSPITAL

NEW YORK — The gift of $5,000 by Joe Louis has brought donations to Sydenham Hospital up to $182,000. A half million more is needed.

Educators Slate 22nd Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes" is the theme of the twenty-second annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools to be held at Tuskegee Institute March 24, 25 and 26.

Eighty-five deans of administration and registrars are expected to attend the meeting which is currently headed by Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, Atlanta Ga.

Deans' Association Holds 22nd Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes" is the theme of the 22nd annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools being held

14b 1948 National Federation of Catholic College Students

VOTE TO ADMIT NEGROES TO CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga 6-14-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Baltimore-Washington region National Federation of Catholic College Students has voted unanimously for admittance of Negro students, the federation announced last Tuesday. Sun 6-25-48

A unanimous vote of 125 students succeeding Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, who resigned recently. The book she is looking at was written by Juan Labino, a Spanish Negro in 1573, to celebrate the La Ponta victory, and is one of only two known copies.—Keystone Picture).

14b 1948 Prairie View Annual Educational Conference

Prairie View Annual Educational Conference To Be Held In March

The Informer & Texas Freeman San Antonio, Texas Sat. 2-7-48

Prairie View, Texas— According to an announcement from Dr. E. B. Evans the annual educational conference will be held at Prairie View March 5, 1948 begining at 9.

Dr. H. A. Bullock, head of the department of Sociology is again in charge of the study. Because of the new emphasis on better educational facilities for all children it is expected that this year's conference will be the most interesting in the long series. The subject is "The Academic Achievements of Texas Negro High School Graduates." The Standard Iowa High School contest examination is being given freshmen in the Negro Colleges of Texas and a sample of freshmen in eight White Colleges. This is being given to determine the amount of content information the high school student has after one semester in college and to determine whether or not there is a difference in the scores of Negro and white students and if so the nature of the difference. The study will list, in addition, the difference, if any, in Negro and White students grades in rural high schools over against those in urban centers. Appropriate exhibits will be arranged as usual.

The Informer & Texas Freeman San Antonio, Texas 2-7-48

Another Bi-Racial Meeting

Dear Sirs: We're certainly glad to hear of the bi-racial legislative session held by North Carolina students, as described in Robert Morrison's article, Revolution in North Carolina, in your issue of January 17. But to say that it was the first bi-racial student conference south of the Potomac is an exaggeration. Last December I attended a bi-racial session of the Southern Area Student Council of the Y. M. C. A. as a delegate from William and Mary. The S. A. S. C. has held bi-racial sessions for some time, and at this last conference it was voted that delegates to the National Council will be elected at our summer conference, to be held in June, which will be both bi-racial and coeducational.

DOUGLAS H. MORRISON

Norfolk, Va., March 6

IMPROVED EDUCATION IN SOUTH PREDICTED

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15—Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida said here today that racial segregation would take care of itself on a voluntary basis when the South improved its college educational facilities. Negroes would prefer to go to top-flight Negro colleges, he told the Southern University Conference.

Moves by the Southern Governors Conference toward establising regional colleges was not a plan trumped up to circumvent recent anti-segregation decisions, Governor Caldwell asserted. He said such a plan for improving educational facilities for both whites and Negroes had been discussed for twenty years.

Plans for starting regional schools were considered today by the regional education council of the Governors' conference. It seeks an executive director to conduct an eighteen-month survey. Governor Caldwell predicted that a $100,000 budget would be adopted.

In a press conference Governor Calddwell expressed the belief it would be impossible for President Truman to be nominated by the Democratic National Convention. He added:

"Mr. Truman has made an honest effort but he has demonstrated a lack of the fundamentals upon which the nation was founded. The principal of state's rights was the cornerstone of the union."

BACKS EDUCATION FOR ALL

Southern University Group Hails Advances in Negroes' Cause

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 16 — The Southern University Conference, composed of forty-six colleges and universities, expressed unqualified support today for the principle of full educational opportunities for all people in all sections of the nation.

In a resolution adopted in its closing session the conference also expressed satisfaction with the rapid strides which it said had been made in the advancement of education for Negroes in the South and directed its executive committee to study ways of furthering the development.

Twenty-four college and university presidents and fifty deans and professors attended the annual meeting. They will meet in Atlanta again in 1949.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the College of William and Mary, was elected president of the group, and Dr. Goodrich C. White of Emory University vice presi-

14b 1948 Southern University Conference

MALONE URGES 'RIGHTS' POLICY

Historian to South: Drop Sensitiveness

The South should stand fast on its great traditions, but drop its sensitiveness to criticism, Dr. Dumas Malone, noted historian, Wednesday night told the delegates to the eleventh annual meeting to the Southern University Conference at the Biltmore Hotel.

In that way the South could find a solution for its critical social questions, notably that on civil rights, said the Emory graduate, now professor of history at Columbia in New York.

"One of the greatest needs of the South," he continued, "is a positive approach to this question. Hitherto, we have had a negative approach. The result is that people outside the South have gained the impression that we are opposed to civil rights. From the outside, it looks as if the Southern policy is one of complete negation. I cannot believe that it is."

Dr. Malone suggested Southern educational leaders lead in drafting a policy which will result in equality of opportunity.

A Committee headed by Dr. Edward Mims, of Vanderbilt, is now considering such a statement and it may come before the conference today, The Constitution was told.

During the afternoon session, Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, President of the University of Chicago, predicted the entry of a large number of GIs into American universities this Fall will overcrowd classes so as to lower the standards of university education in America.

At today's session, Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, of Florida, will speak on "Regional Education in the South."

14b 1948 Student League for Industrial Democracy

Prejudice Termed Most Serious Problem in U.S.

Students From 30 Universities Meet in Detroit, Draw Up Report After Study of Racial Practice

DETROIT—Prejudice is one of the most serious problems yet to be solved in the American Metropolitan scene, concluded the annual institute of the Student League for Industrial Democracy held here last week.

Speakers George Edwards, president of the Detroit City Council; Frank Winn, public relations director of the UAW-CIO, and executives of the major Detroit agencies in the field of human relations condemned the practices which lead to racial discrimination.

Introduced in Techniques

They instructed the students in the techniques of community investigation. Representing nearly 30 of the nation's universities, the students took field trips to factories, housing projects, key neighborhoods, and agencies concerned with the problem of prejudice.

Their findings will be published in pamphlet form, to be distributed as an example of community investigation toward alleviation of racial and religious tension. The three-day conference was followed by the National Convention of the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

Mr. Winn, speaking on "Labor's Program for Combatting Prejudice," said "An economy of abundance is one of the major objectives." He discussed the practice of his union in its constructive program to educate its members in tolerance.

In an additional experimentation, conference delegates met for an evening meal at a leading restaurant which has a reputation of occasionally refusing to serve colored citizens. No difficulty was encountered. Sessions were held on Wayne University and the University of Michigan extension campuses.

Freedom Train Departs After View By Throngs

Thousands Wait Patiently To See Heritage

"Freedom Is Everybody's Business." That slogan of the American Heritage Foundation was gloriuosly exemplified in Atlanta January 1 and 2 as thousands of Negro and white citizens of the Gate City stood in line until the closing hour of the public exhibition at 10 o'clock Friday night. The train went to Chattanooga from here.

The "freedom" symbol of freedom" has come and gone. Following its departure, however, was left a wake of inspired patriotism and revived faith in the principles of American democracy as old and young alike turned out en masse to view the legislative milestones and relics of sacred reverence.

Friday saw increased numbers join the extended single file of intent Negro and white spectators who took the prolonged trek from Marietta Street over Spring Street viaduct, winding into Union Station and down to the train itself.

CHATS FRIENDLY

Friendly chats were engaged among them to while away the time as each waited patiently to board the streamlined "Spirit of 1776." The aged and young alike expressed the heritage of the American way of life.

The old apparently sought the opportunity to reflect in restrospect the milestone of American history while the youngsters, energetic and "all eyes," wanted the opportunity of bringing a closer correlation to their studies of American history.

There on exhibit they saw the Emancipation Proclamation, Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Gettysburg Address and many others, while the strains of patriotic and familiar State songs emanated from the background.

Immaculate Marines stood guard over the priceless documents and were seen to offer helping hands to the elderly ladies as they debarked

GEORGIA EXHIBIT

Augmenting the Freedom Train exhibit was the Georgia Heritage exhibit which contained historical documents of the state.

Marine guards inside the Freedom train said that there was keen interest in the section devoted to the freedom of American Negro slaves In this section were Abraham Lincoln's Baltimore Address, delivered April 1, 1864; his Gettysburg Address, delivered November 19, 1864; his own draft of the Emanciaption Proclamation and the official draft of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward and the copy of the 13th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States which outlawed the institution of slavery.

The display of historical flags of the Republic probably slowed up the lines more than any other section.

Neither intermittent nor driving rain failed to keep thousands of Atlantans from seeing Freedom Train and its historical contents Thursday, the first of a two-day stay in the Gate City of the South.

Carnegie Fund Supported Important '47 Activities

Daily World Atlanta, Ga
Wed. 1-21-48

NEY YORK—(ANP)—The annual report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, issued last week by President Devereaux C. Josephs and Secy. Robert M. Lester, showed those activities which the foundation had supported within the Negro group.

The largest sum was that of $235,000, granted by the Carnegie foundation toward setting up a five-year experimental cooperative grant-in-aid program for teachers in a selected group of Negro colleges in the Southeastern states. Daily World

Other educational expenditures included: Hampton institute, $25,000 for training of Negro adult education teachers; Spelman college, Atlanta, $7,500 for its development pfogram; Gammon Theological seminary, $2,500 for the development of its library; $25,000 for the support of the 1947 United Negro College fund campaign and Atlanta university $5,000 for institute for public librarians serving Negroes.

The National Urban league, which has received support for a number of years, received a final grant of $10,000. Atlanta, Ga

The University of Chicago received $75,000, payable over five years for "examination of current efforts toward reduction of racial discrimination; for adaptation of existing knowledge to the daily needs of those in government, education and industry who must deal with the problem in its most practical terms, and for the study of the many still unsolved problems in the field of group conflict." Wed. 1-21-48

operative grant-in-aid program for teachers in a selected group of Negro colleges in the Southeastern states.

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The National Urban League, which has received support for a number of years, received a final grant of $10,000.

N.C. Librarian Gets Grant From Carnegie

Alpha Omicron

DURHAM, N.C.—Mrs. Ann McA. Johnson, instructor in the school of library science of North Carolina College here, has been awarded a grant-in-aid by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to finance a research project in which she is engaged.

She is the seventh N.C. College professor to receive a Carnegie Grant. She plans to investigate secondary and elementary school libraries with the idea of publishing one or more monographs on the conditions in school libraries.

Her work on this project is scheduled to begin April 1, and she will visit schools in North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, New York, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. She plans to complete her work within the next year.

Carnegie Fund Supported Major Activities In 1947

Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 1-21-48

NEW YORK, JAN. 21—The annual report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, issued last week by President Devereaux C. Josephs and Secy. Robert M. Lester, showed those activities which the foundation had supported within the Negro group.

The largest sum was that of $2355,000, granted to the Carnegie foundation toward setting up a five-year experimental co-

Federal Aid Bill Aimed to Help States Equalize Educational Opportunities

No Boon to Colored Pupils in Dual Systems Since Local Legislatures Apportion Funds

By LOUIS LAUTIER
NNPA News Service
WASHINGTON

The purpose of the Federal-aid-to-education bill ostensibly is to assist States in equalizing educational opportunity through Federal allotments of not less than $5 per school age child in each state, with additional amounts for poorer States which are unable to guarantee a minimum educational program.

The bill does not propose to equalize education opportunities among the States or within individual States. It simply sets up a national floor of $50 per child in average daily attendance.

Classroom Expenditure Rates

The best financed school systems in the U.S. expended $6,000 or more per classroom unit in 1939-40. The term "expenditure per classroim unit" includes all current expenses — teacher's salary, books and instructional supplies, heating, cleaning, and the like.

The poorest financed school system varies from State to State. In New York the median expenditure per classroom unit is $4,100. In Mississippi it is $400.

Dual System Low

The median for the unsegregated schools of the North and West is $2,199 per classroom unit per year. For white schools in the 17 States which maintain dual systems, the expenditure is $1,166. For the colored schools in these States, it is $477.

The States which maintain separate schools have 92% of 80,946 classroom units supported at a level of less than $600. Sixty-nine per cent of 44,993 units costing less than $600, with an attendance of 1,270,881 children, are for colored children.

Only 23% or 18,250 units, with an attendance of 383,981, are for white children in these states, while 8% with an attendance of 68,720 children are in the 31 States with unsegregated schools.

No Boon to Colored Pupils

The bill provides that in States where separate schools are maintained, State legislatures shall provide an equitable apportionment of such funds for schools maintained for minority races, without reduction in the proportion of monies expended during 1947.

It further requires that the State plan shall provide that in local school jurisdictions where separate schools are maintained, current expenditures maintained for each racial group shall average not less than the minimum of $50 established for all local school systems.

This provision will permit the States having dual systems to continue to spend a smaller proportion of their State and local tax resources for colored pupils so long as Federal funds are equitable divided between white and colored schools.

Speedier Victory Seen by Educator

W.Va. State President Asks Passage of Bill

CITES NEEDS

Says Equal Schooling in States More Likely

WASHINGTON

"Passage of Federal Aid to Education Legislation, will enable colored Southerners to secure their civil rights in half the time required without such Federal educational assistance," Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, said at the National Education Association headquarters here recently.

Informally discussing the two bills now pending in the 80th Congress, one in the Senate, and one in the House, Dr. Davis declared that equalization of educational opportunities for ALL American children will do much to strengthen the democratic way of life.

A member of the important National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, of the NEA, Dr. Davis says that, this country must provide for all people the kind of education which will both teach the ideals of democracy, and enable all people to apply them intelligently.

Would Provide $5 Per Person

The Federal aid bills now in the Congress authorize Federal funds up to $300,000,000 a year to supplement local and State support of public elementary and secondary schools. They provide aid to States on the basis of a flat $5 per person.

In addition, an equalization fund would be created, which, in States where there is much inequality in opportunities, would be particularly helpful. According to recent statistics, Dr. Davis said, the greatest percentage of minority groups reside in States which will receive the greatest relative benefits.

Cost of Living Cited

Explaining the need, Dr. Davis pointed out that although the inadequate school expenditures for 1940 had increased by 1947, the increase did not correspond with the economic change. As a result, he added, the high expenditure districts have not been able in 1947 to purchase the first-rate education they were able to afford in 1940. Moreover, he pointed out that enormous inequalities in expenditure per pupil continue to exist both within individual States and among the States.

Louisiana, Mississippi Prefer Segregation To Federal Funds

NEW ORLEANS — Education spokesmen of Louisiana and Mississippi said last week they want no federal funds for college scholarships, if, as suggested by the president's commission on higher education, they must erase racial segregation from the states' colleges.

The president's committee two weeks ago in Washington D. C., recommended that $135,000,000 be appropriated to aid 300,000 needy students to complete their education. It also proposed that funds be allotted only "those institutions where discriminatory practices do not exist."

A campaign to erase school segregation laws from state statute books and to write new laws preventing racial discrimination by colleges was urged by the president's committee on higher education.

Need For Federal Aid To Schools Noted By NEA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Each year between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 of the nation's children, both white and Negro, are dropping out of school before completing a high school education, according to a study just completed by the National Education Association.

The group of states ranking in the lowest one-third, it is to be noting power and also in per child expenditure, the report reveals, are: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, West Virginia, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland and Vermont.

While the Research Division made no attempt to make a population breakdown in the states reported in the lowes one-third, it is to be noted that the Negro population of the United States is greatest in some of the states in the list. This leads to the conclusion that large numbers of Negro children are among the total "drop-outs" per year.

Figures noted in the beginning mean that 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 children discontinue their formal training some time before the final year of high school. About 547 out of every 1,000, the report reveals, thus leave school prematurely, failing to acquire the secondary school training, which should be considered a minimum essential.

Powerful Influence

The level of school financial support, it is pointed out, clearly exerts a powerful influence on the rate of survival in school, and support the need of federal aid to education in order to assure a minimum educational opportunity for all American youth.

Thus the states lowest in pupil attendance are states urgently in need of federal financial assistance for public education, it is pointed out.

Under the federal aid bill, which was passed by the Senate April 1, $300,000,000 would be appropriated for apportionment among the states on the basis of their need, ability, and effort in school support in an attempt to equalize basic educational opportunity.

The bill corresponding to S 472 in the House must be reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor before it can be acted upon by the entire House, where the legislation also has strong bi-partisan support.

Under the federal aid program the funds are to be spent under the constitution and statutes of each state, guaranteeing continued state control of the schools and enabling each state to give a minimum educational opportunity to every public school child.

The NEA says that "the federal aid program therefore is urgently needed in reducing effectively the number of pupils dropping out of school in all states, and particularly in those ranking low in income and in school support."

GALLUP POLL

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Times

U. S. Aid to Schools Favored

5-23-48

PRINCETON, N. J.—A majority of American voters believe that the Federal Government should help State governments finance their school systems.

Almost one in three, however, thinks that the cost of education should be financed entirely by the individual States.

This issue is now before Congress in the form of the Taft bill, already passed by the Senate, under which the national government would spend about $300,000,000 annually in school aid. A similar bill is being considered by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Public sentiment on the issue was tested by this question asked of representative voters throughout the country:

"There is a bill now before Congress which asks that the Federal Government distribute about $300,000,000 a year to the states for school aid. Do you think Congress should provide the money for this purpose or should school aid be left up to each state?"

The answers:

Approve Federal aid	51%
Qualified approval	5
Left up to State aid	31
No opinion	13

Respondents giving qualified approval said mainly that Federal aid should go only to the states most in need of financial help in raising educational help, which is the general intent of the Taft bill.

Half the voters in today's poll believe some states are below standard in providing education. The cross-section was asked:

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Do you think there are any states in this country which do not provide a good enough (satisfactory) education for children?"

Fifty-one percent answered in the affirmative, 20 percent said "no," and 29 percent had no opinion.

Times 5-25-48

Here is how the people voted on Federal aid who say that some states do not provide satisfactory education:

Approve Federal Aid	61%
Qualified approval	5
Left up to states	25
No opinion	9

5-25-48

Voters who do not recognize any difference in quality of education among states say:

Approve Federal aid	37%
Qualified approval	3
Left up to states	46
No opinion	14

School-Aid Bill Planned To Guard Segregation

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, July 26 (AP)—A federal-aid school bill designed to guard against possible attempts to ban segregation is planned by Senator Robertson (D., Va.).

Robertson said he will offer the $600,000,000 measure tomorrow as a substitute for the Taft bill passed by the Senate and now pending in the House.

7-27-48

States Have Absolute Control

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 4-9-48

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Senate last Thursday passed by a vote of 58 to 22, a Federal aid to education bill containing a provision designed to give the states absolute control of their education systems and prevent Congress itself from imposing any limitation on appropriations authorized by the measure which might require abolition of the dual school system in the South.

Although the bill as originally reported contained a positive prohibition against impairment of local and state control over public elementary and secondary education, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, last Wednesday offered an amendment to prevent a limitation from being placed on an appropriation bill. 4-9-48

The Connally amendment, adopted by a voice vote, provides that appropriations authorized by the bill shall be made "without any limitation of such appropriation or condition inconsistent with or contrary to the terms of this Act."

"RIDER" PREVENTED

Debate on the Connally amendment clearly indicated that its purpose was to prevent a "rider" from being attached to an appropriation bill prohibiting the expenditure of funds in aid of education in states which maintain separate schools.

In opposing the bill last Thursday Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, said the guaranties in the bill designed to give the states absolute control were not "worth the paper on which they are written." 4-9-48

"I wish to say, to the southern Senators that there is no guaranty that a provision will not be adopted, sooner or later, to the effect that no part of this money will be available to states which practice segregation in the schools", Senator Byrd said.

Memphis, Tenn.

FUTURE CURBS POSSIBLE

Despite the Connally amendment, he asserted, a majority in the House and Senate, under the rules of the two chambers, can prscribe limitations in an appropriation bill at any time.

Memphis

He cited an amendment offered to previous aid to education bill by Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, which would have compelled the operation of mixed schools in states having dual systems or would have denied such states the benefits of the bill. The Langer amendment was adopted but the bill was killed by sending it back to committee.

World

Senator Byrd also directed attention to the fact that the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee recommended that Federal grants-in-aid and other forms of Federal assistance denied to states which practice racial segregation or discrimination. 4-9-48

AREAS RECOMMENDED

An import-expert official, Franklyn A. Ajaye, suggested that West Africa also offered great opportunities for development. Other recommended points were Liberia and the African Gold Coast.

Fri.

The conference, third of a series sponsored by the Commerce Department, ended last Saturday. The meetings were directed by Emmer Martin Lancaster, adviser on Negro Affairs to Secretary of Commerce W. Averall Harriman. In addition to reports made by Government to officials, business men from all sections of the country related their experiences. 4-9-48

William R. Hudgins, young executive member of a New York mail order firm, proposed the organization of a half million dollar buying syndicate to serve retailed establishments owned and operated by colored people throughout the country.

The possbilities for colored persons in the Liberian trade revival undertaken by the Stettinius interests through the Liberia Company of 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, would improve as plans were carried out for the production of cocoa, gold, iron ore, petroleum products and agricultural produce Stanley B. Adams, vice president of the company, declared.

Times

Aid For U.S. School Bill Urged

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Washington - (ANP) - Mrs. Eugene Meyer, member of the President's Commission on Higher education and wife of the chairman of the board of the Washington Post, gave two reasons why the $300,000,000 school aid bill, now pending before the congress, should be supported, even though it recognizes and strengthens segregated public schools. Speaking before a Conference on Human Rights, Civil and Cultural, in Howard University last week she said:

5-29-48

"Because we need federal aid to education at once if we are going to salvage what's left of out school system, and segregation cannot be eliminated overnight.

"Because one of the most practical methods of working our way out of segregation is to make Negro schools just as good as white schools. The present bill is a first and essential step in this direction."

She pointed out that the President's committee had recommend among other things the repeal of segregation legislation, or where this could not be done at present, the establishment of "truly equal" educational facilities for Negroes from the lowest to highest levels.

"Only as the opportunity for higher education is equalized for every potential student who has the interest and ability to profit from higher education, can the ideals of democracy in education be recognized. Only if our children start with an even chance, will they have an equal chance in later life," she said.

5-27-48

The commission also recommended a scholarship program, but she said the first and most essential act must be the passage of the federal education bill by the house.

Other speakers attending the three-day conference were Edward H. Lawson of the United Nations Commision on Human Rights; and Robert K. Gardner, area specialist, United Nations Trusteeship division.

U. S. AID TO EDUCATION ON ALL LEVELS URGED

Times

Federal aid to education is essential on every level if the democratic principle of equality of opportunity is to be maintained, Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, declared yesterday.

Wash. Post

Dr. Hovde spoke at the commencement exercises at the New School, at which sixteen students received certificates of proficiency in public relations. These students completed the training course in public relations and publicity, established by the college last year.

"Without Federal aid to education at every level, children and young people in the United States are not going to enjoy equality of opportunity in this supposedly democratic country," Dr. Hovde said. "There is just as much talent being born in rural districts as in cities, just as much in Mississippi as in New York. But much of it is wasted in rural districts and in the poorest states because the opportunities for education are incomparably poorer."

The division of public relations and publicity of the New School is the first of its kind in the country to offer specific and professional training in the field. It now enrolls 500 students each term in fifteen courses led by authorities. The curriculum covers public relations, writing for publicity, fact-finding and market research, motion picture publicity, social work publicity and international broadcasting.

Wash. Po. 6-13-48

James E. O'Bryon, director of press relations, Mutual Broadcasting System, spoke on "Where Do We Go from Here?" John D. Silvera and Miss Florence Wohlken spoke in behalf of the students. Homer C. Wadsworth, vice president of the New School, presented the certificates.

AID TO EDUCATION—A majority of American voters believe the federal government should help states finance their school systems. Already passed by the Senate, the Taft bill would distribute about $300,000,000 annually to the states in school aid. Fifty-one per cent of voters approve this step, but one in three thinks the cost of education should be borne entirely by individual states.

Birmingham News

LOVE OF ALL CHILDREN IS A POLITICAL 'MUST'

So Federal Aid To Education Bill Has Great Chance

TROUBLE SEEN ELSEWHERE

By KENNETH L. DIXON
International News Service Writer

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is axiomatic that all good politicians must love children—from the baby-kissing stage on up—and, naturally, they must favor legislation to improve the lot of same, just as they must oppose death, high taxes and the man-eating shark.

So perhaps it will come as no great surprise to the average citizen to learn that the measure most likely to be passed by the hot and bothered 80th Congress this special session is a bill supplying Federal aid to education.

Mr. Dixon

Or, at least, so said leaders of both parties when separately quizzed on Capitol Hill . . .

Actually, from their different points of view, the Democratic and Republican spokesmen list a good many pieces of legislation which they insist can well be passed during this session. But the gimmick is that they seldom agree on the same measures.

South Is Factor

The Federal Aid to Education Bill happens to be one of the very few which both sides feel can well be passed with a minimum of controversy. One of the factors deemed likely to expedite its passage is a change of mind, even though not of heart, of certain Southern states over the matter of whether the state's rights issue is involved.

Previously, some of the Deep South congressmen, eternally vigilant over the States' Rights issue, had insisted they would oppose the measure due to certain phraseology which they felt would lead to considerable Federal interference within the framework of their educational systems.

Recent revival of the Fair Employment Practices Commission issue did little to minimize their fears, to say the least. However, another factor has been brought forcibly to the fore in the matter—namely, that the same states tending to oppose the Federal Aid Bill are those whose educational systems need help the most!

After several huddles, it became probable—according to party leaders in the House—that the objections would be removed when the measure came up for debate.

Rewriting Is Likely

Just how this would be accomplished remained to be seen, although it could be done by some rephrasing of the measure to make it more palatable to the objecting states. Or, although this is less likely, the state's rights issue could be overlooked altogether in this instance in order to get the measure functioning in time for the forthcoming school term.

In any case, the House probably will do considerablye rewriting of the Senate-approved version of the Education Bill. Among other things, it is expected to trim considerably the Senate allocation of some $300,000,000 a year for the project.

But, of course, the bill is expected to be one of the first major measures enacted into law by the special session . . . .

A much more cloudy fate obviously awaits the more controversial measures, although Republican leaders solemnly insist that they can pass the Anti-Poll Tax and Anti-Lynching Bills that the President says he wants—if the President's own party will co-operate.

The catch of course, as the Republicans well know, is that the small but solid group of Southern senators is all set to filibuster until the cows come home before permitting passage of either measure. The fact that they are Democrats only pleases the boys across the aisle.

Neither Republicans nor Democrats saw much likelihood of any action on price control, rationing, other civil rights measures, minimum wage increases or a revised statute on admitttange of displaced persons.

Real Estate Lobby Confident

The housing issue remains one of the most confused of all. Leaders of both parties insist, and in all apparent sincerity, that there is no reason why some constructive action cannot be taken by the special session. But they grow immediately vague on terms of such a measure—and the Republicans in particular tend to shy away from any talk of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.

In that regard, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, long the leading foe of the T-E-W Bill and one of the most powerful of all local lobbying groups, seems to place renewed faith in the measure's defeat this session.

Recently the N.A.R.E.B. publicity releases gleefully quoted Herbert Brownell, Dewey campaign manager, as saying that fulfillment of such party platform promises as housing "obviously cannot be done at a rump session called at a political convention for political purposes in the heat of a political campaign."

This, according to the N.A.R.E.B. blurb, definitely strengthened opposition to any such housing legislation this session.

Pass This One Bill

THERE is every evidence that this politically inspired extra session of Congress will accomplish very little if anything except to waste the taxpayers' money.

The session will be justified, however, if it enacts into law the bi-partisan Aid to Education bill (HR 2953 and S 472) which would begin with an expenditure of $300,000,000 annually to aid the States to meet present educational needs.

It is difficult to exaggerate the value of this legislation to the Nation, especially to the colored children of the Southern States where per capita expenditure for schooling falls so far below the national level.

There can be no sound reason for delaying the passage of this legislation because both the Republican and Democratic parties are backing it and have favored it in their respective platforms.

Congress should therefore pass it without delay during this special session.

Organization Steadily Fights Wide-Open Measures

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Passage of the federal bill for $300 million annually to the states to equalize education with safeguards for segregated schools in the South gave more urgency and significance to the NAACP's fight in the South for equal school facilities for Negroes.

In Virginia where four county school cases are pending in the courts and where the Laury county school case was won at Richmond March 30, the public schools on last year's estimate would get $8,070,000 next year as a result of the bill.

Under the act, Virginia, like all other southern states, would be required to do more as regards the equality issue of expenditure of public school funds than to do refrain from falling below the proportionate spending of money between white and colored schools than that for the current school year.

CONTINUATION

In effect, it means that the system of robbery amounting in Virginia to more than several thousands of dollars annually would be continued with reference to expenditures per Negro education. The same situation would obtain for the entire south, amounting to millions yearly. In Maryland alone NAACP efforts to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers with those paid whites brought $750,000 annually into the pockets of Negro teachers.

Mississippi, which last week voted an appropriation of $25,000 in the house to fight suits filed by Negro teachers in that state seeking equal pay to white teachers, would get $16,985,000 from the federal government.

Rep. Tyler Homes told his colleagues that in addition to the the suit already pending in federal court at Jackson, Miss., there are threats of several more suits. The house voted anti-suit funds last week and at the same time offered a proposed constitutional amendment to bar Negroes from voting in the state.

MILLIONS IN "CHEAT"

Incidentally, Mississippi cheats Negroes annually out of a million or more of public funds for education. A similar situation obtains in Texas, one of whose senators, Tom Conaly, proposed the amendment to the federal bill to aid state education to safeguard segregation of Negro and white school children in the south while obtaining such aid.

In one or two previous proposals for federal aid to education, a provision was included to deny aid to education, a provision was included to deny aid to any state that discriminated against Negroes in the use of public funds for education. No bill has unitl now passed both houses of congress and the non-bias amendment was always defeated by southerners.

The NAACP has steadily fought any federal education and measure without the anti-discrimination stipulations and the south has fought as hard against any such provisions. Sen Byrd of Virginia fought the bill bitterly in the senate last week and Virginia's Gov. Tuck fears federal aid to state education will eventually lead to federal control of state education. Other southern political leaders in several instances share their apprehensions.

NEGRO EDUCATION HELD U. S. MATTER

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Meridian, Miss., Dec. 31.—Federal aid to state school systems must be obtained to help bear the increasing burden of Negro education, H. M. Ivy, superintendent of schools of Meridian, Miss., announced here Tuesday.

Dr. Ivy, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Education Association, has just returned from addressing more than 250 teachers from 10 states at the Southeastern Conference of Classroom Teachers in Atlanta.

Dr. Ivy said Negro education is the biggest school problem in the South and that it would grow more difficult as years pass. He added that it is of federal interest that Negro education be expanded and therefore imperative that the nation undertake part of the cost through federal aid.

"We are not combatting improved Negro education," he explained. "We know that only by improving our average income can we improve our communities.

"So many people are confused and believe we must offer academic education to Negroes. They are wrong. The emphasis must and will be placed on elementary and secondary facilities."

Senate Passes School Aid Bill; $28 Per Child

$5 Annually Is Least, But Poorer States Will Be Given More

Byrd Is Against It

Taft, Pepper Recommend Passage Of Measure; Segregation Pondered

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Senate passed and sent to the House Thursday legislation to authorize $300,000,000 of federal aid to the nation's grade and high schools each year.

The bill is aimed at more nearly equalizing the amounts spent for education throughout the country.

It would authorize grants in the poorer states up to about $28 a year for each child of school age. No state would receive less than $5 a year for each child from 5 to 17.

Passage was on a 58 to 22 vote.

It came after one of the Senate's leading advocates of federal economy, Senator Byrd (D), Virginia had protested in vain.

"Never in our history," Byrd shouted, "has there been a more unpropitious time for the Federal Government to enter into a long range proposition such as is proposed in the pending legislation."

The bill does not actually carry any funds. They must be voted in subsequent appropriations bills.

Byrd recalled that in 1943 Senator Taft (R) Ohio, a backer of the bill, opposed a similar system of grants.

Better Off, Then

Taft said then that states were in a much better position to finance education, than the federal treasury. He also protested about federal controls over local and state schools through the grants.

"I was wrong in that statement," Taft said, adding that when he examined detailed figures on state spending for schooling they "changed my mind."

Taft insisted that the pending bill carefully guards against federal control over education in the states and communities.

Senator Pepper (D), Florida urged passage of the bill. He said it will particularly aid the South which has 30 percent of the nation's school children and 17 percent of the income.

However, Byrd questioned whether there are adequate safeguards in the bill to assure against future tampering with segregated schools for whites and Negroes in Southern states. Despite guarantees in the bill, Byrd said, its passage would open the way to federal interference with the schools.

Rejects Amendment

Before the final vote, the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator McMahon (D), Connecticut to authorize $5,000,000 a year to help church and private schools meet the costs of pupil transportation, health services and non-religious textbooks. The vote was 66 to 14.

Principle provisions of the bill:

1. $300,000,000 would be authorized each year, to be allocated among the states on a formula based on the number of children of school age and the average income tax payments of the state. The first appropriations could be made for the fiscal year starting July 1.

2. No state would receive less than $5 a year for each pupil. Payments would range up to $28.50 a pupil, under present conditions. States would not have to put up matching funds to get the payments.

3. States would be required to develop plans for placing a floor of $50 per pupil a year under expenditures for education.

4. Federal grants would be reduced in proportion if state and local school expenditures fell below two and one-half per cent of the state's gross income.

Could Be Cut

5. They would also be reduced if the states reduced the relative amounts of their own funds they spent on schools. After the fourth year of operation under the act, a state would be required to spend at least two per cent of its gross income or $120 a child, which ever was greater, to qualify for federal funds.

6. Federal funds would have to be used for current expenses —salaries, supplies, upkeep and so on. They could not be used for new buildings or interest payments.

7. States whose constitutions allow them to aid church and private schools could so use federal funds.

8. States would be required to accept the provisions of the act through legislative action. Governors could so act until legislatures met.

9. States which maintain segregated schools would be required to maintain the same proportion of expenditures on white and Negro schools as they are spending this year.

10. Each state treasurer would act as a trustee of the funds, and state educational authorities would be required to furnish the U. S. commissioner of education with an audit showing how funds were used.

It Means $19,390,000 For Alabama Children

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Alabama will receive $19,390,000 as provided for the Federal Aid Bill for education which passed the Senate Thursday. Alabama's total will be the next largest amount of any of the other states. North Carolina is frist with $22,825,000.

Both of Alabama's Senators —Lister Hill and John Sparkman—voted for the bill.

Dual System Of Education

Waste--Ewing

ATLANTA CITY, Feb. 24—(AP) A top Federal Administration figure came out Tuesday for elimination of the dual educational system for whites and Negroes in the South.

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, addressed a conference of school administrators, stressing President Truman's recommendation of $300,000,000 for Federal aid to education.

The South's dual system, he said, should be eliminated to decrease the economic burden. He said: "Two sets of schools . . . two sets ow teachers. How costly this is. How wasteful."

Ewing declared Federal aid is essential to help make equality of education a reality all over the country—by overcoming economic, racial and regional discrimination."

"But equality of opportunity is not all a matter of dollars and cents," he said. "You school people know better than any of us how racial discrimination aggravates economic handicaps.

"Discrimination has had a lot of attention lately. I think it needs a lot of attention. Most people in this country want to do something about it. We cannot be complacent while large numbers of Americans do not receive their birthright."

EDUCATION AID BILL PASSED BY SENATE

First Year Cost Is Put at $300,000,000 With Parochial Aid Left to States

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Senate passed tonight, 58 to 22, the Taft Aid-to-Education Bill authorizing Federal grants intended to make certain that no state should spend less than $50 per pupil per year in any of its schools.

It was left to the states individually to determine, by way of their own constitutions, laws and policies, whether any of this Federal help could be extended, even indirectly, to private and parochial schools.

A similar measure lies inert in the House Labor Committee.

The estimated cost of the program to the Federal Government for the first year of its operation would be $300,000,000. Aid would be given primarily on the basis of need, so that the rich states would receive very little and the poor states a great deal.

The minimum received from the Government per school child would be $5 a year, as specified in an amendment by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York. The maximum would go to $25 a year, or perhaps more.

New York, the wealthiest and most populous state, would have an allotment of about $12,010,000 while North Carolina would head all the forty-eight states with some $22,825,000.

The measure emerged from the Senate at the end of a long day of hard, acute debate in which the principal sponsor, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, was heavily engaged.

In the last roll-call seventeen Republicans, among them his Ohio colleague, Senator John M. Bricker, repudiated Senator Taft's leadership and voted against the bill. They were joined by five Southern Democrats.

Thirty-one Democrats stood with twenty-seven Republicans to approve the measure.

The defections among the Republicans included that of the party whip, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, and other such prominent party figures as Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Senator Eugene D. Milliken of Colorado, chairman of the Finance Committee.

This opposition came primarily against the whole theory and structure of the bill; Mr. Taft had little trouble in fighting off amendments.

Amendment Is Defeated

He took the lead in defeating, by 66 to 14, an effort by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, to provide that where states had laws or policies against any sort of public help to parochial schools these schools could nevertheless apply directly to the Federal Government for their share of the aid fund.

All together they would have been permitted to receive a maximum of $5,000,000 a year, this not to be used as contributions to their actual educational programs but only in such collateral matters as bus transportation, health services and non-religious textbooks.

Mr. Taft, appealing for "the safe middle way," argued against this, as he had argued yesterday against a subsequently defeated amendment by Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Republican of Missouri, which stood exactly opposite to the McMahon plan.

Mr. Donnell would have specifically excluded any benefits, indirect or otherwise, to parochial or private schools, regardless of whether an individual state might be prepared to grant them.

After Mr. McMahon had gone down in defeat, two other proposed alterations in the bill were smashed. One, by Senator Albert

point for the solutely no guarantee" that such encroachments would not in fact follow. Taft, in sub- He told his Southern colleagues made an about- that there was no "guarantee" that the Ohio Senator funds might not be denied in the future to states having separate ed, despite the schools for whites and Negroes. ns in the bill He contended that every Federal ary aid was not subsidy had been followed sooner ny sort of Fed- or later by Federal controls, and control in local concluded with somber predictions there was "ab-

almost at once formed a per- school affairs, that

that within two years the annual budget of the Government would be $50,000,000.

Senate Vote Rejecting Private School Aid

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Here is the vote by which the Senate rejected today a series of amendments by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, to earmark a portion of any Federal aid to education for use of church and pricate schools:

FOR THE AMENDMENTS—14

Republicans—4

Baldwin	Ives	Lodge
McCarthy		

Democrats—10

Chavez	McCarran	Myers
Downey	McGrath	O'Conor
Johnson (Col.)	McMahon	Thomas (Okla.
Magnuson		

AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS—66

Republicans—39

Aiken	Gurney	Robertson (Wyo.)
Ball	Hawkes	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Smith
Buck	Jenner	Taft
Cain	Kem	Thye
Capehart	Knowland	Tobey
Capper	Langer	Vandenberg
Cooper	Malone	Watkins
Cordon	Millikin	Wherry
Donnell	Moore	Williams
Dworshak	Morse	Wilson
Ecton	Reed	Young
Ferguson	Revercomb	
Flanders		

Democrats—27

Barkley	Hoey	Pepper
Byrd	Holland	Robertson (Va.)
Eastland	Johnston (S. C.)	Russell
Ellender	Lucas	Sparkman
Fulbright	Maybank	Stennis
George	McClellan	Stewart
Green	McFarland	Thomas (Utah)
Hatch	McKellar	Umstead
Hayden	Overton	
Hill		

Senate Vote in Passing Bill for Education Aid

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Here is the rollcall vote by which the Senate passed 58 to 22 a bill that would provide $300,000,000 a year for Federal aid to states for education:

FOR THE BILL—58

Republicans—27

Aiken	Flanders	Robertson (Wyo.)
Ball	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Brooks	Ives	Smith
Cain	Jenner	Taft
Capehart	Knowland	Thye
Capper	Langer	Vandenberg
Cooper	Morse	Watkins
Cordon	Reed	Wiley
Dworshak	Revercomb	
Ferguson		

Democrats—31

Barkley	Hill	McFarland
Chavez	Hoey	McKellar
Downey	Holland	McMahon
Eastland	Johnson (Col.)	Myers
Ellender	Johnston (S. C.)	Pepper
Fulbright	Kilgore	Russell
George	Lucas	Sparkman
Green	Maybank	Stennis
Hatch	McCarran	Stewart
Hayden	McClellan	Thomas (Utah)
Umstead		

AGAINST THE BILL—22

Republicans—17

Baldwin	Hawkes	Moore
Bricker	Kem	Wherry
Buck	Lodge	Williams
Donnell	Malone	Wilson
Ecton	McCarthy	Young
Gurney	Millikin	

Democrats—5

Byrd	Connally	O'Conor
O'Daniel	Robertson (Va.)	

PAIRS

For the bill—O'Mahoney and Murray, Democrats, and Tobey, Republican.

Against the bill—Martin and Bushfield, Republicans, and Overton, Democrat.

W. Hawkes, Republican, of New Jersey, would have required instruction upon the Constitution in the schools.

The other, by Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, would have provided Federal aid amounting to $15 for every school child but would have restricted the use of this money solely to raising teachers' pay.

Hotly beset from the floor and often by men who have long been among his closest conservative colleagues, Mr. Taft in taking a position of leadership on a so-called "liberal" issue voluntarily declared himself on questions far broader than the single one then in hand.

He took a stand for Federal aid not only in education but in housing and in health, and declared as well that action should be taken now to set up a "Federal aid system for relief" against the possibility of "another unemployment crisis."

It was not a "defensible proposition," he asserted, to take the line that "if there are poor states which are unable to give their citizens what they need, why that is just too bad and those people cannot have equal opportunity."

The way to "resist the impulse to Federal control," he declared, was to help, through grants, to "make the states strong."

Senator Taft was moved to issue a manifesto of his position, which was etxraordinarily detailed in the circumstances, largely by the de-

CONGRESS:

Taft and the Schools

It was Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio who almost singlehandedly, in October 1943, defeated a $300,000,000 program of Federal aid to the nation's school systems, sponsored by two Democrats, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Lister Hill of Alabama. His reason: It is a revolutionary proposal, one of the most revolutionary ever presented to Congress."

Last week it was the same Senator Taft who almost singlehandedly pushed through the Senate his own bill to provide $300,000,000 in Federal aid to the nation's school systems. In five years he had completely changed his mind.

If the Taft of the Presidential year 1948 sounded inconsistent with the Taft of the war year 1943, his change of heart was not solely motivated by politics. For after the Thomas-Hill measure was sidetracked, he had gone to work to rewrite it to make sure it could not be used as the opening wedge for Federal control of the schools.

Children and Dollars: As rewritten, the Taft version placed a minimum of $50 on the nationwide annual expenditure per student in elementary and secondary schools. By its terms, $300,000,000 in Federal funds would be doled out annually to the states in accordance with their needs. The poorest states would get as much as $28.50 per child, the richest at least $5. Because, as Hill put it, "the children are where the money ain't," half the total would be given to the eleven states of the Solid South. The biggest beneficiaries: North Carolina, $22,825,000; Alabama, $19,390,000; Texas, $18,675,000.

To guard against Federal control, the Taft bill provided that each state decide for itself, in accordance with its own laws and policies, whether any Federal aid should go to private and parochial schools.* But not all senators were satisfied. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri wanted to ban any aid to private and parochial schools for fear of "undermining our public education and the future development of our republic." Brien McMahon of Connecticut wanted to authorize Federal aid to all parochial schools even when their own states do not help them. Rejecting both these proposals, Taft succeeded in holding his bill intact.

But in keeping with his aim to ban Federal interference, the Ohioan did accept an amendment from Tom Connally of Texas. Its effect was to outlaw any future attempt, by means of appropriations riders, to withhold Federal funds from states which segregate white and Negro children.

Without Strings: "If we want to defend against Federal control," Taft argued, "the thing to do is to refuse Federal control, draft our law so there is no Federal control, as the pending bill is drafted. I would rather stand on that ground than stand on the ground suggested . . . that the Federal government has no concern with education, has no concern with housing, has no concern with health, that these are matters solely for the states to take care of."

His view: It is not a "defensible proposition" to maintain that because some states are poor "these people cannot have equal opportunity."

Last Thursday, April 1, the Senate approved Taft's bill 58-22, with the opposition consisting mostly of GOP conservatives who usually are on Taft's side, like Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado, Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, and his Ohio colleague, John W. Bricker. But whether Taft's bill would become law was still doubtful. The companion House measure, authored by Rep. Edward O. McCowen, himself an ex-president of the Ohio State Education Association, had only a 50-50 chance of emerging from an Education and Labor Committee pigeonhole.

*At present, nineteen states give state tax money to church-sponsored schools either for bus transportation, textbooks, or health training. Fifteen states allow nuns and priests to teach regular subjects in public schools.

Ban on Sectarian School Aid Rejected by Senate, 80 to 5

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 31—The Senate beat down today by 80 to 5 an attempt to deny to private and parochial schools any benefit under the Taft aid-to-education bill. The measure's principal sponsor, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, then quickly accepted a Southern amendment which would lay a barrier against any future attempt by way of appropriations riders, to withhold such Federal help from states which segregate white and Negro school children.

The result of all this was to bring the bill close to final passage. This was expected to come tomorrow.

Mr. Taft agreed to the Southern proposal, which was put in by Senator Tom Connally of Texas, with the observation that it was entirely "consistent" with one of the principal declared objectives of the measure.

This objective was to guard against any sort of Federal interference with the administration and local control of the country's local school systems.

The effort to exclude private and parochial schools from either "support or benefit" of Federal funds was made by Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, of Missouri.

Connally Amendment Adopted

Its effect would have been to lay it down, in what Senator Donnell termed "unmistakable" language, that Federal money could not be used directly in aid of parochial or private schools or indirectly in such ways as helping to make bus and free textbook service available to children in such schools.

Senator Taft had first given notice that he would attack the Donnell amendment on the floor. As the day wore on, he did not do so, apparently in the belief that it would in any case be overwhelmingly defeated.

In the roll-call, Mr. Donnell was joined by four Democrats, all from the South. They were Senators Olin Johnston of South Carolina, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas and William B. Umstead of North Carolina.

The bipartisan opposition majority of eighty included thirty-

Senator Connally's amendment was adopted without objection on a voice vote. It simply stated that no future appropriation bill brought out to support the Taft program could carry any condition that was "inconsistent" with the terms of the aid act itself.

Tonight only a single major controversy in the bill was left unfought. This involved a pending amendment by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, which would have about the opposite effect of that by Senator Donnell.

Where Mr. Donnell would have denied even incidental aid or support to Catholic or other religious or private schools, Mr. McMahon would permit them to receive such aid, even in states with policies of hostility to it, so long as help was limited to transportation and health services and the like.

Specifically, his amendment would provide that wherever a state administration was prohibited by state law from distributing funds to non-public and tax-exempt schools, the Federal Government could hand the money in to it directly.

In no case, however, could such Federal help be used to support the school's vital functions—its curriculum and the like—but only to supply related services and to buy non-religious textbooks and so on.

Mr. Taft opposed Mr. McMahon, as he had Senator Donnell at the other end of the controversy. He argued that both plans would constitute Federal intervention in the school policies of the states and thus that both should fall.

Defeated Equal Facilities For Negroes Provision

Mr. Whitten and Representative Andresen joined hands to cut by 40 per cent the amount of money that could be spent for farm machinery under the foreign relief program and was author of the amendment to that appropriation act which limited the amount that could be spent for nitrate fertilizer to not more than twice that which could be provided by the Army, thereby giving American farmers more fertilizer. The amendment was designed to insure that those in charge of the relief program would not violate the amendment by Representative Abernethy (D., Miss.) which limits the exports of

Phelps-Stokes Fund Elects Officers, Hears Dr. Tobias

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Phelps-Stokes Fund, philanthropic organization which has played an important role in education in the United State as well as that of Africans coming to this country, held its annual meeting in its offices at 101 Park Ave., last Wednesday.

I. Newton Stokes was re-elected president. Dr. Emory Ross, who had served as secretary, was elected vice president succeeding Mrs. John D. Hatch, a member of the Stokes family now residing in Oregon. John Reisner was elected secretary. Frederick L. Rowe is the new executive secretary of the fund, succeeding L. A. Roy who resigned after many years' service.

Continued efforts to counsel and aid African students who are studying in the United States will be made. A separate office is to be established in NYC for the Booker Washington Institute of Kakata Liberia. Its work and representation here in the United States have largely been carried by the Phelps Stokes staff heretofore.

Sidney Hillman Scholarship Funds Awarded Howard U.

WASHINGTON — Among the first colleges to receive funds from the $1,000,000 Sidney Hillman Foundation established in memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of American, was Howard University.

Trustees dispensed $30,000 for 1948-49 and will distribute awards yearly for 25 years to schools motivated by the aims of the late Hillman, union leader and humanitarian, who died in 1946.

Howard university received $2,000. Roosevelt college of Chicago received $5,000; New School for Social Research, New York City, $2,000 and School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., $2,000.

Reward North Carolian

Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, received $1,000 in recognition of his "selfless public service".

14c 1948

Negro Education Press Fund of Wall Street

Why Bankers Aid Negro Colleges

Daily Worker, Cambridge, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker, New York, N.

I enjoyed Abner Berry's column on Negro education in the Feb. 19 issue. There is one thing which I could add to it. In the February, 1948 issue of **Fortune**, there is an article which speaks of the Negro Education Press Fund of Wall Street. On pages 145-6 there is a quotation from one of the big bankers—Winthrop Aldrich, I think, where he says that the reason the bankers contribute to this fund is because if the colleges did not get the money from the fund, they would go to the government and this would be "socialism." Here's the information right from the horse's mouth!

Thurs 3-11-48 R. R.

John D.'s Magic Millions Multiply For Man's Welfare—35 Years Later

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 14c

BY SAUL PETT

NEW YORK, May 17 — (AP) — Thirty-five years ago this week John D. Rockefeller, Sr., set out to improve the "well-being of mankind" through the Rockefeller Foundation. 5-17-48

Since then, the foundation has grown into a global giant with cash in every pocket. It has spent $413,907,068 in every country of the world and in virtually every type of effort to improve human life.

It has spent twice as much as it started with and still has almost as much as Rockefeller put into it. And with what's left, says President Raymond B. Fosdick, the foundation can go on spending for "perhaps another two generations' 'before running dry.

Just how much mans' well-being has been advanced by this money is incalculable, but the score in lives saved might be measured in millions. The contribution to man's knowledge also has been great, also incalcuable. Among its achievements, money or men supplied by the foundation have:

Developed the vaccine which brought yellow fever under control; sharply reduced deaths caused by malaria and hookworm; built the world's first big atom-smasher at the University of California; built the 200-inch Mt. Palomar telescope, which will project man's sight into the universe two times farther than was possible before; helped improve scores of public health systems around the world as well as start 25 nursing schools in 14 countries; trained more than 9,000 men in all branches of science.

* * *

THE FOUNDATION BEGAN spending money on May 22, 1913, shortly after Rockefeller told his aids: The News

"I know how what I want to do with my money. I made it all over the world and will spend it there. Get the people interested in their diseases. . . . Get knowledge into the minds of the people."

The foundation is still spending money all over the world and for a breath-taking variety of reasons. Right now, more than 90 different institutions and a half dozen foreign governments are working with foundation funds appropriated in 1947—a record year when $23,000,000 was allocated.

Medical research and medical education in China are being expanded with a new $10,000,000 grant. Mexico has another $266,000 to try to increase its corn yield. Mon.

* * *

AS A RESULT of Rockefeller money recently appropriated, researchers at the University of Copenhagen are working on the biological uses of isotopes; Columbia University is studying trends in labor union leadership; Uruguay's minister of public health is installing new equipment for biological research; Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey is polling the nation on its sex habits; Chicago University is studying and training people for race relations work. Birmingham, Ala.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has another $1,300,000 for the academic war against depressions; the University of Alabama is analyzing the poll tax issue; the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, is preparing a history of the war; the Social Science Council, New York, is studying housing problems; the University of California is training personnel for Slavic studies; a Dutch institute has $25,000 to hold a conference on German problems; the British Museum, London, has $56,000 to set up a microfilm laboratory. 5-17-48

In all, Rockefeller set aside about $500,000 for philanthropic work. There are now three separate Rockefeller organizations spending the money—the Foundation, the Institute of Medical Research and the General Education Board.

Profitable investments explain why the foundation is still worth almost as much as when it started. Old John D. set it up with $100,000,000 and before his death in 1937 added another $100,000,000. With most of its money invested in oil securities, the foundation has been able to spend almost $296,000,000 from income and more than $118,000,000 from capital.

Its investments now have a market value of more than $198,000,000, making it one of the greatest, if not the greatest single foundation in the world. Mon.

* * *

TO SPEND ALL ITS MILLIONS, the Rockefeller Foundation maintains a staff of about 200 and branch offices in London, Paris, Shanghai and New Delhi. Its headquarters are on the 55th floor of the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, presided oved by the quiet, graying Fosdick, who is about to retire at 65 after 13 years as president. 5-17-48

Fosdick is especially proud of the total $44,000,000 spent in China and thinks this one achievement will be best remembered.

He thinks that the chief purpose of a foundation should not be to support accepted principles but "to work on the frontiers of knowledge, for this is venture capital we're using."

In recent years the foundation has been emphasizing the social sciences, where the return is less measurable and, so far, less rewarding.

"That is the challenge now—how are we going to organize the world on a rational basis," Fosdick says. "Unless this is solved, we won't be able to enjoy the results of a cyclotron or new telepscope or anything else that comes out of the pure sciences."

The News Birmingham, Ala.

REPEATEDLY, the foundation announces:

"The foundation does not make gifts or loans to individuals or finance patents or altruistic movements involving private profit, or contribute to the building or maintenance of churches, hospitals or other local organizations, or support campaigns to influence public opinion." Mon. 5-17-48

Nonetheless, it gets a strange variety of requests: A widow needs $5,000 by return mail to save the farm. A mother wants medical advice about her daughter's sinus. A father could educate his five daughters if only he had a $40 monthly pension. Finally, there was the immigrant who arrived at Ellis Island and wrote:

"Here I am, Mr. Rockefeller please send my check for $1,000,000 here."

Rosenwald Gave $22 Million; Fund Ceases Operation in June

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund established in 1917 "for the well-being of mankind," will cease operations as of June 30, it was learned here last week.

Set up by the Chicago philanthropist more than thirty years ago, it has expended some $22,500,000 on varied projects ranging from rural schools for Negroes to coveted fellowships for writers, artists, musicians, scientists and educators of all races.

The money came from the capital and interest on the original endowment made of 227,784 shares of Sears, Roebuck and Company stock. As head of the firm, Rosenwald specified that returns from it be spent within twenty-five years after his death. He died in 1932.

Negro colleges, especially Howard, Dillard and Fisk Universities and the six schools of the Atlanta Federation of Colleges, received $5,000,000 of this sum. Another $5,000,000 went to establish 5,357 Negro public and rural schools in fifteen Southern States.

The grant was made with the understanding that local authorities would be responsible for the upkeep at a total of $20,000,000.

In fellowships, $2,000,000 has benefited 600 Negroes and 250 whites. Among those receiving grants were the internationally famous Marian Anderson, who was able to continue her musical studies, and Katherine Dunham, who left the University of Chicago campus to study native dances in the West Indies.

A grant to Willard Motley enabled him to finish his best seller, "Knock On Any Door."

PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY PASSING

Thirty-one years ago, Julius Rosenwald put ten million dollars into a fund to help mankind, the whole of which was to be spent within 25 years of his death.

Mr. Rosenwald died in 1932. The money was invested in stock of Sears, Roebuck and Company and increased in time to 22 millions. Nine years ahead of schedule, the fund trustees last week announced that they had spent the entire sum and that, come June 30, the fund would cease to exist.

The Rosenwald Fund appropriated 5 millions for the building of some 5,357 rural schools in the South, 5 millions to Howard University, Meharry Medical College, Fisk, Atlanta and Dillard universities, and 3½ millions for equalizing health facilities, services and clinics. Some 2 millions more were appropriated for fellowships for advanced training of members of both races and 3 millions went into the general field of race relations.

Thousands of children, now grown, once traded a broken down shack for a new and clean Rosenwald school, one-third of which was paid for by the county school board, one-third by the citizens themselves and one-third by Rosenwald.

No other benefactors we know of spread 22 million dollars to cover so many causes and did it so well.

Another philanthropist, Miss Anna Jeannes, provided a million-dollar fund now being used to raise the standards of rural school teachers in the South.

The Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Fund and the General Education Board are other public trusts with large endowments which have contributed much in the field of philanthropic endeavor.

As these benefactions end (and they all will some day) their place is being taken over more and more by Federal appropriations.

Recently, Congress took steps to pass a bill appropriating millions to education in the poorer States. It has been buying school lunches for children, providing scholarships for veterans and building hospitals.

Then, too, there has been an increase in money given by small donors representing alumni of our many educational institutions. We are reminded of this responsibility with the current campaign of the United Negro College Fund to raise $1,400,000 for 32 participating colleges.

What these colleges are asking amounts to only 10 per cent of their operating costs. They should receive a generous and immediate response.

Slowly but surely, the days of the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Rosenwalds are passing. Where private philanthropy stops, public appropriations and individual giving must begin.

THE END OF THE ROSENWALD FUND has been reached. Now the eye of want and the hand of "thank you" will now look for other fields of plenty.

June 30 the books will be closed, the desk cleared and the door shut, and the name Rosenwald will be added to the great story of American philanthropy.

The Rosenwald Fund is another chapter in the unending story of Booker T. Washington. One evening Washington met Rosenwald after Washington had delivered one of his famous speeches on "Education."

Next morning Mr. Rosenwald had joined Washington's organization, for which Washington supplied the needs and his rich friends supplied relief. A few months, and Mr. Rosenwalk was a Tuskegee trustee.

As with Carnegie so with Rosenwald, Mr. Washington was kept busy reaching him for first one cause, then another.

Mr. Rosenwald's benefits covered not only education, but business, ventures of the boisterous imaginative and specifications of the daring. He held out to the last.

Around Atlanta

A. U. Instructor, Another Georgian Get Fellowships

It was announced in Chicago Wednesday that two Georgia residents have been awarded fellowships by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

They are: Mrs. Lucy Lee Clemmons Grigsby, instructor at Atlanta university, who plans English study at the University of Wisconsin and Miss Alma L. Stegall, of Georgia State College, who plans an analytical study of education of Georgia supervisors at Indiana university.

The $2,000 fellowships are among the final award by the fund.

Spent $22,500,000 In 30-Year Program

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Aided Colleges

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250 Whites Assisted

In fellowship, $2,000,000 has benefited 600 Negroes and 250 whites. Among those receiving grants were the internationally famous Marian Anderson, who was able to continue her musical studies and Katherine Dunham, who left the University of Chicago campus to study native dances in the West Indies. A grant to Willard Motley enabled him to finish his best seller, "Knock On Any Door."

Social Work School Gets Rosenwald Gift

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Trustees of Universities to receive the bulk of the Julius Rosenwald fund at their the remaining resources of the fund, final meeting just held voted $100,- has been especially interested dur- 000 to four southern universities in recognized as places offering the ing the past 20 years have exceeded appropriations of $25,000 each to the highest opportunities for the Negro $2,500,000.

University of North Carolina at group. The University of North Chapel Hill, Fisk University, Nash- Carolina was chosen because of its ville; Dillard University, New Or- distinction in higher education and leans, and to the school of social its intellectual leadership in south- work of Atlanta University, aclord- ern liberalism.

ing to an announcemena by Edwin R Embree, president of the fund.

Total contributions of the fund to these four institutions in which it

Rosenwald Fellow Makes 2-Year Survey

In choosing these four southern

by O. G. Gibson

BERKELEY, Calif.-- Mr. Robert Kennon returned to this city following a two year tour of Europe, Africa and Arabia where he investigated opportunities for American businessmen in those countries. He was traveling under a two year grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Young Kennon holds both the A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of California and also did pre-doctoral research in the field of Political Economy at the University of London and the Sorbonne.

SEES OPPORTUNITY

The bulk of Kennon's time in Africa was spent in Ethiopia where he made a thorough commercial survey of that country and the surrounding regions.

He plans to conduct a nationwide lecture tour shortly to explain to the American public the commercial opportunities available in the Orient.

Social Work School Gets Rosenwald Gift

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund at their final meeting just held voted $100,000 to four southern universities in appropriations of $25,000 each to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Fisk University, Nashville; Dillard University, New Orleans, and to the school of social work of Atlanta University, according to an announcement by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

In choosing these four southern Universities to receive the bulk of the remaining resources of the fund, Fisk, Dillard, and Atlanta were recognized as places offering the highest opportunities for the Negro group. The University of North Carolina was chosen because of its distinction in higher education and its intellectual leadership in southern liberalism.

Total contributions of the fund to these four institutions in which it has been especially interested during the past 20 years have exceeded $2.500.000.

ROSENWALD FUND LISTS LAST GRANTS

$100,000 in Study Fellowships Awarded to 29 Negroes and 18 White Southerners

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 5—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which will close its thirty-one-year career on June 30, today announced the award of $100,000 to forty-seven Fund Fellows for 1948. This concludes the fund's program in which $2,000,000 has been expended on fellowships for promising Negroes and white Southerners.

This year, twenty-nine Negroes, including twelve Easterners, and eighteen white Southerners receive awards averaging $2,000 each to enable them to carry out projects, including studies of human relations, painting, music, religion and African dancing.

New Yorkers among the Negro fellows and their chosen tasks are:

James A. Baldwin, free lance writer, for interpretative writing on the role of religion in Harlem.

Yvonne Gregory, free lance writer, to write a collection of fourteen related short stories.

Henrietta C. Harris, library assistant, New York Public Library, to study at Juilliard School of Music in preparation for a career as a concert singer.

Natalie L. Hinderas, student at Juilliard School of Music, to continue study in preparation for career as concert pianist.

Marie B. oJhnson, research assistant, New York University, for studies in mathematics at Radcliffe College.

Ronald Joseph, to continue work in painting.

Lenora G. Lafayette, soprano, to prepare for concert career at Juilliard School of Music.

Hayward Rivers of the Art Students League, for travel and painting.

Pearl Primus, to study African dancing in Africa.

Dispersal Over the Country

The Journal

Negro recipients elsewhere were:

William J. Cousins, graduate student in sociology at Yale, to make a study of Negro-white contact in New Haven.

Vada L. P. Easter, Howard University, Washington, D. C., for study at the Chicago Musical School.

Samuel L. Myers of Baltimore, to investigate the development of scientific economic principles at Harvard.

Walter F. Anderson of Yellow Springs, Ohio, to develop at plan for the establishment of a community music school at Antioch College.

Vivian J. Beamon, principal of Jackson Elementary School, Cincinnati, to study at New York University how the school can add to human understanding.

Jasper R. Bell, basso, Chicago, to continue professional study of voice.

Roscoe C. Brown Jr., instructor at West Virginia State College, to study educational methods at New York University.

Herman D. Burrell of Honolulu, to study racial tolerance in Honolulu at the University of Hawaii.

Kathryn E. Clarke, research assistant in biochemistry, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, for advanced study of physics at the University of Chicago.

L'Tanya Griffin, fashion designer, of Los Angeles, to study sketching and designing at the Ecole de Chambre-Coutier under the supervision of Schiaparelli in Paris.

Lucy L. C. Grigsby, instructor at Atlanta University, for studies in English at the University of Wisconsin.

Sara M. Liston, student at University of Chicago, to study home economics there.

Robert H. Lucas, free lance radio writer, of Chicago, to do a series of scripts dealing with Negroes.

New York Times

Sophia P. Nelson, assistant professor at West Virginia State College, to make an analytical survey of publications and dissertations dealing with Shelly at the University of Pittsburgh.

Marion Perkins, junior laborer, custodial department, Chicago Post Office; to sculpture a series of portrait heads of children in Chicago.

Oscar W. Ritchie, instructor at Kent State University, Ohio, to make a study of factors in the integration of Negro teachers in non-segregated faculties at the University of Wisconsin.

James L. Smith, baritone, Allen University, South Carolina, for study at the Juilliard School of Music for a concert career.

Harry M. Smyles, Cleveland, to study oboe and attend the Berkshire Music Center.

Alma L. Stegall, Georgia State College, to make an analysis of the education of supervisors in Georgia at Indiana University.

Sadie Mae Yancey, teacher, Dunbar High School, Lexington, Ky., to study guidance and personnel at Cornell University.

Awards to White Southerners

Among the white Southerners receiving fellowships is Liston Pope, Professor of Social Ethics at Yale, who will study racial patterns in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The other recipients were:

Eugene Banks of Brevard, N. C., for studies in anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

Richard H. Bjurberg, instructor at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, to expand a study on the politicians of Alabama, 1831-61, at Duke University.

Charles M. Clarke, University of North Carolina, to collect information on the efforts of the philanthropic foundations in the education of public school teachers in the South.

Harry L. Coles Jr., historian, civil affair division, Department of the Army, Washington, to complete a study of the economic structure of rural society in Louisiana, 1803-60.

Gideon Fryer, student, University of Tennessee, o develop a procedure for intercultura programs in Southern School Systems.

William Highsmith, graduate assistant Louisiana State University, to make a study of social and economic conditions in Louisiana during Reconstruction, at Louisiana State University.

Ernest W. Hooper, tutor, Lemoyne College, Memphis, for studies in history ot the University of North Carolina with special attention to the extension of civil rights to Negroes.

Claude F. Howell, free lance painter, Wilmington, N. C., for travel and painting.

Beverly J. Layman, Roanoke, Va., for studies in language and literature at Harvard.

Bartram G. Leiper Jr., student, University of Minnesota, to write a novel about a small Tennessee Town.

Elizabeth H. Lomax, free lance writer, to write a novel, The Arms of God, concerned with a Texas farm community.

Edward G. McGehee of Montgomery, Ala., to write a novel about a liberal and a reactionary concerned with the failure of an Agrarian society in Alabama.

Margaret Monroe, principal of Washburn Elementary chool, Cincinnati, to analyze the role of the school in human relations, at New York University.

Ralph Phelps Jr., student, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, to make a study of the struggle for public higher education for Negroes in Texas.

Emmett Robinson, Footlight Players, Charleston, S. C., to write and compile a manual for a community theatre in the South.

Samuel R. Spencer Jr. of Columbia, S. C., for studies in history at Harvard.

Eleanor Williams of Birmingham, Ala., to write a history of the Julius Rosenwald Fund's aid to education in the South as part of studies in history at the University of Chicago.

The fund will have spent $22,000,000 to "enrich and equalize opportunities for all Americans" when it closes its work late next month.

Atlanta U Given $25,000

The Constitution

The School of Social Work of Atlanta University has been recognized as one of four Southern schools "offering the highest opportunities for the Negro" by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The Atlanta school received a grant, of $25,000 from the Fund.

The Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund, at their final meeting held recently in Chicago, voted $100,000 to the four Southern Schools, in appropriations of $25,000 each. Other schools named are the University of North Carolina, Fisk University, Nashville, and Dillard University, New Orleans.

In choosing the universities to receive the bulk of the remaining resources of the Fund, Fisk, Dillard and Atlanta were recognized for their leadership in the Negro group. The University of North Carolina was chosen beacuse of its distinction in higher education and its intellectual leadership in Southern liberalism.

The grant received by the Atlanta University School will be used to help develop child clinics, and also as a means of providing training and service in psychiatric social work.

Total contributions of the Fund to these four institutions in which it has been especially interested during the past 20 years have exceeded $2.500.000.

Primus Is Rosenwald Fellowship Winner

New York Amsterdam News

Following the announcement by the Julius Rosenwald Fund that Pearl Primus, well-known dancer was commissioned by them to make a survey of the native dances of Africa, Miss Primus is completing plans to sail for Africa Sept. 1.

She will stay several months and will go deep into the interior to territories never before studied from the standpoint of the dance. Recently at a concert at Fisk University in Nashville, Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and other members were present, and were so impressed with the quality of her work and authenticity of her dances, that they were surprised to learn she had gathered all her information from films and books and had never yet been to Africa, and so the fellowship was awarded then and there.

Chicago U Gets Rosenwald House

New York Amsterdam News

CHICAGO (ANP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund has deeded the house and property at 4901 Ellis Avenue to the University of Chicago, according to an announcement by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

"The deed," Mr. Embree said, "provides that the ownership, use or occupancy of the property shall never be restricted on the grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin. This building, the former home of Julius Rosenwald, has been the headquarters office of the fund since 1932. It will be used by the university to house agencies that will continue certain aspects of the fund's work: The American Council on Race relations and the National Research Center."

Phelps accompanied the presentation by singing, "Let Us Break Bread Together."

Rosenwald's Final Gifts

Memphis World Memphis, Tenn

We have already had occasion to mention the great benefits which have come to Negroes and whites of the South particularly, from the late Julius Rosenwald Fund. And although we shall not be permitted to go into that impressive record here, we can assure our readers that it is well worth repeating.

At a special meeting at Dillard university recently appropriate exercises were held, signaling the windup of these charities. At a subsequent gathering a special banquet was held in Chicago, Illinois to which several hundreds of Negro and white scholars, who, during the lifetime of the Fund, had been recipients of grants, scholarships and fellowships.

Now comes the final cleanup with the Trustees voting $100,000 to four southern universities as follows: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Fisk University at Nashville, Dillard University at New Orleans, and Atlanta University School of Social Work at Atlanta. Each of the above institutions has been granted $25,000. Edwin Embree, the Fund director, said of the gift: "In choosing these four southern universities to receive the bulk of the remaining resources of the fund, Fisk, Dillard and Atlanta were recognized as places offering the highest opportunities for the Negro group. The University of North Carolina was chosen because of its distinction in higher education and its intellectual leadership in southern liberalism.

From our standpoint, we cannot think of any institutions beyond the ones chosen, which so richly merit and deserve the gifts coming from the Rosenwald Fund. We rejoice that they were honored with the gifts and pray sincerely that this additional gift will enable them to prosecute a stronger and more vigorous leadership program in the future. We think it significant that the total gifts to these four institutions during the past 20 years have exceeded $2,500,000.

Many Rosenwald Fellows Attend Fund Close-Out

The World Memphis, Tenn.

Appreciation To Philanthropist Is Expressed

CHICAGO— (ANP) — The banquet in Stevens hotel here Friday night, signalizing the cessation of activities on the part of the Julius Rosenwald fund, was a brilliant climax to a day which brought together former Rosenwald fellows, friends and well wishers from all over the country. It was a gesture of appreciation to one of the most effective and interesting philanthropic efforts to touch and affect Negro life in America.

Part of a program honoring the trustees and officers of the fund, it followed an outstanding seminar held in the afternoon during which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Gunnar Myrdal spoke on "Human Relations in the 20th Century". Dr. Robert C. Weaver presided over the seminar.

First speaker at the dinner was Lessing Rosenwald, eldest son of the founder, who thanked officers, trustees and friends on behalf of the Rosenwald family, for the honor paid his father, and presented a gift to Edwin Rogers Embree, the fund's president. Toastmaster Ira DeA. Reid remarked that this was the first time a great fund had dispersed its capital and career even before the time limit had expired, thereby carrying out the expressed wish of Mr. Rosenwald.

Next in line came words of thanks and appreciation from Rosenwald fellows. Miss Lillian Smith, editor of "The South Today," described the inner urge which kept her and other authors and artists fighting to express themselves in other than ordinary patterns."

Sterling Brown read his folk poems, "Slim Green," "Long Gone."

WORDS OF THANKS

Rosenwald Fund to End Its Philanthropic Work

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Tues. 4-27-48

Chicago, April 26 (AP)—Something of a real-life version of the novel "Brewster's Millions" will come to an end June 30. The Julius Rosenwald Fund will shut up shop—having spent more than $22,000,000 since 1932.

Trustees of the Rosenwald fund had 25 years to spend $10,000,000. The fund was a gift of Sears, Roebuck & Company stock from the late Julius Rosenwald, internationally known philanthropist. He directed it be used solely for "the well-being of mankind."

Even though the original gift more than doubled in value, the trustees completed their job nearly nine years ahead of schedule. Tues. 4-27-48

Rests With Generation.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, said "Mr. Rosenwald did not believe in perpetual endowments. He felt that each generation should care for its own progress and that funds should be used while ideas and enthusiasms were fresh."

Embree said the fund had been used "to enrich and equalize opportunities for all Americans." He listed expenditures as follows: The Courier-Journal

Five million dollars to Negro colleges, especially the four major university centers in Washington, Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans.

Aided Health Service, Too.

Two million dollars for development of health services for Negroes. Louisville, Ky.

A million and a half dollars for pay clinics and other facilities for persons of moderate means and establishment of hospital insurance. Tues. 4-27-48

Two million dollars in the general field of race relations.

Four million dollars in general education and the support of general social agencies.

man of the board of trustees of the Rosenwald Fund and eldest son of the world renowned humanitarian. Tues. 6-1-48

In the audience of professional civic and business leaders of both races were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B Stern Sr.,, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, Jr. Mrs. Stern is a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald. The elder Mr. Stern is president of the board of trustees of Dillard 6-1-48

75 PERCENT OF FUNDS TO SOUTH Daily World

Dr. Alexander pointed out that three-fourths of the 22 million dollars the Fund spent for worthy charities was in the South—not because of sectional or sentimental reasons, but "because its interest was in the South as a part of the nation." Atlanta, Ga.

WORK ENDS JUNE 30

America to Miss Rosenwald Fund

The Courier Detroit, Mich.
Sun. 5-30-48

BY WALTER WHITE

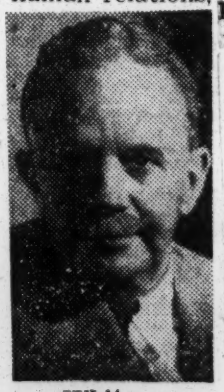
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WASHINGTON—The demise of the Julius Rosenwald Fund on June 30 will leave a void in the American scene which it will be hard to fill.

Even in times like ours, when astronomical sums are voted for armaments programs and European relief which would have been incredible to previous generations, 21 million dollars is still a lot of money.

That is the sum which the Rosenwald Fund has expended in the last 31 years to the enormous enrichment of American life and in particular on the raising of educational, health and civil rights standards for American Negroes. 5-30-48

BUT GREAT as has been the material aid the Fund has given to education and human relations, fare more important has been the social philosophy which has guided much of the activities of the Fund, particularly in the past decade. Like all other mortal institutions, it has made mistakes. Its efforts to establish a segregated medical school for Negroes in Pennsylvania in 1931 as a means of supplying the training denied to Negroes in tax-supported and privately endowed medical schools and hospitals was ill considered.



White

But tne Fund was wise enough to abandon that proposal when considerable opposition developed.

* * *

DURING ITS early years, the Fund followed the then current pattern of contributing chiefly to "safe and sound" institutions and individuals instead of to those who saw that a basically rotten system based on racial discrimination could not be patched up or made permanently workable or desirable.

But the Rosenwald Fund, more than any other philanthropic foundation, kept abreast of the times and continued to grow in its basic philosophies with the passing of the years.

It was this capacity to continue growing which made the Rosenwald Fund more effective in its distribution of $22,000,000 than might have been the case had it expended many times that amount.

* * *

IT WAS responsible for the erection of 5,367 rural schools in the South. But it did not make this contribution outright. It required the matching by the community of the sums given by the Fund. 5-30-48

Another $5,000,000 was given by the Fund to aid Negro colleges to supply education to Negroes which their white fellow Southerners received from tax-supported schools.

In the field of public health the Fund contributed more than $2,000,000 for health facilities in areas chiefly in the South where states refused or failed to give medical care to Negro citizens.

* * *

PERHAPS MOST lasting of the contributions the Fund has made are the fellowships and scholarships which have been given to white and Negro Southerners to fit them for more effective attack on the economic, social, political and racial problems of the South and of America. 5-30-48

The climate of public opinion on the problems of the South and of race relations in America generally has been more materially changed by the work of the Rosenwald Fund than it will ever be able to establish.

Rosenwald Fund End

Daily World

Climaxed At Dillard

Atlanta, Ga.

BY LUCIUS JONES

NEW ORLEANS — (S N S) — (Special to Atlanta Daily World)— Climax of the liquidation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago came Sunday at Dillard University when the main building of the college was formally dedicated "Rosenwald Hall." Dr. Will W. Alexander, vice president of the Fund and former acting president of Dillard, was speaker. Also talking briefly was Dr. Lessing J. Rosenwald of Philadelphia, chair-

Despite Rosenwald Aid, Negro At Disadvantage, Embree Avers

Daily World

CHICAGO—(SNS)— With a little over two months left before termination of the Julian Rosenwald fund which contributed millions toward the advancement of opportunities for the underprivileged, the fund's president, Edwin R. Embree, made the following statement Monday:

Although the fund (having spent $22,000,000 since 1932) was used to enrich and equalize opportunities for all Americans, opportunities in America are not yet nearly equal. Negroes who make up 10 percent of our total population are under legal disabilities in every Southern state and suffer social and economic

their job nine years ahead of schedule.

Expenditures listed by Mr. Embree are:

1. $5,000,000 for building of 5,357 rural schools for Negroes.
2. $5,000,000 to Negro Colleges.
3. $2,000,000 for development for Negro health service.
4. $1,500,000 for pay clinics and other facilities for persons of Moderate means and establishment of hospital insurance.
5. $2,000,000 for fellowships for advanced training of 600 Negroes and 250 white Southerners.
6. $3,000,000 in race relations.
7. $4,000,000 in general education.

Many other groups are subject to prejudice and discrimination."

Mr. Embree added, however, that tremendous progress has been made. Steadily, though too slowly, all citizens are enjoying more and more of the rights and opportunities of American life."

Rosenwald fund trustees had 25 years to spend $10,000,000 which was a gift of Sears, Roebuck & Co. stock from the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, who directed that it be used solely for "the well being of mankind."

The fund had more than doubled itself and the trustees, at the termination of the fund this coming June 30, will have completed

Rosenwald Charities

Administrator of the estate of the late Julius Rosenwald have announced that Fund will cease operation as of June 30, 1948. Established in 1917 "for the well-being of mankind," the Fund has come to be a household word in the hearts and homes of colored Americans, especially in rural and southern communities.

Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

The thirty year-old Fund has expended some twenty-two and a half millions on varied projects ranging from rural schools for Negroes to coveted fellowships for writers, artists musicians, scientists and educators of all races.

This money was made possible from the capital and interest on the original endowment made of 227, 784 shares of Sears, Roebuck and Company stock. As head of the Fund Rosenwald specified that returns be spent within 25 years after his death.

Fri - 4 - 2 - 48

Negro colleges, especially Howard, Dillard and Fisk Universities and the six colleges of the Atlanta University system, received five million of the 22 millions another 5 millions went to erect 5,357 Negro public and rural schools in 15 southern states. In fellowships, 2 million dollars has benefitted 600 Negroes and 250 whites.

Of course Negroes will miss the benefits which the Fund has provided over the years. Of course Negro school children will miss the comfort which the familiar Rosenwald schools provided in the principal counties of the southern states. And Negro students will miss the advantages of scholarship grants which the Fund has so generously provided. Subtracting the great gains Negroes and the South have made through the Rosenwald Fund, it would be difficult to imagine the plight of Negroes today.

Rosenwald Fund To Cease Operations On June 30

Atlanta Daily World
atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The Julius Rosenwald fund, established in 1917 "for the well-being of mankind," will cease operations as of June 30, it was learned here last week. Set up by the Chicago philanthropist more than 30 years ago, it has expended some $22,500,000 on varied projects ranging from rural schools for Negroes to coveted fellowships for writers, artists, musicians, scientists and educators of all races.

Fri 4-2-48

The money came from the capital and interest on the original endowment made of 227,784 shares of Sears, Roebuck and Company stock. As head of the firm, Rosenwald specified that returns from it be spent within 25 years after his death. He died in 1932.

Negro colleges, especially Howard, Dillard and Fisk universities and the six schools of the Atlanta Federation of colleges, received $5,000,000 of this sum. Another $5,000,000 went to establish 5,357 Negro public and rural schools in 15 southern states. The grant was made with the understanding that local authorities would be responsible for the upkeep at a total of $20,000,000.

Fri 4-2-48

In fellowships, $2,000,000 has benefitted 600 Negroes and 250 whites. Among those receiving grants were the internationally famous Marian Anderson, who was able to continue her musical studies, and Katherine Dunham who left the University of Chicago campus to study native dances in the West Indies. A grant to Willary Motley enabled him to finish his best seller, "Knock on Any Door."

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The South and The Rosenwald Fund

Thurs 6-10-48

The South has no single benefactor as generous as the Rosenwald Fund, now ended, according to original plans. The Rosenwald Fund spent its millions in the South—always separately on the two races, with the greater amount spent in the field which the South was not reaching, Negro education and public health.

Whatever the personal feelings of the executives may have been—and some were considered radical and objectionable by some Southerners, and none believed in segregation, the undisputed fact remains that the money was spent separately and with good intent and results. While it strove to improve interracial problems, it "bought up" no Southerners; it kept none on a pay roll; it was always a philanthropic fund whose books were audited annually and the results published. That such a benefactor should have been made a political smear remains one of the puzzling and disturbing evidences of fuzzy and distorted thinking which too often is a part of our public opinion.

Founded in 1917 by the late Julius Rosenwald, who dreaded "the effect of a dead hand on social progress," it was stipulated the principal and interest should be spent within 25 years, at which time the Fund would go out of existence. Each generation, he felt, should take responsibility for its own problems. One of the problems of his generation, he believed, was that of education in the South, particularly that of Negro education.

Millions The South got $5,184,381 in badly needed school buildings. It received $1,729,850 in teacher education. Negro colleges and universities, all in the South, received $3,359,502, most of which, like the other money, found its way into the channels of trade and business. Negro health, with attendant establishment of health clinics and employment of nurses, received almost $2,000,000 in the span of 25 years.

Thurs.

Altogether, $22,104,749 was spent—all in the South.

Construction of school buildings was the first project of the Fund. By advancing relatively small contributions, the Fund stimulated the construction of 5,357 school buildings in the South. It never gave the full cost. These were built for Negroes in 883 counties in 15 States at a total cost of $28,400,000, of which the Fund paid 15 percent only.

6 - 10 - 48

Buildings North Carolina got the most buildings—813. Mississippi was second with 633. Florida was low with 125. Georgia was low with 261. Texas, for example, was helped with 527, South Carolina with 500, Louisiana with 473. There was also help with extending school terms, establishing school bus service, and so on.

The Constitution

The need for help, which still exists, was great.

In addition the Fund helped white schools which had rural teaching programs and it assisted in building school plants. It never sought to mix the two.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is true that the members of the administration staff were opposed to the pattern of segregation and said so in their writings, and their public utterances. But never did they seek to use the money save as directed, and this did not mix schools or services.

Yet, all the while these millions were flowing into Southern business, there were State administrations which eagerly accepted the money for their schools, and at the same time loudly damned the Fund in political campaigns. This was true in Georgia, which during the violent attacks on the Fund, eagerly accepted its money for white and Negro education.

Thurs 6-10-48

Fellowships In all its 25 years the Fund awarded only 741 fellowships, in amounts of about $1,500 each. This was but a minor part of its financial expenditures. Of the 741 total, 218 were to white persons and 523 to Negroes. The fellowships were given in the fields of education, dentistry, fine arts, music, home economics, religion, social work, labor, law, nursing, agriculture, drama and so on.

6 - 10 - 48

The critics of the Fund often hinted darkly the Fund was buying up newspapermen with fellowships. In its 25 years the Fund

Commencement At Dillard To Hail Julius Rosenwald

Atlanta, Ga.
4-13-48

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Dillard University which has been the largest recipient of appropriations of all colleges receiving financial aid from Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, will honor the memory of the late humanitarian and great benefactor of the Negro race during the commencement season when other commencement activities will be given more to philanthropy, but formally dedicated as Rosenwald Hall. This action was adopted by the Trustees of Dillard at their annual meeting. The decision to honor the memory of the noted philanthropist at this time stems from the fact that June 30 the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which he established, will be liquidated, dated.

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THE ROSENWALD FUND

By June 30 the last dollar of the Rosenwald Fund is to be spent. That will bring to a close the story of a unique philanthropy that has had its effect on the trend of American charity. It was the founder's purpose to spread the idea that each generation should take care of its own.

Julius Rosenwald was strongly opposed to philanthropic perpetuity. He felt, that the dead hand, however carefully guided, had a paralyzing effect on

in accord with Mr. Rosenwald's wishes. He wanted the fund used up, but not to be foolishly generous. No donation was made without the strictest in-

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution

Rosenwald Fund Out of Business

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 6-9-48

This is a piece about the Rosenwald Fund.

I most earnestly desire that it be cut out and pasted in the hats of those persons most accustomed to talking through their hats.

The Rosenwald Fund is no more.

It has ended its business by expending its money. I do not know what demagogues and uninformed people who knew nothing about it, but who damned it on the word of demagogues and race-baiters, will do now that the Fund is ended, completely and finally, but I believe it important to write of it factually for the matter of record.

The Fund followed the directions of the late Julius Rosenwald, who did not believe in perpetual endowments.

Purpose It had been the chief purpose of the Fund to aid Negro education in the South—since the South had little money for schools. It was never at any time contemplated that the money expended should be for the purpose of mixing the races. It was never attempted. The schools built were segregated schools.

The South received, largely in school buildings, payments to teacher funds to enable schools to hire badly needed help; in public health work and clinics, many millions of dollars. All of it was patiently spent in segregated fields with no strings attached.

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Club This makes all the more amazing the fact that the Fund was used as a political club by many politicians who were exploiting the race issue. The most absurd, false and unworthy statements were made about the Fund. The opinions of one of its officers were seized upon and presented as the aim of the Fund. An effort was made to create a sinister atmosphere, when all the while white schools in the South were receiving thousands as well as Negro schools. For example, the late Eugene Talmadge, at the time he was most violent in his abuse of the Fund, never once interfered with the thousands of dollars it was giving each month to the college at Carrollton, Ga., to pay for a teacher-training program in rural white education.

Wed.

Uninformed persons used to speak of Southerners being "on the Rosenwald pay roll." The facts were it never had a Southerner on its pay roll save those who might have been employed in its office or on its staff of workers.

6-9-48

Fellowship It did award fellowships to persons of both races who were found to be engaged in work which might be better and more intelligently done if opportunity were had to obtain advance experience of training. This was but a small part of the Fund's spending, only a few fellowships being awarded each year.

These fellowships averaged about $1,500. Once awarded, there was no obligation on the part of the recipient, save that of principle and self-respect.

Wed. 6-9-48

The recipient could have spent it on booze and women, lost it at the craps table or spent it as he might otherwise have pleased. There was no report to make to the Fund; no writings to submit; no obligation in the future. Once it was made it was done.

Self I know of this because, in 1937, I was one of about 40 of about 850 seeking them, to get one. It was one of the finest things that ever happened to me, and the most valuable. I was considered because I had been writing some articles on the farm problems of the South and on the need for co-operative marketing for the small farmers. I received a $1,500 fellowship. The Constitution granted me leave and also helped me. I had sold historical articles which brought in another $1,500. This enabled me to take my wife and go to Scandinavia where I diligently visited, lived with, talked with, and wrote about the farm marketing problems and methods of small farmers in countries with a population akin to that of Georgia. I also visited, and spent time in, the rural schools and I have been gratified by the fact that our own rural school program is turning more and more toward the intelligent one they had—designed of, for and by rural people. A number of papers took the articles and, by living in cheap hotels and boarding houses, I managed to travel on the continent, visit Great Britain and to have the great luck to catch on with the German movement into Austria. I never heard from the Rosenwald Fund and they heard nothing—and expected to hear nothing—from me. I regard the experience and the Fund with gratitude. The South has been well served and benefited by the millions spent in our region.

Wed. 6-9-48

These fellowships were but a small part, and a very small part, in truth, of the Fund's activities. For the most part, it poured money into the South in a field where the States had not the money to spend. And never once did it seek to upset the social pattern, however executives of the Fund may have felt about that system, or to mix the races in the schools. This needs to be said, in the name of truth and right. What did the Southern States receive in money? That will have to be a second chapter for tomorrow.

Rosenwald's Final Gifts

Daily World

We have already had occasion to mention the great benefits which have come to Negroes and whites of the South particularly, from the late Julius Rosenwald Fund. And although we shall not be permitted to go into that impressive record here, we can assure our readers that it is well worth repeating.

Atlanta, Ga.

At a special meeting at Dillard university recently appropriate exercises were held, signaling the windup of these charities. At a subsequent gathering a special banquet was held in Chicago, Illinois to which several hundreds of Negro and white scholars, who, during the lifetime of the Fund, had been recipients of grants, scholarships and fellowships.

Now comes the final cleanup with the Trustees voting $100,000 to four southern universities as follows: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Fisk University at Nashville, Dillard University at New Orleans, and Atlanta University School of Social Work at Atlanta. Each of the above institutions has been granted $25,000. Edwin Embree, the Fund director, said of the gift: "In choosing these four southern universities to receive the bulk of the remaining resources of the fund, Fisk, Dillard and Atlanta were recognized as places offering the highest opportunities for the Negro group. The University of North Carolina was chosen because of its distinction in higher education and its intellectual leadership in southern liberalism.

Sun. 6-20-48

From our standpoint, we cannot think of any institutions beyond the ones chosen, which so richly merit and deserve the gifts coming from the Rosenwald Fund. We rejoice that they were honored with the gifts and pray sincerely that this additional gift will enable them to prosecute a stronger and more vigorous leadership program in the future. We think it significant that the total gifts to these four institutions during the past 20 years have exceeded $2,500,000.

ROSENWALD FUND SPENT $22,000,000

The New York Times

Founder's Wish for Generation of Social Aid Is Completed, Work Will End June 30

Mon. 4-26-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 25—With June 30 set for closing of the work of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund for more than twenty years, enumerated today the "major efforts" of the organization to "enrich and equalize opportunities for all Americans" since its creation thirty-one years ago.

Spent was $22,000,000, the capital and income of 227,784 shares of stock in Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago mail-order house, which Mr. Rosenwald headed.

In officially announcing the termination date decided upon by the fund's trust, Mr. Embree said:

"The fund has followed the instructions of its founder in expending principal as well as income. Mr. Rosenwald did not believe in perpetual endowments.

Task for Each Generation

"Feeling that each generation should care for its own progress and that funds should be used while ideas and enthusiasms were fresh, he stipulated that the foundation he created should expend itself and close its work within twenty-five years of his death.

The New York Times

Mon. 4-26-48

"The present vote of the trustees, following active work and generous expenditures, sets the closing date eight years earlier than actually required by the terms of the trust."

In reviewing the "tremendous progress" of the fund since its founding, Mr. Embree warned that "opportunities in America are not yet nearly equal," adding:

"Negroes, who make up 10 per cent of our total population, are under legal disabilities in every Southern state and suffer social and economic handicaps throughout the nation. Many other groups are subject to prejudice and discrimination.

"Yet the progress during the thirty-one years of the fund's life has been tremendous. Negroes now rate in education, health, economic status and other measures of achievement far above the total population of all but a few very favored nations. They are participating in every phase of American life—labor and industry, science and scholarship, music and the fine arts, public leadership of all sorts.

Goal Is Handed Along

"Steadily, though too slowly, all citizens are enjoying peace and more of the rights and opportunities of American life. In closing its work the fund confidently counts on other American agencies and individuals to continue to enrich and equalize opportunities for all the people."

The New York Times

Mon. 4-26-48

Mr. Embree listed these "major efforts" of the fund:

"1. The building of 5,357 rural schools for Negroes in cooperation with Southern states and counties. Into this work the fund put $5,000,000, which attracted almost equal amounts from Negroes and white friends and over $20,000,000 in tax funds from the Southern communities.

"2. Contributions totaling $5,000,000 to Negro colleges, especially the four major university centers in Washington, Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.

"3. Efforts to equalize health facilities, including $2,000,000 for the development of health services and $1,500,000 for paying for Negroes and white scholars, who, during the lifetime of the Fund, had been recipients of grants, scholarships and fellowships.

Now comes the final cleanup with the Trustees voting $100,000 to four southern universities as follows: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Fisk University at Nashville, Dillard University at New Orleans, and Atlanta University School of Social Work at Atlanta. Each of the above institutions has been granted $25,000. Edwin Embree, the Fund director, said of the gift: "In choosing these four southern universities to receive the bulk of the remaining resources of the fund, Fisk, Dillard and Atlanta were recognized as places offering the highest opportunities for the Negro group. The University of North Carolina was chosen because of its distinction in higher education and its intellectual leadership in southern liberalism.

Sun. 6-20-48

From our standpoint, we cannot think of any institutions beyond the ones chosen, which so richly merit and deserve the gifts coming from the Rosenwald Fund. We rejoice that they were honored with the gifts and pray sincerely that this additional gift will enable them to prosecute a stronger and more vigorous leadership program in the future. We think it significant that the total gifts to these four institutions during the past 20 years have exceeded $2,500,000.

Langston Atlanta Constitution; James Pope, Julian, Willard editor of The Louisville Courier-Brown, dozens of Journal, and dozens of professors ern Negro col- and church and labor leaders.

"The remaining 000 has tion and the support of d socia.

Dunham, Katherine Hughes, Percy Motley, Sterling Johnson of Fisk, Mordecai Johnson of Howard and Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln. Among notable Rosenwald fellows are Marian Anderson, Charles S. Johnson, Ralph McGill, editor of the

The New York Times

Mon. 4-26-48

Scope of Fellowships

"4. Fellowships for the advancement of hospital insurance. The Blue Cross, now providing hospital insurance for 28,000 Americans, is a direct result of this effort.

Nine Alabama Colleges To Split $1,843,000 Sum For Buildings

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs 1-29-48

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29—(AP)—The State Building Commission today had authorized an outlay of $1,843,000 for construction at Alabama schools and an additional $500,000 for a central livestock coliseum at Montgomery.

Grants approved yesterday by the commission included $325,000 for a dental college at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham and $350,000 for an engineering laboratory building at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The $500,000 allocated for the State Livestock Colisum here brought to $1,500,000 the total earmarked for the show place. The commission previously had allocated $500,000. The 1947 Legislature appropraited $500,000 for the coliseum. The News

Intsitutions receiving grants included: Birmingham Ala.

University of Alabama—$200,000 for an addition to the Law School Building; $100,000 for expanding the central heating plant, and $325,000 for the dental college.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute—$350,000 for an engineering laboratory building. News 1-29-48

Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes—$100,000 for construction of a dining hall.

* * *

ALABAMA COLLEGE—$168,773 for miscellaneous work at the college. The News

Livingston State Teachers College—$250,000 for the construction of a dormitory for boys.

Florence State Teachers College—$75,000 for acquisition of land.

Troy State Teachers College—$100,000 toward construction of a library and classroom building.

Jacksonville State Teachers College—$75,000 for a heating and water system.

Agriculture and Mechanical Institute for Negroes, Huntsville—$100,000 for miscellaneous work at the school. Birmingham Ala.

The commission went into the meeting with $2,595,641 to allocate. Of that total, $1,618,773 was earmarked for institutions of higher learning. The balance will go for general allocation. Thurs,

The entire amount of the earmarked fund was allocated. The commission, however, reserved for future allocation $251,868 from its general fund. 1-29-48

WROTE BEST ESSAYS ON WHY AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE IS BEST

The Times New York, N.Y. Sat. 6-5-48

First prize winners in the annual contest sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Board of Education and the Catholic School Boards. Seated are Margaret Boyle of the Academy of Sacred Heart of Mary; Evelyn Mallette of Junior High No. 136, Manhattan, and Dorothy Suchman of Washington Irving High School. Standing are Cathe Glackin of the Bronx Vocational High School; John Kelly of St. Athanasius School, Bronx; Ann Doris Bier of P. S. 36, Queens; John Devir of P. S. 183, Manhattan; Audrey Cerny of P. S. 90, Bronx; Yolande Chireau of Jane Addams Vocational High School, Bronx; Patricia Moore of St. Mark's School, Brooklyn; John Harrington of Brooklyn High School of Automotive Trades; Elizabeth C. Diack of P. S. 22, Richmond; Ellen Lettenberger of Woodrow Wilson Vocational High School, Queens, and Arnold Arens of P. S. 102. Brooklyn.

The Times New York, N.Y. Sat. 6-5-48

The New York Times

Bush Mt. Group Meets With City School Head

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

A group of Negro citizens, representing the Progressive League of Education committee of the Bush Mountain vicinity, called on City Schools Superintendent Ira Jarrell at her office Tuesday seeking alleviation to the acute inadequacies suffered by their two room portable elementary school. Wed.

When the conference ended, the committee expressed itself as having gained naught. 3-10-48

Although this isolated school has an enrollment of 204 pupils and staffed by five teachers, it has no facilities for running water, inside toilets, paved streets. The committee feels that it is part of the City Education system and as such should be granted adequate accommodations.

What they got from Miss Jarrell is summed up in the expression "nothing definite."

The committee comprised: C. J. Jackson, president of the organization; Mrs. Christine Winn, P.T.A. Chairman; Willie Shyne, Chairman of the organization; Miss Ola Jackson, Mrs. Grace Walker Trammell, Ham Jordan, Walter Reynolds and Jamts McDower.

Miss Jarrell admitted the urgency of the Committee's request but said it would be some time before such could possibly materialize.

The pupils at the school have to get their drinking water from nearby wells.

Meanwhile, a petition from the organization has been forwarded to Mayor William Hartsfield, requesting that he lend his support in easing the situation.

The recommendations submitted to Miss Jerrell are as follows:

"It is recommended that the following improvements be made regarding the Bush Mountain School, they are as follows:

1. That all double and triple sessions in the Bush Mountain be eliminated; Daily World

2. That the length of the school day for students of the Bush Mountain school be lengthened to that of white pupils in the same division; Atlanta, Ga.

3. That the same teacher-pupil ratio shall exist in the Bush Mountain school as that which exist in white schools; Wed.

4. That there be established a library, cafeteria, auditorium and teacher's lounge in the Bush Mountain school; 3-10-48

5. That adequate playground facilities and equipment be made available;

6. That running water and inside toilets be establishtd in the school; and

7. That the Atlanta Board of Education use the $17,000.00 for additional classrooms, allocated by the Bond Issue as of August 14, 1946, for the improvement of the Bush Mountain School."

Peters Asks Equal Schools

14d(1) Discrimination (Georgia)

The Constitution

Constitution State News Service.

WEST POINT, March 25—The Chairman of the Herman Talmadge-controlled State Democratic Party—a "white primary" exponent himself—Thursday said that Georgia should provide its Negro children with schools as good as those of its white children.

Urging a multi-million dollar expansion of Georgia's educational facilities, Chairman James S. Peters, of Manchester, told the West Point Rotary Club; 3-26-48

"The time has passed when we can afford to give the Negro children any less advantages than the white children, but I don't favor any modification of our system of segregation." Atlanta, Ga.

"Georgia can no longer plead poverty," he asserted. "If she doesn't provide her people with good schools, good roads and adequate health and welfare services, it will be because of inertia and not lack of money." Tue.

Board Blamed For Gary Strike

Memphis World

CHICAGO— (ANP) —Ray O. Sine, attorney for the parent-teacher association of the Emerson school, Gary Ind., has placed the blame for last year's student strikes against the admission of Negro pupils on "intercultural experiments" by the Gary board of education. Memphis, Tenn. Tues. 4-27-48

Sine's denunciation of the board was aired on station WBBM here Sunday morning as a "reply" to a dramatization of the Gary affair over WBBM last September on the program "Democracy U. S. A."

Sine shadow-boxed with the "democracy" and sought to show that the student strike. referred to as "truancy," was in keeping with the American ideal of democracy. He implied that both the colored and white students were happy in their separate schools, and that neither was in favor of a mixed situation. Tues.

It was not a question of school districts that led to the presence of Negro students at Emerson, he said, rather the desire of the school board to try out intercultural education. 4-27-48

Sine's statement, which was based upon technicalities of the law rather than upon fundamental questions of justice, looked forward to a return of the separate status.

SEGREGATION NOT AN ISSUE
SUPERINTENDENT SAYS

Atlanta Daily World

Indianapolis—(ANP)— White parents kept 150 elementary school children from public school 32 last week in protest against the enrollment of 90 Negro pupils from overcrowded segregated schools. About 260 white children attended the school. Wed 9-22-48

The enrollment of Negro pupils climaxed a fight against segregated schools in Indianapolis led by the NAACP. The school board ordered the transfer of the colored children from schools 23 and 87 after hearing complaints from their parents about the overcrowded conditions of these schools and the inconvenience of sending their children as far as three miles from home to school.

According to Supt. Virgil Stinebaugh, the question of segregation did not enter into the board's decision to transfer the colored children to the white school. The overcrowded situarion at the two schools while school 32 had empty classrooms caused the decision, he said. Wed 9-22-48

Irate white parents called a mass meeting in the neighborhood and voted unanimously to keep their children home, then chased up and down the street to get other parents to support their action.

One parent, C. Arthur Landes, said, "It isn't that we don't want our chi children to go to school with colored kids. We just don't like the idea of our children being used as guinea pigs. If they are going to end segregation, we insist they end it in all the schools at the same time."

PARENTS ORGANIZE

Wed 9-22-48

The protest meeting was organized after the school principal, Mary R. Konk, told the PTA of the board's decision.

In making his decision Supt. Stinebaugh explained the conditions at the colored schools and the white, and said, "Acting on these facts the board decided to transfer the pupils. Providing adequate school ficilities for our children transcend any other policy."

A board member commented that 12 other schools are mixed already. He added that the board has "no definite policy on segregation and it certainly didn't have anything to do with our moving the school 23 pupils."

In protest to the board of education colored parents in the neighborhood of school 32 pointed out that some of them had to send their children as far as three miles from home to go to school. They noted that the colored schools were overcrowded while the white school had empty class rooms.

Although parent of colored children in the neighborhood of school 43 complained of like conditions in the cases of their children the board refused to open that white school to colored children.

School 32 is located at 2110 N. Illinois St. and school 43 is located at 150 W. 140th St. The two Negro schools in question are school 23 at 360 W. 13th St. and school 87 at 2411 Indianapolis Ave.

Some of the comments made by Negro parents at the historical board meeting were:

"My neighborhood's been filled with white children all summer. I welcomed them then and I welcome them now. But when my little child entered school 87 last week the white kid came and asked, "Why weren't you in school today?" I don't like it, and I'll never like it." Harry Harper.

My boy doesn't even have a seat in school 87. Yet at 43 the teachers don't have full classes." George W Robinson.

"I have just one question to ask the board. My daughter attended a white kindergarten last year and now she has entered school. She came home and asked me, "Why can't I go to school with Patsy Ann?" I'm asking you that same question. Thomas Taylor.

Henry J. Richardson, Jr., an attorney, pointed out the legal aspects of the case. He said that the group did not want to take court action but would rather work with the board to solve the the problem.

New Orleans School Board Sued on Bias

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 (UP) — fourteen Negroes, seven of them minors, filed suit in Federal District Court today charging the Orleans Parish School Board has discriminated against Negro students.

The suit asked judgment declaring the Board's policy has denied Negroes residing in Orleans Parish their right to receive instruction equivalent to that given white children.

The plaintiffs also sought a judgement which would declare the board has denied Negro adults their right to participate in adult educational courses.

High Court Gets New School Case

By Dillard Oakes

NEW ORLEANS (FP).—The courts will now have a chance to decide whether "separate but equal schools"—that is, Jimcrow schools—are constitutional. The test will come on a suit filed in federal court here charging that educational policies of the Orleans Parish School violate the 14th amendment. The suit was brought by a Citizens Committee of seven Negro adults on behalf of themselves and seven Negro children.

Presented by Atty. A. P. Tureaud of the state office of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, the suit charges that Negro children are denied the right to receive instruction in courses of study and in modern and sanitary schools such as are provided for white children. It further charges that adult Negroes are denied the right to participate in the public education programs.

★

THE NAACP is throwing its resources behind this crucial suit and plans to carry it to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The move actually began two years ago when the Citizens Committee petitioned the school board for correction of the same injustices charged in the suit. The board did nothing about it. School Supt. Lionel J. Bourgeois, however, has been forced by the flagrant inadequacies of Negro schools here to report time and time again that some steps would have to be taken. His recommendations have usually taken the form of suggesting that old and little-used white schools be turned over to Negro students.

The superintendent's suggestion and the reasons he gave for them have supplied invaluable ammunition to the NAACP in bringing its suit.

IT IS A FACT, for example, that only one high school in New Orleans prepares Negro youth for college, and that school was condemned for use when it was attended by white pupils. The only other high schools for Negroes are the Booker T. Washington, a trade school, and a small high school across the river in Algiers.

It is also a fact, admitted by Bourgeois, that at the end of the present school term 1,109 Negro children will graduate from elementary schools and will have no adequate secondary schools to attend.

New Suit Charges School Inequality

Another suit alleging discrimination against Negroes in the Iberville parish schools was filed Thursday in federal district court.

The action was taken by the parents or guardians of 36 Negro children against the Iberville parish school board. It asks a declaratory judgment and demands that Negro children be provided with bus transportation facilities equal to white children.

It also repeats charges contained in a similar suit filed Wednesday against the Orleans parish school board that Negro children are not given the opportunity to pursue courses of study equal to white children and that buildings and other physical facilities are not equal.

Schools In Louisiana Discriminate Against Negroes, Suits Charge

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—(AP)—Two Louisiana parish school boards have been charged in U. S. District Court suits with discriminating against Negro students and violating the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

The suits were filed by 24 Negroes against the Orleans and Iberville parish school boards yesterday.

The Orleans parish board was charged with denying Negro children instruction in certain courses of study afforded white students. It is also charged that adult Negroes are barred from the public education program and that modern and sanitary schools, such as are provided for white students, are not provided for Negroes. The suit also claims that there will be no adequate secondary schools available for the 1,100 Negro children who will be graduated from elementary schools this year.

Local Daily Urges Better Education For Negro Youths

Courier-Pittsburgh 1-8
Sat. 1-31-48

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—A local daily, the Jackson Daily News, indicted the educational program for Negroes in Mississippi, in a recent article. It brought out the fact that the State spends more money for the transportation of white children to and from school than for the whole educational program of Negro children. 1-31-48

Although there are 477,000 colored to 377,000 white children of school age in the State, it spends $3,500,000 on transportation alone for the latter and a total of $3,333,000 in all for the former, the article pointed out.

Of the Negro students, 207,752 children are not even in school, the article revealed. The State must do something to educate these children and provide better education for the others for the improvement of Mississippi as a whole, the paper said. Pittsburgh

INTERFERENCE Pa.

The article also declared that if the State wants to avoid outside interference, particularly Federal funds for the education of colored, the State must educate Negro children. Courier

"We of the South," the article said, "must comprehend that ignorance, poverty, illiteracy, disease and criminality are costly factors in our society. It makes no difference what race contributes more to these community evils.

"Many a white person has died from disease spread by Negroes—and vice versa. We must rise above our prejudices and recognize that the means of overcoming these liabilities is through a constructive system of public school training."

9 Miss. Men Seek Equal Rights For Negro Children

the Lighthouse and Informer

CANTON, Miss.—(ANP)—A move to obtain equal educational privileges for Negro children of Madison county was started here recently when nine Negro men filed a petition with G. R. Bennett, county superintendent of education, asking that Negro school children be given opportunities equal to that afforded white students. The petition, sent registered mail from Meridian through Atty. Robert A. Burns, concerns the Farmhaven Consolidated school district. Columbus, Miss.

Madison county carries one of the heaviest Negro populations in the state. There are 4,000 Negro farmers in the county, with 709 owning their own farms. The latter own 65,092 acres with land and buildings worth over $1,500,000. Contrasted to this, there are 810 white farmers, with 610 owning their own farms. This group owns 138,000 acres with land and buildings valued at over $4,500,000. Sun 4-4-48

In Canton, white people compete with Negroes in business in all lines except embalming and barbering. On Saturdays, the merchants do a thriving business with practically 90 cents out of every dollar received coming from Negroes.

DEPLORE INEQUALITY Sun.

The petition was addressed to Bennett, the president of the county board of supervisors and the board of trustees of the Farmhaven school district. It pointed out the "pronounced inequality of the educational opportunity" between colored and white children of the district. In a table, the nine signers showed that the length of school term for whites was eight months against six for Negroes; equipment for whites was meager, for colored, none; white pupils went from grades one through 12, colored, one to eight, and no transportation was provided colored while the white pupils received free transportation.

In addition, the petition cited that "a wide difference in the total investment of facilities and buildings and equipment exists, as well as the quality of instruction, resulting from differences made in the qualifications of teachers." The petitioners asked that "early action be taken definitely on this petition in order that these injustices may not further hamper and retard the training of the children." 4-4-48

WHITE STUDENTS BUS FARE EXCEEDS ALL SPENT FOR MISS. NEGRO SCHOOLS

Courier-Pittsburgh 1-31-48

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP).—A local daily, the Jackson Daily News, indicted the educational program for Negroes in Mississippi, in a recent article. It brought out the fact that the state spends more money for the transportation of white children to and from school than for the whole educational program of Negro children.

Although there are 477.000 colored to 377,000 white children of school age in the state it spends $3,500,000 on transportation alone for the latter and a total of $3,333,000 in all for the former, the article pointed out.

OUTSTANDING — Rosie Lee Lathern took active part in the recent artists and model style show in Columbus, Miss. Miss Lathern is also a promising singer of Union Academy.

Modern School System Makes Debut In Mississippi County

Courier-Pittsburgh 1-31-48

JACKSON, Miss. — Marion County's 3,000 Negro school children are starting their 1948-49 school term this month in one of Mississippi's most modern school systems.

Not only is this the second county in the state to consolidate its rural school system, but building programs are underway in almost every school in the county. There are also further plans for more consolidation and more school transportation in the future. Most of these plans are already underway.

The work of consolidating the school system was done this summer, so that the county has 10 schools in operation this year to serve the same number that 14 were serving last year. The work is not completed, according to N. L. Watts, county superintendent of education, as the number of schools will be further reduced to about seven or eight as the present building programs are completed to make this possible.

There are 18 school busses serving Negro schools and transporting the Negro children to the schools. Fifty-six teachers are employed in the present school system for the county's Negro children and the system is supervised by Eunice B. Martin, county Negro education supervisor under the Jeanes Foundation.

Harlem Report

Sir:

In September 1943 a group of public-spirited laymen joined with the Board of Education of New York City in a two-year project to reduce delinquency in Harlem by providing additional school services and personnel to P.S. 10, J.H.S. 101 and J.H.S. 120 . . . The Report [on that project] stressed the delinquencies of some young people and the inability of the schools to do much about them.

In the April 5 issue of TIME, you took . . . only unfavorable, isolated excerpts from this Report . . . By making it appear that occasional incidents are characteristic of the school and community life, you gave your readers an entirely false picture of the schools concerned, their pupils and their teachers.

You described the schools as "dingy and dilapidated." What are the facts? The Report itself is in error when it says "many of the buildings were erected before 1900." Out of 26 schools in Harlem, only three were built before 1900.

Yes, Harlem had its gangs that mimicked on the streets the warfare their older brothers were waging in Europe and in the Pacific. But such activities were not confined to Harlem, nor to the city of New York. Actually, the school was one bright spot where law and order prevailed. We quote from the Harlem Report: "The school (J.H.S. 120) was run in a businesslike, efficient way with discipline well maintained, pupils orderly in halls and on stairways—a generally well-kept building. Principal, teachers and pupils deserved credit for this . . ."

During the entire life of the project we were in the midst of a world war . . . There was a real teacher shortage . . .

Under the circumstances it is understandable that . . . an occasional teacher under provocation would lapse in the matter of corporal punishment. That any of these teachers "hated" children simply is not so . . .

WILLIAM JANSEN
Superintendent of Schools
New York City

¶ TIME, which read (or misread) the Report in substantial agreement with the New York City press, is glad to hear that conditions in the Harlem schools are better than reported.—ED.

Harlem Report (Cont'd)

Sir:

TIME had no need to apologize to Superintendent of Schools Jansen for its report on Harlem [TIME, May 17]. Eight years before his ". . . two-year-project to reduce delinquency in Harlem," I established a psychiatric clinic at P.S. 89, in deep Harlem, under the sponsorship of the boss of the Truant Officers, George Chatfield. My final report, after two years of zealous effort, is so close to your April 5th [review of] the present Harlem Report, that I shall spare you the actual comparisons. And this was six years before Jansen's special pleading that Harlem gangs "mimicked on the streets the warfare their older brothers were waging in Europe and in the Pacific."

EDWARD E. HARKAVY, M.D.
New York City

NEGROES ASK PLACE ON EDUCATION BOARD

A public meeting of Harlem residents unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday asking that Negro be appointed to one of three Board of Education posts to be filled next month.

The resolution declared that Negro children were suffering from "mass educational retardation, overcrowding, discriminatory zoning restrictions and from being housed in dilapidated school buildings," and that the board was responsible for the "disastrous" conditions prevailing.

The meeting was called jointly by the Harle mCouncil on Education and the Citizens Committee for the Appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education. It heard a city-wide panel of educational, religious and civic leaders, both white and colored, denounce the present board as unrepresentative and neglectful of the educational needs of the Negro community.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, CIO, charged that the board members were not responsible to the people of the city but only to themselves and to their class—"the entrenched wealth of the city."

"You don't have to go to Central Europe to find the Iron Curtain—it's right here," she declared. "We're not going to be Red-baited—we won't give up the fight because of name calling when we embarrass certain school officials."

Not only a Negro but a woman, a parent and a labor representative should be included in the board membership, Mrs. Russell asserted.

C. W. Hill School Teachers, Pupils In "Fence Drive"

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-19-48

Tired of waiting and more waiting; apparently seeking and hoping in vain that responbile officials would come to their rescue by expending some of the collected taxes on their school, pupils and school officials of Charles W. Hill Elementary school decided to tackle the problem themselves.

Since the opening of the school to Negro children, the school grounds have wallowed in mud puddles and served as a dumping ground for the many trespassers who trod it as a "short cut."

Bootleggers and other criminals reportedly have exploited the once fervently clustered shrubbery as a haven to hide their illegal wares. Evidences of improper nocturnal conduct are strewn and left for eyes of unsuspecting pupils to see. And last, but not least, the outsiders move unrestrainedly across the unfenced campus. 3-19-48

Within the midst of school personnel was heard the cry: "Let's do something about it." That lone cry swelled with each passing day. It touched on the lips of every teacher and pupil. And today, they are doing something about it.

DRIVE UNDERWAY

There is currently underway a drive to raise $1,800 to be used for fencing in the school grounds. Each class has been asked to raise at least $50. Although the current amount raised was not disclosed, a reliable source stated that the drive is progressing nicely. 14d(1)

The students and teachers have sponsored a number of affairs to muster the needed finance. At the school recently a skit was sponsored by students to give impetus to the drive. In pantomime and representing things beautifull to the school grounds, the youngsters turned in a wonderful performance.

THEME SONG

Growing out of the skit is a song which could ostensibly be considered the youngsters' theme song for their drive. Set to the tune of Don't Fence Me In" and entitled "Please Fence Us In," it goes thus:

Daily World

Give us a fence round our school
under starry skies above;
Please fence us in!
Let us romp all around on the
school grounds that we love;
Please fence us in!
Don't let peddlers from miles
around;
Sell their goods on our school
grounds.
Fence us in forever-we beg you
please; Fri.
Please fence us in!
3-19-48
We've got the building, some fine
teachers,
And some nice principals;
They work and slave from day to
day
With patience for us boys and girls

O give us money on our contributions;
Help us to make this a great
institution
Fence us in forever, we beg you
please;
Please fence us in!

The song is a creative music product of a group of seventh grade pupils of Miss Martha H. Singleton. The pupils who worked toward its completion are:

Elaine McEwen, Lillian Owens, Barbara Cleveland, Jencie Shedrick and Narvis Hill.

14d(1) 1948

New York

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Negro population of New York City has increased steadily since the Harlem community first became the center of a marked migration from the South and the West Indies, and research reports have indicated lately that far more than 500,000 Negroes—some estimates have gone as high as 700,000—now reside in the five boroughs. Because most of the population is centered in old sections of the city, the majority of the Negro population has fallen heir to many inadequately equipped and poorly placed school buildings.

Although in many ways the general school problem has affected all races alike many problems that are peculiar to Negroes have arisen, all necessitating special treatment by a trained personnel. So far as the School board has been acquainted with these unique conditions it has acted to place every student in the line of equal treatment and opportunity. Nevertheless, the over-all picture seems to indicate that there ought to be a Negro citizen on the Board of Education, who would be of invaluable service to the Board in keeping it informed of the needs and feelings of the Negro community.

The system under which Board members are now selected would indicate that the next choices will be made from the Bronx and from Queens. However desirable it might be to keep the Board balanced with respect to city regions, it is also desirable that the Board membership be made fairly representative of the city's race and religious groups. Several organizations which are concerned with Negro social problems have asked Mayor O'Dwyer to act upon the matter and, considering the weight of expert testimony, the appointment of a Negro member to the Board of Education would be appropriate at this time.

14d(1) 1948

Pennsylvania

Growing Dualism in Schools Hit

Integrated Policy Not Enforced, League Avers

PHILADELPHIA

Whether by design or by accident, pupil integration in Philadelphia public schools has reached a stage where it is more or less merely a policy on paper.

And while there has been progress in the matter of teachers, it is quite apparent that colored teachers are being restricted as far as possible to schools that are predominantly colored.

So far has the pupil integration policy slipped that the Educational Equality League has expressed "alarm" over the way in which certain schools are becoming "all-colored."

Whites Sent Out of Areas

The situation was brought to the attention of Louis P. Hoyer, new superintendent of schools, by Floyd L. Logan, league president, who cited figures to bear out a contention that integration needed considerable bolstering.

Mr. Hoyer said he would look into the matter.

A survey of pupil distribution made by Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, former superintendent, Floyd said, showed for example that in the area of the Durham-Arthur School, 16th and Lombard Sts., there were 128 white pupils who were eligible to attend the school but were being sent out of the area to other schools.

Figures Show Trend

As of June, 1946, Logan said, there were 29 elementary schools with colored pupils forming from 65 to 99 per cent of the student body.

There were no colored pupils in 48 elementary school. The percentage has increased considerably in two years, Logan declared.

It was noted that with one exception, colored teachers are placed in these elementary schools with high percentage of colored pupils. There is one colored teacher at the Morris School, which has a majority of white pupils.

Teachers Being Proscribed

In the junior high schools, colored teachers are concentrated in five schools that have better than 50 per cent colored student bodies. These schools are the Barrett, Fitzsimons, Stoddart, Sulzberger and Vaux. At Barrett, Sulzberger and Vaux, the pupils are better than 85 per cent colored.

There is one colored teacher at the Gillespie Junior High, which is about 70 per cent white, and five special teachers throughout the system.

The only colored teachers in senior highs are located at Benjamin Franklin and William Penn, both with exceptionally high colored pupil population. There are four teachers in the vocational schools.

14d(1) 1948

Texas

Parents' Picket on '2 by 4' School Ends

(Special to The Courier)

DALLAS, Tex.—Pupils of Sowers School near here, returned to their desks last week after a five-day absence due to picketing by their parents which stopped classes.

The children went back to school last Monday when their parents called off their week-long protest picketing against the inferiority of the two-room school which Texas' jim-crow educational system compelled them to attend.

Mrs. Charles Ritchie, one of the pickets, said the parents had decided to take their case to an attorney. She intimated that they would likely enter suit either against the segregated school system or in an effort to force the county school officials to provide equal equipment and facilities.

FORMED PICKET LINE

On Sept. 13 the parents threw a picket line around the jim crow elementary school and stopped all children from entering the building.

The pickets carried placards demanding new teachers, a share of the bond issue voted for the Sowers white school, and a board of Negro trustees for their school.

"NO DISCRIMINATION"

County Superintendent Joe P. Harris said that school officials would go ahead with plans to "equip the school as well as our white school. I've assured the parents that there will be no discrimination in the future, as there has been none in the past."

Negro parents refuted the superintendent's assertion that the Negro school was equal to the larger and far better equipped white school.

14d(2) 1948

Alabama

Contract Awarded For Negro School

Montgomery, Ala

Contract for erection of an annex to the Booker Washington High School, on Union Street, was awarded Thursday by the Montgomery County Board of Education to the Bear Lumber Company on a base bid of $199,860. Bear was the lowest bidder.

It was said by Dr. C. M. Dannally, superintendent of schools, that alternates accepted by the board probably would reduce the cost of the structure to less than $190,000.

The building will be erected at the northeast corner of the old Swayne School property located at the corner of Union and Grove Streets. The three-story building will contain 30 classrooms and will be practically of fire-proof construction.

The classroom annex will include only classrooms, among them science and home economics rooms, since the offices, library, and other classrooms are in the main building of the school.

The building will be of red brick construction with steel windows and modern installations of all kinds.

Dr. Dannnelly stated that funds for this building, together with the new high school on Fairview Avenue, are funds allocated for Negro school construction by the state. Plans have been approved by the State Building Commission and the State Department of Education. Sherlock, Smith and Adams is the architectural firm responsible for the plans.

County Acquires 52 New Teachers

Fifty-two new teachers have been employed by the Montgomery Board of Education for the school year of 1948-49, it was announced at the August meeting of the board, Friday. A total of 607 teachers will be in service in the city and county schools for next year, 348 white teachers and 259 Negroes.

Twenty-nine of the new teachers will be in elementary schools and 23 in high schools. Of this number, 23 elementary teachers are in white schools and nine in Negro schools.

Included in the 52 new teachers are seven at Maxwell School located at the Air Force Base.

All new teachers are college graduates with three exceptions among the white elementary instructors. These are scheduled to receive college degrees in the Summer of 1949.

The new teachers come from 12 white colleges and four Negro institutions. Huntingdon College supplies the largest number of white teachers with nine graduates. The State Teachers College in Montgomery supplies the largest number of Negro teachers with eight graduates. Alabama College, Auburn, the University of Alabama, Birmingham-Southern, Teachers Colleges at Troy, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Florence, Georgia State College for Women, the University of Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Tenn., State Steachers College are represented in the new personnel for white teachers. Stowe Teachers College in St. Louis, Knoxville College, and Capitol University in Ohio, are other schools represented in the Negro personnel.

State Has Already Begun Work in the Elementary Schools

14d(2) Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-31-48

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—Arkansas is not waiting for the rest of the Southern States to find a solution to the recent Supreme Court order to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes in graduate and professional schools. Instead, it has voluntarily begun the work of improving educational facilities by starting in on the elementary schools.

14d(2)

A recent report showed that the elementary school boards spent more in the current biennium than in the last two years, for all Negro grade and high schools during the year ending June 1, 1947-1949.

NEW TREND 1-31-48

Evidence of the new trend in education for Negroes is best revealed in the cotton country or so-called Negro belt of Eastern Arkansas. Planters in the area saw Negro farm population drifting into the Army and war plants during the war, leaving them without sufficient labor. They decided that the best way to bring Negroes back to the farm was to improve their standards. This meant better school facilities, including vocational high school training to develop skills for mechanized farming.

An education survey conducted recently showed that taxpayers spent $20,162,066 last year on the education of white children in grade and high schools. The average was $78.65 each. For 79,684, an average of $39.75 each or a total of $3,168,277 was spent.

$10 MILLION NEEDED

Last May, Ed McQuistion, State supervisor of Negro education, estimated that $10,414,350 was needed to bring Negro schools up to the level of white facilities.

The survey also revealed that Negroes prefer to live in counties through which major rivers flow. These counties, twenty-five in all, contained 30 per cent or more of Negro residents. Pulaski, Jefferson, Mississippi, Crittenden and Phillips Counties contain more than 25,000 Negroes.

Added Funds Will Speed Schools Building Program

The Times Picayune
New Orleans La
Dec 12-2-48
14-2

Results to Be Visible in 6 Months, Says Bourgeois

BY ELLEN MIDDLEBROOK

Results of acquiring additional money for Orleans parish schools will be visible within six months as the new building program gets under way, Supt. Lionel J. Bourgeois said Wednesday.

He said first consideration for new buildings to be constructed from approximately $600,000 annually to be derived from the additional one-mill property tax would be for Negro schools.

But the first building to be started will be the Gentilly school for which $400,000 out of the McDonogh fund is already available. About $400,000 more will be added and construction is expected to begin within six months, he said.

Within eight months the rest of the building program will be started," said Bourgeois. "The school board is anxious to proceed as soon as the money is at hand and it doesn't want any unnecessary delays.

"Number one on the list is the replacement of Hoffman school (for Negroes) which is in a deplorable condition from roof to floor as to lighting, sanitation and everything else.

"The building is in no way adapted to school room instruction and is now crowded with about 1000 students."

Bourgeois said part of the $1,000,000, which the school board expects to get out of the $8,000,000 special teachers' salary fund will go toward the building program.

The superintendent and Board President Robert M. Haas have been directed to demand $1,000,000 out of the fund at a meeting of the state board of education eary next week.

Second step in the building program in the Negro division will be construction of a downtown comprehensive high school. Then construction of several elementary schools for Negroes, to be built simultaneously over a possible 15-year period, will begin, Bourgeois said.

In addition to the Gentilly school for white children, Bourgeois named as "examples of replacements that have to be made without delay" Lakeview, McDonogh No. 11 and the Adolph Meyer school in Algiers.

"And before the entire building program is completed, consideration must be given for a citywide coeducational high school for white students," he said. Extensive repairs will have to be made on many existing school buildings as soon as possible."

While the old Hoffman school for Negroes is being torn away and the new building is under construction, the students will attend the school to be opened February 1 in the Edward Douglass White school building and two other schools.

Louis H. Pilie, school board vice-president said Wednesday that changing the White building to a school for Negroes will test the legality of an act of the 1948 Legislature which prohibits conversion of schools from white to Negro without consent of adjacent property owners.

Expressing doubt that the act would hold up in court, Pilie said the board's action in changing the school was deliberate to test its constitutionality. The building is now occupied by draft boards.

The act requires that the school board gain consent of 70 per cent of the property holders within 600 feet of the school before a building can be converted from white to Negro use.

Property holders near the White school have objected to the move, proposed by the school board as an economy measure. It is the first school to be converted under the proposed improvement program for the schools.

Dental Program in Arlington's Negro Schools Starts Today

Times-Herald
Dec 12-6-48

A program of dental care for pupils in Negro schools in Arlington County will be inaugurated today when examinations of the first of nearly 1000 pupils will begin at the Kemper School.

The program will be conducted through the State Health Department and will be under the direction of Dr. Fred D. Morton, senior clinician of the department's Bureau of Mouth Health, school officials said. His services were obtained through the joint efforts of Dr. Thomas W. Pumphrey, dentist of the local school health department, and the Arlington School Board.

Dr. Morton is expected t oremain in the county for several months, during which he will examine all Negro pupils and then report their findings to their parents. Corrective treatment will be charged those able to pay.

Negro pupils in Arlington schools have been without dental care for six years, due to a wartime interruption in the program coupled with a shortage of personnel, although a full-time dentist has been maintained in the white schools.

A schedule for the current clinic wil be adjusted to meet needs in each of the county's three Negro schools, according to school officials. Mon. 12-6-48

Gary Teacher Set For New Job In London

Defender Chicago Ill
Dec 11-25-48

GARY — Miss Nannie Foster, 2591 Harrison st., in charge of the kindergarten classes at Roosevelt school here, will leave for England July 24 to remain a year at London as exchange teacher in the London County Council Infant school.

Miss Foster, the only Negro teacher in Indiana or Illinois to be chosen, will visit Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia while abroad. She speaks French and reads German.

Such exchange teachers are usually presented to the English queen, and Miss Foster has been advised from London of clothing and accessories she will need for such an audience.

Miss Foster has an extensive background in education, having been a teacher at Hampton Institute Training school, Hampton, Va.; in the county schools at Hopkinsvile, Ky.; in the primary department at Paducah, Ky.; in the nursery at Robbins, Ill. and at the Jewish Peoples' Institute nursery school, Hyde Park nursery school, Chicago. She was director of the Nursery school at Evanston, Ill.

In addition she has been recreation leader at the Maxwell st. YMCA and Shoop school playground, Chicago.

She trained at Hampton Institute at Howard university, at Northwestern, DePaul and Pestalozzi Teachers college, Chicago.

Miss Foster is a member of the Hampton club, the Association for Childhood Education, Gary; Chicago and Gary chapters of the Teachers' Federation, National Education association, YWCA, Congress of American Women, Girl Scouts, American Red Cross, American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 4; Goodwill Industries, Crusaders club of Olivet Baptist church, Chicago; Business and Professional Woman's club, American Education Fellowship, and Nursery school association.

Miss Foster will send news notes and comment on Europe to the Chicago Defender from time to time during her stay abroad.

MISS NANNIE FOSTER

14d(2) 1948

Georgia

New School For Atlanta Negroes

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A new school for Atlanta Negroes was provided last week when the Atlanta Board of Education and city council approved the purchase of a lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of Irwin and Boulevard streets to serve as the site for a new elementary school for Negroes.

A total of $400,000 was approved for construction of the school structure and purchase of the lot.

Morris Brown college once was located on the property.

Atlanta Building New Elementary School

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A new school for Atlanta Negroes was provided last week when the Atlanta Board of Education and City Council approved the purchase of a lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of Irwin and Boulevard Streets to serve as the site for a new elementary school for Negroes.

A total of $400,000 was approved for construction of the school structure and purchase of the lot.

Morris Brown College once was located on the property.

14d(2) 1948

Missouri

FORMER KIRKWOOD TEACHER ENTERS SCHOOL BOARD RACE

Mrs. A. H. Arnold, housewife and former teacher of Kirkwood, has filed for election to the Kirkwood School Board. She is the first member of her race to seek this office in the county.

There are about 3,000 Negro residents in Greater St. Louis and the outlying district of Meacham Park who are expected to support her candidacy 100 per cent.

Mrs. Arnold in announcing her filing stated:

"I am running to serve the entire school district, not to serve any special group or any particular school."

The petition certifying her for a place on the ballot April 6 contained nearly 100 names. To vote in the school election residents need only to have lived in the area sixty days.

Mrs. Arnold who resides at 421 S. Filmore was reared and educated in Kirkwood. She attended Western College and Lincoln University and has taught in the city's schools where she now has children. She is a member of the PTA council, and Milton Turner and Booker Washington PTAs and the Kirkwood Civic Club.

The wife of Rev. Ben Arnold, a Kirkwood businessman, she is the daughter of the late Missouri and Bert Hayden, Kirkwood pioneers.

New Jersey

N. J. City Ends Segregation in Grammar Schools

PM
New York, N.Y.
14d(2) 2-20-48

FREEHOLD, N. J.

There will be no segregation of Negro and white pupils in Freehold grammar schools beginning next September.

The move, which does away with the 100-year-old custom, was announced yesterday by the Board of Education. Freehold, which has a population of about 7000 maintains three municipal primary schools and until recently Negro children have been going to the Court Street school.

Floyd S. Cassel, supervising principal of schools, explained to PM that the Board has been considering the move for some time, especially since the population of Freehold has steadily been growing.

"Since enrollment in our primary schools has been growing, too," Cassel said, "it became a logical time to make the move."

He added that such details like dividing the community into school zones will be worked out at a later date.

There has been no segregation in Freehold High School.

Drop Jim Crow Schooling

14d(2)
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FREEHOLD, N. J.—(ANP)—When Freehold's four grammar schools open next September, colored and white children will attend classes together for the first time in this community.

The board of education voted unanimously last week to have pupils attend whichever school is nearest their home, regardless of race. Previous practise though never law, has been for all colored youngsters to attend one school, the Court Street school, and for all white children to attend one of the other three, no matter how far a child of either race might have to travel.

Ira Tilton, district clerk of the board, said that the new ruling, effective with the next school year, was passed in accordance with New Jersey's new constitution. "The Problem was geographical," he said pointing out that one section of the two was entirely inhabited by Negroes. "We haven't been forcing anyone," he continued.

The Rev. J. N. Washington, pastor of the AME church, observed, however, "It has been very inconvenient here." He thought the new arrangement would be more satisfactory.

Tue. 3-5-48
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to the non-segregation ruling, Mr. Tilton said new school districts would be laid out and the Court Street will have classes only through the fourth grade, instead of the eight as at present. Freehold High school does not have segregated classes.

22 Jersey Areas to End Segregation in Schools

The Times
New York, N.Y.
14d(2)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4—New Jersey educational authorities announced today that racial segregation, practiced in some school districts for many years, was being ended in twenty-two communities in time for the September opening of schools.

Dr. John H. Bosshart, state commissioner of education, reported this progress to the state board of education. He was directed to commend the school authorities of the twenty-two municipalities and continue the work among about thirty more where segregation continues. A survey by the department in January indicated most of the separation existed in south Jersey.

Sat. 6-5-48

The communities in which the system will end in September include Camden, Haddonfield, Burlington, Bordentown, Cape May, Egg Harbor, Fairhaven, Florence Freehold, Greenwich, Long Branch, Lower Penns Neck, Palmyra, Penns Grove, Pleasantville, Princeton, Princeton Township, Quinton Riverside, Salem, Shrewsbury and Woodstown.

3 GIRLS WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Triumph Over 300,000 School Entrants in City's Annual Americanism Competition

New York, N.Y.

Triumphing over 300,000 competitors in New York public and parochial schools, three girl students received top honors yesterday in the annual Americanism essay contest conducted by the State Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Board of Education and the Catholic School Boards. Sat. 6-5-48

In a ceremony held in the chamber's great hall, 65 Liberty Street, 350 pupils and parents witnessed the presentation of cash prizes ranging from $2 to $40 to 143 girls and forty boys who wrote the best compositions on "Why I Believe the American Way of Life is the Best." The audience also heard the top winners read their essays.

The three girls who led the field were Dorothy Suchman, 16 years old, of Washington Irving High School, for the best public high school essay; Margaret Boyle, 15, of the Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary, for the best parochial high school essay, and Evelyn Mallette, 15, of Junior High School 136, for the best public junior high school essay. The Misses Suchman and Boyle each received $40 in prizes and Miss Mallette received $35.

The winners were congratulated by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools; the Right Rev. Msgr. Henry M. Hald, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, and Robert F. deGraff, chairman of the chamber's committee on education. James G. Blaine, president of the chamber, welcomed the winners and their relatives at the opening of the ceremony.

Elementary School Winners

The Times

First-prize winners in the public elementary school division, each of whom received $25 awards, were John Devir, 13, Public School 183, Manhattan; Audrey Cerny, 12, Public School 90, the Bronx; Arnold Arans, 11, Public School 102, Brooklyn; Ann Doris Bier, 13, Public School 36, Queens, and Elizabeth C. Diack, 13, Public School 22, Richmond. New York, N.Y.

Parochial elementary school first honors were captured by Patricia Moore, 13, of St. Mark's School, Brooklyn, and John Kelly, 12, of St. Athanasius School, the Bronx. Each received $25 prizes. Sat.

In the public vocational high schools division $15 first prizes went to Yolande Chireau, 19, of the Jane Addams School, the Bronx; John Harrington, 17, Brooklyn High School of Automotive Trades; Cathe Glackin, 15, of Bronx Vocational High School, and Ellen Lettenberger, 14, of the Woodrow Wilson School, Queens.

The only first-prize winner for the public evening high schools was Robert Lap, 23, of the George Washington High School, Manhattan, whose award was $15. 6-3-48

SEGREGATION TO BE ENDED

The ——— Times

Carlisle, Pa., Once Slaves' Haven, Will Have Mixed Schools

Sun, ——— 4-13-48

CARLISLE, Pa., April 12 (AP)—The Carlisle School Board decided today to end segregation of white and Negro pupils—a practice that goes back to Civil War days when Carlisle was an underground station for fleeing slaves.

"There has been a feeling on the board for the past several years that it was an infringement of the law and moral rights," Dr. Ray McCullough, president of the board, said. New York, N. Y.

Dr. McCullough announced that beginning with the next school term 123 elementary Negro pupils now taught in one of the borough's five school buildings would be distributed among all the classes.

14d(2)

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM
BACKED BY N.A.A.C.P. 2/27/48

Washington, D.C.--The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, considering the School Lunch Program appropriation, departed from its rule of allowing only government witnesses to hear Leslie Perry of the NAACP's Washington Bureau and a representative of the American Parents Committee. The NAACP urged an appropriation of $100 million to operate the program for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948. The Bureau of the Budget, however, has recommended an appropriation of only $65 million.

Press Service of The N A A C P. New York, N. Y.

Perry pointed out that the $65 million recommendation is $16 million less than that appropriated in 1947. "Last year the program reached only part of the children who needed it", the NAACP representative said. "Considering the normal increase in school population plus the tremendous rise in food cost, the contemplated appropriation will provide little more than a token nutritional program."

Fri. 2-27-48

Perry said that he thought that "every reasonable" economy should be practiced but that the "reduction of the school lunch appropriation below the level of the children's need is a false economy, and is folly."

Health Linked With Three R's As Fayette County Puts Tax To Work Improving Schools

The Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn (14d(2)) Wed 6-23-48

Two-Year, $100,000 Program Revives Neglected Buildings—Sanitation Given Attention—Examinations Stepped Up With Sales Levy Monies

(Fourteenth of a Series)

By ROBERT TALLEY

Staff Correspondent

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—Believing that a healthy body is just as important as the teaching of the "three R's," Fayette County is using a large share of its sales tax money to safeguard and improve the health of its 7000 school children.

In a $100,000 building improvement program, every repairable schoolhouse is being repaired, cleaned up and put in thoroughly sanitary condition, according to Joe Martin, county superintendent of education. The program is expected to require two years.

"Many of our schools have been run-down and neglected for years," Mr. Martin said. "The only reason this situation wasn't corrected before is that we just didn't have sufficient money to do it."

Provided By Sales Tax

The money was provided by the sales tax, which Governor McCord fathered in the 1947 Legislature. Here are a few things that are being done:

1. Open wells at numerous rural schools whose water supply the State Department of Health has refused to approve because of the danger of pollution, are being concreted over and pumps installed, or new, protected wells dug. Schools that have obtained their drinking water from nearby springs are getting safe wells.

2. Outdoor toilets at country schools are being made sanitary, according to the standards of the Department of Health.

3. Soap, towels and wash basins (where the latter are necessary) are being provided at public expense, and every child will be required to wash his hands before eating lunch.

4. Lighting deficiencies which cause eye-strain are being corrected by the repainting of numerous classrooms and, in the case of schools that have electricity (many are now on REA lines), by replacing obsolete lighting fixtures with modern ones.

5. Leaky roofs are being replaced, buildings are being painted, carpenters are making necessary repairs and school grounds are being cleaned up.

The Commercial Appeal

Given Examinations

This year, for the first time, all preschool children who are due to enter the first grade at the coming term are being given free physical and dental examinations with the co-operation of the Fayette County Health Department. Doctors and nurses examine the youngsters and give parents a written report of any deficiencies, which they may take to their family physician or family dentist.

These preschool examinations, formerly made only in certain areas, are now countywide and it is estimated that some 700 children will be so examined in preparation for the approaching term. The program has the strong support of Parent-Teacher Associations.

"We hope some day to provide physical examinations for children in all the grades, but we are unable to do that as yet," Superintendent Martin said. Memphis, Tenn

The county also is spending several thousand dollars for new school seats, to replace broken ones and to take care of the children in some overcrowded schools who had no seats. They have had to sit on boxes and similar improvisations.

Businesslike Project

The task of reconditioning the schools was approached in a businesslike manner. When the first sales tax money began to flow in, the Board of Education employed a supervisor of building maintenance and began a survey of every school to ascertain what each needed. The work followed. Wed. 6-23-48

In the matter of school sanitation, the Board of Education has had the close co-operation of the Fayette County Health Unit and R. A. Rhodes of Somerville, a sanitary officer. The latter is under Dr. R. L. Cobb of Bolivar, health officer for Fayette and Hardeman counties.

Despite the emphasis it is placing on improving its present schools, Fayette County also has a school building program.

Construction of a new three-teacher school at Rossville, near the Shelby County line, has begun. The cost is estimated at $35,000 to $40,000. This structure will replace the old two-teacher Rossville School that was built originally in 1906, and added to in 1926. It will have indoor toilets, a combination auditorium and playroom and ample recreation grounds. Walter R. Nelson of Memphis is the architect.

A school of the same type will be built at the Parks-Tan Yard community, eight miles east of Somerville. This will replace three one-room schools in that area, all badly run down.

The Commercial Appeal

Half Enrolment Is Negro

Chairman of the Building Committee at Rossville is L. E. Anderson, a member of the Board of Education. Chairman of the Building Committee for the Parks-Tan Yard School is W. C. Wilkinson of Somerville, also a member of the board. Other board members are Rhea V. Taylor of Somerville, chairman; W. A. Weber of Hickory Withe, H. L. McCraw of Braden, Dr. M. B. Femster of Moscow and John C. Cocke of Macon.

Fayette County's educational problem is unusual because of the large number of negroes, who represent approximately half of the county's school enrolment. There are 21 white schools and 70 negro schools in the county, most of the latter being small ones. The total number of teachers is around 200.

Superintendent Martin is strong in his praise of the sales tax which, in addition to its other benefits, has provided a salary increase of at least $300 a year for every teacher, in some cases much more.

Still A Teacher Problem

"Without this help, it is difficult to see how we could have obtained teachers to operate our schools much longer, as the teachers were quitting to take better-paying jobs," said Mr. Martin. "There is still a teacher problem, but there has been much improvement." Memphis, Tenn.

State finance statisticians have figured that if Fayette County had been required to raise the extra money it now receives from the sales tax, plus its regular county taxes, it would have been necessary to increase the county tax rate from a present $2.42 to $5.44 on each $100 of property valuation. Wed. 6-23-48

14e(1) 1948

Alabama

To Reject 'Token' College in 'Bama

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Neither regional nor "makeshift" universities will be acceptable to NAACP in Alabama.

This position was taken by E. D. Nixon, president of the Alabama Conference of NAACP Branches when interviewed here by The Courier. Nixon's statement came on the heels of an announcement by State Superintendent of Education A. R. Meadows following the Oklahoma decision that a medical school and school of law probably would be set up at State Teachers College here, headed by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm. Cpt. 1-31-48

The NAACP leader suggested that training at State Teachers College would be acceptable "only if the expanded facilities will be comparable with those found at the University of Alabama and Auburn." Courier

TAX BURDEN SEEN

"Regardless of what might be done in the matter of higher education," he asserted, "for Negroes in Alabama, all Negroes are aware of the fact that equal opportunities cannot be made possible overnight and it puzzles us why those in authority will create a double tax burden on the citizens of Alabama just to maintain a dual jim crow educational system."

The Birmingham Post, Scripps-Howard newspaper, in an editorial calls the regional college plan "the practical approach to the problem of adequate professional training for Negroes of our area." The editorial said "we assume Governor Folsom will lend it his hearty support."

The Birmingham News-Age Herald said, "Alabama faces the necessity of making a decision. The choice has alreay been forced upon her. The handwriting is on the wall very plain."

Negro Enrollment Favored By Emory 'Wheel' Writer

Another Georgia college student writer has recommended admitting Negroes to white universities.

Ted Spivey, of Swainsboro, suggested in the Emory Wheel that Negroes be admitted on a limited basis at Emory University. He said Negroes might be permitted to take certain courses at Emory which are not available at local Negro schools, and outstanding Negro students might be admitted to Emory's Graduate School.

Recently, the Editor of the Red and Black, student publication at the University of Georgia, observed that admission of Negro students is the only "ultimate solution" to the problem of equal education for all races.

The University System now pays part of the tuition fees to Negro colleges for Georgia Negroes desiring a higher education. Some of these Negroes go to Atlanta University, some to Meharry Medical School at Nashville, Tenn., some to Ohio University, and some to Columbia University.

Southern States are working on plans for establishing regional colleges and universities for Negroes.

White Students Vote High for Negroes' Entry

BIRMINGHAM. — White college students in Alabama, like those in Texas, Oklahoma and Georgia, are by no means convinced of the sacredness of segregation in institutions of higher learning.

A recent poll conducted at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second largest state-supported institution for white students, showed that over 60 percent of the polled graduate students were in favor of the admission of qualified Negro students to API, and that 30.46 percent of all students polled favored admission of Negroes.

The poll was conducted among some 350 students—about 5 percent of API enrollment—by the Auburn Plainsman, campus weekly.

The question asked in the poll was: **"If an educationally qualified Negro applied for training at Auburn (API), which he could not obtain at a comparable Negro university, what would your attitude be?"**

★

THE ANSWERS showed 30.46 percent in favor of admission, 58.91 percent against and 10.63 percent neutral. The high favorable vote of the graduate students was counterbalanced by the freshman vote in the total results.

The occasion for the poll was the recent application for admission to the API School of Architecture by a Negro student at Montgomery State Teachers College, William Bell. Bell, a young veteran with four years overseas service, was told that his application was being handled through regular channels, and that no decision would be made until July 1, when all applications are brought before the Dean of the School of Architecture. No decisive comment has been made by educational or API officials on the admission of Bell.

Hats Off!

If the 348 representative students at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn were to file through PM's offices, PM would take its hats off individually to 106 of them who voted to allow Negroes to enroll at Auburn. The whole 348 wouldn't be on their feet anyhow; 35 of them were asleep when an unofficial poll was taken and didn't have any opinion. And there's no way of telling how many of them would venture this far away from home in the first place, because 207 of them voted against admission of Negroes to their classes. The vote was an outgrowth of the application of William Bell, a Negro ex-GI, to study architecture at Auburn, although the vote question did not refer to Bell's specific case.

Runs for Student Prexy On Anti-Bias Platform

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — In late April some 8,000 students at the University of Alabama will choose a new president for the Student Government Association.

This year's election has won statewide interest because one of the four candidates is running on a platform of the admission of Negro students to the University's graduate schools, and of general support to the enactment of civil rights laws.

He is Morrison Williams, law student, son of Aubrey Williams, liberal editor of the Southern Farmer, and president of the Alabama Farmers Union.

A University student interviewed over the week end said that he was sure Williams could pile up a sizeable vote, on his platform, especially among the independent (non-letter) students.

This election will be the first in many years where real issues confronting the students will be discussed at U. of Alabama.

Ala. U. Student Post Lost To Equal Rights Propone

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Morrison [illegible] Montgomery, running on a [illegible] platform calling for admittance of Negro students to the University of Alabama, placed third in the campaign for presidency of the Alabama Student Association. His platform also included the employment of Negro instructors. He polled 233 votes.

Mr. Williams asserted as he re- turned from a political rally April 20 he found the letters "K. K. K." and "a "hate cross" on his door. He attributed the stunt to a childish prankster, rather than to the Klan whom he said doubtless would have done a better job. When he attended the recent Alabama Conference on Negro Student Civil Rights at Talladega College, a KKK cross was burned on the campus at the [illegible] 4-19-48

ALABAMA U. STUDENTS POLLED ON ADMISSION

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—(ANP)—Students of the University of Alabama voted that they would prefer to keep Negroes out, it was revealed here last week by results of a survey conducted by a graduate student here recently. The survey was sponsored by the university.

Other results of the poll showed the students were against President Truman's civil rights program as a whole, anti-poll tax legislation and unsegregated interstate travel.

On the other side of the fence students opposed the Boswell amendment of the state constitution and favored passage of federal legislation against lynching.

In the poll of 835 students, 62 per cent said they would not like to have Negroes admitted to the college, even if such action were necessary to receive federal funds. Five per cent had no opinion, and 33 per cent favored admission under these circumstances.

32 PER CENT APPROVE

Without reference to federal funds 50 per cent said they would not like to see Negro students admitted to the college under any circumstances, 18 per cent favored admission without any segregation and 32 per cent approved with certain degrees of segregation.

In answer to the question, "Do you think congress should pass President Truman's civil rights program as a whole; 76 per cent said no, 12 per cent said yes and 12 per cent had no opinion.

On individual points of the program, 68 per cent favored anti-lynch federal action. On the question of poll tax laws, 52 per cent said no, 41 percent said yes and 5 per cent undecided. Only 21 per cent were for unsegregated interstate travel, 66 per cent disapproved, and 3 per cent had no opinion.

Students were against the Boswell amendment to the Alabama constitution passed two years ago and requiring a person to "understand and explain" any article of the U. S. Constitution in order to vote.

Students were (among those who knew of the amendment) 57 per cent against, 24 percent for and 19 per cent, no opinion. About 80 per cent knew of the amendment.

Negro Students Stage Food Strike; Hot Dog Sales Rise

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Complaining about the food, several hundred students at the Negro State Teachers College here refused to eat in the college dining hall Friday night.

They cooked and fixed sandwiches in their rooms, and some of them—who had stocked up in advance—sold hot dogs to the others three for a quarter. A few, declining to give their names, said they had eaten in their rooms for a week.

Student Ed Moore, of Birmingham, said the "strike" was called in protest against the food served in the dining hall, but C. A. Johnson, assistant manager of the cafeteria, denied receiving any complaints. Sat 3-6-48

Only 15 Served

Johnson said he served only about 15 students tonight compared with about 850 who usually eat there.

"We stayed open until the regular closing time," he related, "then closed up. There was no violence."

College President H. Council Tsrenholm said he had been informed some of the students refused to eat in the cafeteria but that he had no details. "Nothing has come to me at all," he added.

Johnson said he understood the demonstration was "perhaps a sympathy strike" on behalf of some 300 to 400 students who haven't paid their fees and have not been issued meal books.

Not Enough

Moore said boarding students, numbering some 900, were participating in the strike because the food is "not sufficiently nourishing, doesn't have enough calories, and there isn't enough of it." Sat. 3-6-48

He said the resident students had asked some 300 other students who live in Montgomery to join in the strike and not attend classes until the food is improved.

The assistant dining hall manager said he was unable to understand what motivated the student demonstration.

"Their fees are so small in comparison to other costs," he said, "that I don't see where they have any room to complain. They pay only about 45 to 50 cents a day for three meals. I think they certainly have been getting their money's worth." 14e(1)

The Birmingham student described the meals as "very meager." A typical menu, he said, would include: Sat. 3-6-48

"Grits, stale coffee and sausage for breakfast; baloney, dried apples, turnip greens and tea for dinner; left-overs for supper and only one glass of milk a day."

State Teachers Demonstrations Come To Finish

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 3-9-48

Students demonstrations protesting bad food and other unsatisfactory conditions at the Negro State Teachers College here had yesterday apparently ceased.

Labeling the initial "strike" last Firday a "case of misguided leadership" among the students, Dr., J. G. Harvey, Dean of the Junior College, revealed yesterday afternoon that a student committee has been named to work with college President H. Council Trenholm in an attempt to alleviate the protested conditions. Tues. 3-9-48

"Complications are being cleared up," Dr. Harvey said, "and there have been no further signs of mass protest."

Although some students had not been eating in college dining halls for over a week prior to the major "strike," some 835 of a normal 850 students who eat in the dining halls failed to show up last Friday night for the evening meal.

The "strike," a Birmingham resident student said, was because food was "not sufficiently nourishing, doesn't have enough calories, and there isn't enough of it." Tues. 3-9-48

Other grievances listed by students after a mass meeting were: inadequate laundry facilities; unsanitary facilities in the college dining hall; need for an investigation into quality and preperation of food; need for a student council, and inadequate dormitory facilities.

Ala. State Chorus Scores Under Hall

Atlanta Daily World
Wed. 12-29-48

Frederick Hall did it again! That was the unanimous opinion of music-lovers here in Montgomery and over the state, who gathered here Sunday and Monday evenings, December 19 and 20, when the Alabama State College chorus presented its annual Christmas carol program. The mixed chorus of 150 students under Prof. Hall's direction, sang first a program of traditional Christmas music, after which, assisted by student soloists, they sang the Christmas section of Handel's Messiah. Wed. 12-29-48

Familiar Christmas songs, sang antiphonally by the choir, achieved a beauty which made the listener utterly forget the droning repetition of those same carols heard on street corner and in department stores in the days preceding Christmas. O Come All Ye Faithful, The First Nowel, and Silent Night were surpassed, if at all, only by Angels We Have Heard on High.

The female section of the choir achieved special distinction in their rendition of two french carols, Bring Your Torches Jeanette Isabella, and Sleep of the Child Jesus. Both of these numbers lent themselves especially well to the unusually fine tone quality achieved by the choir. The male choir gave a splendid rendition of two spirituals, Go Tell It On the Mountains, and O Mary, What You Goin' to Name That Baby.

"Montgomery is accustomed to hearing the Messiah done well," declared Paul W. Mathews, white supervisor of music for the State of Alabama, in his appraisal, "and this performance of the Christmas section surely ranks with the best, primarily because of the outstanding excellence of the choral singing as achieved under the direction of Prof. Hall. Tempo and general interpretation were entirely in keeping with the best English tradition, which was not surprising, in view of Prof. Hall's extended study in England."

In tone quality, dictation and careful attention to detail, the choral singing was especially fine. Capable accompaniments were played by Mrs. Mildred G. Hall and Rosemond Satterwhite, pianists, and Julius Carroll, organist.

Mr. Hall, as director of the school of Music, heads the largest music department in the South at the Alabama State College. Under him is a music faculty of 12 members with over 300 students specializing in music. Critics say that this year's presentation was the finest since the series began seven years ago when he reorganized the music department.

Grits, stale coffee and sausage is usually the breakfast menu, he asserted, while balongna, dried apples, greens and tea is served at dinner, with leftovers for supper. He stated further that only one glass of milk per day is allowed diners.

The assistant manager of the cafeteria, C. A. Johnson, said he had not received any "formal" complaint against the food.

Small Meal Fee Cited

He stated that he thought the strike was a gesture of sympathy toward the 300 or 400 students who had not paid their fees and hence were denied meal tickets.

Students pay only 45 to 50 cents a day for three meals, he pointed out, adding, "I certainly think they have been getting their money's worth.

800 Alabama State College Students Strike Over Food

Baltimore Afro-American
Sat 3-13-48
Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Approximately 800 boarding students of Alabama State College here went on strike Saturday in protest against the meals being served in the college dining hall.

After refusing to eat the evening meal in the school cafeteria, many of the students returned to their rooms and cooked hot dogs or made cold meat sandwiches. Several stated that they had not eaten in the lunch room for a week or more.

The president of the college, H. Council Trenholm, disclosed that he had no information as to what issues were involved in the strike and refused to issue a statement.

Food Branded "Bad"

However, one of the student demonstrators, Ed Moore of Baltimore, stated thatt the motivating factor for the strike was "bad" food. They said that the food served was "not sufficiently nour ishing" and that "there isn't enough of it."

14e(1) 1948

Alabany State

1,003 Students Register At Albany State College

Daily World
Wed 10-27-48

ALBANY—(SNS)—Enrollment in all departments of the Albany State College for the fall quarter of the academic year has reached the all-time high of 1,003 students, it was revealed this week by the schools Office of Public Relations.

Atlanta Daily World
Wed 10-27-48

The final tabulation contradicts an earlier report by the Regents Office of the University System, Atlanta, which stated that Albany State had suffered a decrease in enrollment as compared to the total enrollment for the fall quarter of the school year, 1947-48.

Last year's records show that the first term registration totalled 655, including 182 In-Service teachers who are classified as part-time students. The present College enrollment totals 757 and includes 381 In-Service teachers.

Actually, there has been no decrease in regular student registration, while In-Service registration has increased substantially. The College also operates a training school nursery, and adult school with enrollments of 194, 27, and 25 students respectively; boosting the overall registration to 1,003 students.

14e(1) 1948

American Association of University Women

RULE BACKING RACE

14e(1)

BARRIER TO GET TEST

Journal Guide

Washington, D. C.-(ANP)

The American Association of University Women is all set to appeal a recent court ruling that it cannot drop the local chapter from membership because of its racial discrimination tactics, it was learned here last week.

The dispute between the two groups arose when the local outfit refused a accept a Negro woman member of the parent body into its organization. The National Association issued a sharp reprimand to the Washingtonians and reminded them that the only qualification for membership was the "educational requirement."

When the local group persisted in refusing to admit the woman, the national group moved to expel the rebels from membership, only to be thwarted when the latter group obtained a court injunction halting such action.

The national group's board of directors also hinted it would seek a revision of by-laws to prevent any possible repetition of the internal squabble which has raged since 1946.

College Women Indorse Order To Admit Negro In Washington

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, May 8.—Members of the national board of the American Association of University Women from all over the country today joined in a statement defending the board's action against the stand of the Washington branch on the racial issue.

The national board unanimously ruled that failure of the Washington branch to bring its bylaws into conformity with the national by-laws automatically would exclude the local group from the national organization.

Under the bylaw in question, the Washington branch had refused local membership to a national A.A.U.W. member who is a Negro. The Washington branch has taken court action in an attempt to prevent dissolution. A minority group wishing to conform to the national bylaws has made plans to form a new group, based on a court decision favorable to the national board.

Dr. Althea K. Hottel, dean of women, University of Pennsylvania, national A.A.U.W. president, called the Washington branch's membership policy "contrary to the very concept of the association as a serious educational agency," and at variance with an international-federation agreement not to discriminate as to race, religion, or political opinion.

AAUW Membership

The Post

I have just read the letter of April 16 of Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, a former president of the Washington branch of the American Association of University Women.

Washington, D.C.

The majority of the branch are asking that the national organization modify its by-laws so that the branches may have a certain amount of flexibility in operation.

What Mrs. Morgan carefully failed to emphasize is the fact that the Constitution of the United States can be changed and has been several times.

Wed. 4-21-48

This idiotic by-law welcoming all women college graduates is untenable especially at this time with Communists rife in the land. Our request to try to improve the national by-laws and to bring them up to date was flatly refused. We were ordered to conform by May 5 or to get out.

LAURA K. POLLOCK.

COLLEGE WOMEN CONVENE

The Times
St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 3-26-48

25th Annual Meet In St. Louis

College women from many states of the country will gather in St. Louis for the Silver Anniversary national convention of the National Association of College Women Friday and Saturday. Headquarters of the convention will be at the Wheatley Branch YW CA.

3-26-48

Miss Alice G. Taylor, of Baltimore, president of the NACW will give her message at the public meeting Friday at 8:00 p.m. at Lane Tabernacle CME Church. Other speakers on the program will be Dr. Sherman S. Scruggs, president of Lincoln U.; Virgil Border of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Mrs. J. W. King, President of the American Association of University Women; W. N. Sellman, Superintendent in Charge of Instruction and Research, Board of Education, and Harry Boyer, manager of Kiel Auditorium representing the Mayor. Extending greetings will be James E. Cook, Pine St. Y.; Elmer V. Mosee, People's Hospital; Mrs. Frank Mitchell, the press; Mrs. Bertha Rhoda, Pan Hellenic.

Miss Adell M. DeBow, president of the St. Louis branch of the NACW, will act as mistress of ceremonies; Mrs. Myrtle Mc Kinney, treasurer of the branch, will introduce Dr. Scruggs. The Rev. J. M. Pettigrew will give the invocation.

Special soloist on the program will be Mrs. Roena Savage, concert artist of Jefferson City, Mo.; Miss Barbara Sutten, soprano; Miss Roselyn Harris, pianist.

A highlight of the convention will be the Youth Intergroup Panel Saturday at 3:00 p.m. in the YWCA lounge. The speakers will discuss a two-fold topic: "The Need for Studying Human Resources," A.- The Liabilities of Prejudice About People; B.- Youth's Role in Eliminating Prejudices.

The Negro

Members of the panel will be James Foy, Miss Eloise Enzinger, Charles Burstone, Leroy Young, Anita Lyons, and Lois Jean Turner, moderator and Mrs. Beatrice W. Brown, directress.

St. Louis, Mo.

The convention will conclude Saturday evening with the formal 25th Anniversary banquet Mrs. Ina Bolton, dean of women at Lincoln University, will be the guest speaker. Mrs. Ruby Watts, convention chairman, will be toast mistress.

Fri. 3-26-48

UNIVERSITY WOMEN SUE IN NEGRO RIFT

The Times

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—A dispute over admitting a Negro woman to membership in the Washington chapter of the American Association of University Women landed in the courts today.

The local chapter brought suit to prevent the national organization from excluding it from membership after May 6 for barring the Negro applicant. It also seeks to block eviction from the clubhouse it shares with the national organization.

New York, N.Y.

The membership dispute began more than eighteen months ago when the local chapter refused to admit Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of a former Municipal Court judge. Mrs. Terrell is a member of the national association.

Sat.

The chapter asked the District Court to decide whether the association's "ultimatum" was a "valid exercise of authority." An injunction is also sought to prevent the national organization from taking action before the case comes to trial in October.

4-17-48

The local group contends that it has the right to choose its own members. The national board has ruled that a college degree from an approved institution is the sole requirement for membership.

Racial Suit Taken Under Advisement

The Post
Washington, D.C.

University Women Seek to Prevent Ouster From Group

Fri 6-25-48

The American Association of University Women suit over the exclusion of Negroes from membership in the District chapter was taken under advisement yesterday by Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws of District Court.

It was indicated that a decision may be rendered within the week.

The local chapter brought suit against the national organization of university women for an injunction. It was designed to prevent a threatened buster from the group and from the clubhouse at 1634 I st. nw. Yesterday's action was for summary judgment on the injunction suit.

Violation Charged

The national organization charged that the local group violated the constitution by placing in the bylaws a provision whereby the directors of the local group could decide whether any applicant could become a member.

With this bylaw, the directors refused admittance to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a Negro and widow of a Municipal Court judge.

The national organization protested and then declared that unless the local group complied with the organizational constitution which made eligibility depend solely upon receiving an accredited degree from an accredited university, the local group would be ousted.

The Post

Then a "middle-of-the-road" minority group of almost 40 per cent of the membership of 1000 here filed an action that the court approve the admittance of Mrs. Terrell, but prevent the threatened eviction.

Washington, D.C.

The crux of the case may depend, it was indicated yesterday, upon the meaning of the word "eligibility." If it means that membership solely by educational requirements it might mean that the local group has violated the constitution.

Fri. 6-25-48

Or, as Justice Laws querried yesterday, "Does it mean that applicants must have the requisite education to be eligible to apply for membership, but that the applicant's fitness on other grounds might be considered?"

Group, Racial Tensions Seen as Leading to War

The Post
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 6-16-48

By Genevieve Reynolds

When it comes to group tensions, the Nation's Capital is one of "the sorest spots in the country." So declared Dr. Sarah Blanding, president of Vassar College.

The college head made her assertion yesterday when she shared a platform discussion on "Group Tensions in the American Community" with Dr. Ina Corinne Brown, professor of social anthropology at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn., and lecturer at Vanderbilt and Fisk Universities. Both spoke at the morning session of the American Association of University Women's conference of State presidents, which opened Wednesday at the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Alluding to but not mentioning by name the current racial membership issue between the Washington branch and the national board of the AAUW, Dr. Blanding asserted, "I felt a tremendous satisfaction that one phase of this problem of group tension has been faced by the AAUW board, which has put itself on record as believing that those who meet standards of the association as a serious educational agency, and at variance with an international-federation agreement not to discriminate as to race, religion, or political opinions, she advocated "starting

To end prejudices and racial

is a law

Dr. Brown said that the North should find it far easier to remove discrimination troubles than the South because it had no definite laws of segregation; whereas segregation in some parts of the South

Negro Problem Most Acute

Dr. Brown called the Negro problem the most acute and difficult to solve because of deep seated prejudices, and pointed out that it has become the Nation's problem as well as that of the South.

"It's dangerous for one region or section to say we are doing so much better than you are in solving group tensions," she asserted, "while at the same time ignoring the problems on their own doorstep."

For example, she said that "certain cities and regions of the country are far more interested in what happens in Tennessee groups than in solving their own group tensions problems."

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"They see us treating Chinese

and Japanese in ways which no

American would be treated in their

she continued. "The

where you are first as an individual, then at community and State levels.

"If we can do anything about group tensions in the South, you ought to be able to eliminate them anywhere," she explained. "And we are making real progress there.

"One of the most significant movements in the South is the recent policy of putting Negroes on the police force," she continued. "In October, 1947, 41 cities in 10 Southern States were using Negroes on the police force. This has had a very favorable effect in reducing juvenile delinquency and crime."

Dr. Brown cited discrepancies o. school opportunities for whites in the North and South. She called upon the AAUW presidents to consider the matter when requesting Federal aid to education.

Court Rules Against Ouster Of D. C. Unit

Wed. 7-21-48

Washington Body Of University Women Upheld

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — The Washington branch of the American Association of University Women cannot be ousted from the national organization because it refused to accept colored members, District Court ruled last Friday.

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws, the AAUW was informed that under its present by-laws it cannot compel its local chapter to admit colored members.

He issued a temporary order forbidding the national organization from expelling the local chapter and said he would issue a permanent injunction along the same lines soon.

TERRELL CONTROVERSY

The controversy arose in October, 1946, when the Washington branch of AAUW refused to admit as a member Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell of the Municipal Court.

In December, 1946, the board of directors of AAUW passed a resolution stating that persons should not be denied membership on racial, religious or political grounds.

The Washington branch held fast to its position in 1947 by amending its by-laws so its board of directors would have the power to pass upon persons who have applied for membership.

SUIT AGAINST OUSTER

The national then notified the Washington branch that its by-laws were in conflict with those of not corrected by May 6, 1948, the branch would be expelled from the AAUW.

Wed 7-21-48 Daily World

The branch brought suit to prevent ouster.

In his opinion, Chief Justice Laws said he had "no doubt as to the right of the national organization to pass a by-law requiring admission of those of all races to membership in branches as well as in the national." Atlanta, Ga.

But this was not the question, he said. The question he continued, was whether such a by-law had been adopted by the national, and if not, whether the national directors had the legal right to expel a branch for failing to observe a policy declared by the national directors.

University Women Must Admit Mrs. Terrell or Lose Charter

Sat 7-17-48 The Afro American

WASHINGTON

The Washington branch of the American Association of University Women must admit Mrs. Mary Church Terrell or lose its charter, the national board ruled, Saturday. Baltimore Md.

The controversy that began a year and a half ago over the admission of Mrs. Terrell, prominent club woman, graduate of Oberlin College and widow of Judge Robert H. Terrell, reached a climax Saturday, the national board gave the branch until May 6 to mend its membership rules or cease operating as part of AAUW. The ultimatum was voted by the national board following a hearing of a Washington delegation, here.

Degree Only Requirement

The national board took the position that the sole requirement for membership in AAUW is a degree from an AAUW approved institution. It was guided in its decision by a legal opinion prepared by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, the board said.

Justice Roberts is quoted as stating:

"It is a necessary conclusion that the eligibility to branch membership must be the same as the eligibility to membership in the association.

Automatically Excluded

"It is my judgement that since the local corporation has now attempted to affirm and implement corporate purposes inconsistent with the eligibility to national membership as prescribed in the by-laws of the association, the corporation as such has automatically excluded itself as a branch of the association."

The board said it had accepted Justice Roberts' opinion without a dissenting vote.

Upholds Principles

"The board of directors hopes very much that the Washington branch will not make it necessary to sever such a long and mutually satisfactory association," the branch was told, "but it is convinced that the principle of unity in the common cause of education on which this association was founded is at stake and that the continued growth and influence of the association as a creative force in the world of education depends upon this principle."

Dr. Althea K. Hottell, dean of women at the University of Pennsylvania, and national president of AAUW, pointed out that in December, 1946, the rejection of Mrs. Terrell by the Washington branch came to the board's attention. At that time the board ruled that branches "Will practice within their own groups those principles which are in line with the association's history, its expressed international policies, its membership in the International Federation of University Women and its deep concern with all agencies seeking to rebuild a world shattered through discriminations and intolerance."

D. C. Branch of Univ. Women Rejects Colored Applicants

Journal Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Washington chapter of the American Association of University Women last Tuesday defied an order of its national board to stop barring colored women from its membership .

The National Board has ruled that any woman who holds a degree from an association-approved institution should be admitted to membership in a local chapter.

The District of Columbia chapter, in a closed membership meeting last Monday night, voted to ask the national board to reconsider its ruling.

Mrs. G. Raymond Wilhelm, chapter president, said the subject came up when the chapter refused to admit Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin College and the widow of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, a graduate of the Harvard law school.

MEMBERSHIP VOTE

She said the membership voted against admitting colored women in a referendum a year ago, but there is no formulated policy. The controversy, she added, now involves the local chapter's autonomy and its right to select its own members from among eligible women.

Mrs. William O. Burtner, public relations chairman of the local chapter, said she did not know whether the national board would suspend or expel the local chapter for its action, but she thought it likely that such an issue would await the next national convention.

Sat 7-17-48

A statement, prepared at the meeting of the local chapter for submission to the national board, denied that the chapter was practicing race discrimination and expressed the regret that the national board has taken the position that it will entertain no solution short of depriving all branches of the AAUW of any degree of autonomy in the matter of local membership.

FOR LOCAL ELECTION

The statement said the local chapter desires the right to select its membership as a means of protecting itself "from pressure groups seeking to infiltrate into voluntary organizations for ulterior purposes."

The statement added that the local chapter believed that "such protection is also a means of averting racial and group frictions and antagonisms within the AAUW."

The local chapter also suggested that the national board invite the president of the local branch and other members to meet with the board and discuss an interim agreement on which to operate until the next convention.

CLAFLIN U. APPROVED BY COLLEGE BODY

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Claflin University has been approved for membership in the Association of American Colleges according to information received this week by Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Claflin University.

Claflin was approved for A-Rating in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools last year, December, 1947, and now comes membership in the Association of American Colleges.

BARS PRO-NEGRO MOVE BY UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Journal Guide

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP)—Federal District Judge Bolitha A. Laws ruled today that the American Association of University Women cannot, under its present by-laws, compel its Washington chapter to admit Negro members.

He issued a temporary order forbidding the national organization to expel the local chapter, and said he would issue a permanent injunction along the same lines soon.

The association threatened to oust the Washington group if it persisted in refusing to admit a Negro, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. The local chapter took the issue into court.

Judge Laws said that the association's by-laws give "discretion" to local chapters in the selection of members. The Washington chapter could be expelled, he added, only if the by-laws were changed and it then refused to follow them.

Women Grads May Join Association

Atlanta Daily World

RALEIGH, N. C. — Women graduates of Shaw University in the future will be eligible for membership in the National Association of

College Women, President Robert P. Daniel has been informed by Mrs. Juanita H. Thomas, chairman of the association's Committee on Standards.

The announcement came following a study of the institution and its unanimous approval by both the Executive Committee and the Convention of the National Association of College Women, held in March of this year.

A letter from Mrs. Thomas to Mrs. Daniel stated: "May we take this opportunity to welcome all women graduates of Shaw University into membership of the Association and to thank you for your cooperation in our study of your in

College Groups Fight Race Bias

1-31-48

The Black Dispatch

CINCINNATI — (ANP)— Acting upon a report presented by a special committee, the Association of American colleges voted here last Wednesday to set up a national commission to help eliminate discrimination practiced against minority groups seeking admission to colleges, by voluntary means. However, a bitter debate preceded the action because many of the college officials did not think the action of the group went far enough.

Oklahoma City Okla.

The association voted to establish a commission to make an annual report on college discrimination; adopted a resolution, by 261 to 40, holding that "the problem of discrimination in admission should be solved by education and voluntary action, not by coercive legislation;" and approved 22-19 a resolution for the repealing of state legislation limiting the right of qualified personsfi regardless of race, creed or color, to enter a college or professional school.

Proponents of the "coercieve legislation" issue, charged that the association was "selling out to reactionary interests." They insisted that state laws be established to deny tax-exemption to institutions guilty of discriminatory practices. They were opposed by those held that college have the right to select their students.

Chairman of the committee presenting the report. Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse university, said several states had measures pending which threatened the tax-exempt status of non-sectarian colleges practicing racial or religious discrimination in admissions.

Sat. 1-31-48

"However well intentioned such legislation may be, it would place in the hands of the state a threat to the freedo ı of colleges now independent of political control."

Dr. Morlecai Johnson, Howard university president, took an opposite view to the resolution, because "there are 17 states in which the will of the colleges to act on the question of segregation is curtailed by law. The colleges cannot admit qualified students even if they so desired."

14e(1) 1948

A and T College

President Bluford Tells Board Of Dire Needs At A. and T. College

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

GREENSBORO, N. C. — In a forthright evaluation of staff, facilities and equipment of A. and T. College, president F. D. Bluford pointed to numerous shortcomings of the institution in his annual report to the board of trustees, last week.

Commenting on enrollment he expressed the fear that the school will be unable to continue attracting students unless "something is done to improve housing conditions."

"We have permanent dormitories for 600 students, while more than 1,300 students are now living in dilapidated army barracks and temporaray buildings supplied wholly by the federal government and the college, without any cost to the state. More than 700 students are living in homes in the city, many of which are unsatisfactory to them from a financial side, as wel as from the unsanitary conditions and unwholesome social surroundings."

The loss of the poultry plant by fire more than three years ago was deplored by Dr. Bluford who acknowledged that during the time the college has been unable to do any practica! work in this field.

ENGINEERING UNIT

The trustees were told by Dr. Bluford that the War Department sought to establish an engineering unit of the ROTC at the college last year but the application was denied because the institution was not accredited by the National Engineering Association.

He suggested that the college "move as rapidly as possible toward securing the faculty, buildings, and equipment to enable this department to meet the requirements of the National Engineering Association."

"There is no place in the South where a Negro can secure an accredited course in engineering. If he wants training in this field he must go to the expensive schools in the East and West He prefers to get his training in his own school. He has no desire to go to the A. and E. College in Raleigh (State College for whites), but he feels that the training here at A. and T. should be comparable to that offered at A. and E."

TEACHER LOSS

Dr. Bluford called attention to the loss of several teachers because of low pay and unfavorable living conditions. Only last week, he said, the head of a department whom the college was paying $4,000 resigned to accept a similar position at another institution at $6,000 a year, plus a house. He pointed out that for a faculty and staff of nearly 200 the college has only two houses and three apartments for married teachers.

Bidding for equalization of teachers' salaries Dr. Bluford pointed to the fact that salaries of public school teachers have been equalized but nothing has been done to bring Negro college teacher's salary in line with salaries of other college teachers of the state.

REPORT ATLANTA UNIV. COMMITTED AS "REGIONAL"

Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University, is reported to have committed the Atlanta University System to the Regional Education Plan, in his Annual Report to the Trustees, dated April 1948.

The charge was made by James W. Mack, Memphis, Tenn., June, 1948 graduate of Morehouse College, in an editorial in the May-June issue of Maroon Tiger, Morehouse College student publication The article is entitled "Don't Sell University System Down the River."

Dr. Clements, who is out of the city, could not be reached for comment on Mack's story which stated that the Atlanta University president reported to the trustees that "in contemplating the future of Atlanta University one must take into consideration its role as a regional institution."

FOR RECOGNITION

The story quotes President Clements as informing the Atlanta University Trustees: "the time has come when the State of Georgia should recognize the value and worth of the institution and should attempt to insure its usefulness through underwriting certain specific programs . . . With the consent of the Board of Trustees the president will delight in seeking to effect such recognition of our worth as may be mutually acceptable."

The Maroon Tiger writer recalls the prediction of Chancellor Raymond Paty last Spring which emphasized the fact that the regional schools would be in operation over the South by September.

According to Paty, instead of joint ownership of an institution by several states, one state could actually own the institution.

The student writer states:

"Paty was careful to ignore the immediacy of establishing schools of Law, Medicine, Engineering and other professional and technical schools. Instead he placed emphasis upon schools of Social Work, Library Science which are conveniently accessible to Atlanta University. Concluding that these are the professional areas in which Negroes wish to prepare."

"HAS THE FACILITIES"

Special attention is given Chancellor Paty's statement which reads "A major number of such specialized regional schools would be developed at Atlanta University SINCE IT ALREADY HAS THE FACILITIES ON HAND."

The story quotes the A. U. President's contention that A. U. is already a regional school, but the writer hastens to assert: "A. U. is regional in the sense that Yale, Chicago, and Harvard are regional. It is only reasonable that an institution will attract those first that are close at hand. But this does not justify one's use of this fact as a means of subterfuge by which to surreptiously acclaim A. U., as a regional institution as a "fait accompli."

The article continues: "It is difficult to work out an agreement with the State of Georgia, or any other Southern State that is acceptable to those who sincerely believe in the ideals and objective of A. U. The whole idea of regional schools was conceived for the purpose of both perpetuating and extending the boundaries of segregation.

"The fact of the apparent impossibility of such an agreement is evident in the history of A. U., and its controversy with the State of Georgia. From 1874 to 1887 the state of Georga made an annual appropriation of $8,000 to Atlanta University. But when in 1887 a special committee for the state found "Colored" and "White" students attending classes together there was no small commotion in the Georgia Legislature. There was an attempt to pass a bill known as the Glenn Bill to punish officers of administration and Trustees who educated "White" and "Colored" students in the same school. However the charter of Atlanta University, which stated its purpose as being, "for the liberal and Christian education of youth," prohibited this action unless the charter was revoked. A substitute resolution known as the "Calvin Resolution" was passed. The resoluton stipulated the appropriation of $8,000 to be used for the exclusive education of "Colored" students. The president at that time was Dr. Bumstead. It is a credit to his vision and courage that the policies of Atlanta University were not changed and because of which, the appropriation was withdrawn."

Atlanta U. 81 Years Old

Atlanta University today will celebrate the eighty-first anniversary of the granting of its charter.

The day's observance will begin in Sister's Chapel, Spelman College, at 11 a. m., when Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, General Secretary of the American Missionary Association, Division of Board of Home Missions of Congregational and Christian Churches, will speak.

Climaxing the celebration will be a Charter Day Dinner at 8 p. m. at the University Dormitories. Special tribute will be paid then to three distinguished alumni—Pres. Aaron Brown, of Albany State College, Pres. James A. Colstjon of Georgia State College, and Pres. Cornelius V. Troup of Fort Valley State College.

Organized to offer only normal and elementary instruction, it has grown to be one of the outstanding educational institutions in the Nation. Affiliated in 1929 with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, the University offers in addition to its arts and science curriculum both graduate and professional instruction. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, former Dean of the Louisville Municipal College, has been President since 1937.

Dr. Reddick To Library Post

ATLANTA, GA.,—Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of New York City has been appointed head of Atlanta University library, according to announcement last week by President R. E. Clement.

Dr. Reddick with the rank of professor of history, will take over his new duties April 1.

Varied Activities on the Campus And in the Classroom

The Times New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA—Gifted Children (1420)

Graduate students enrolled in a course in school and community problems at the School of Education of Atlanta University have developed an experimental program for gifted children in the fields of music, art, drama and the dance. The general aim of the experiment is to determine the extent to which an applied program of fine arts may change the attitudes of children, eliminate racial tensions, provide wholesome recreation for the underprivileged and develop certain basic skills. Children from five local public schools are participating in the program. Sun. 5-9-48

A. U. Library To Bear Name Of Noted Benefactor Arnett

Sun. 4-18-48 Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Atlanta University on Friday, it was voted that the University Library will in the near future bear the name of the Trevor Arnett Library in honor of the Board's chairman, Mr. Trevor Arnett of New York City. A former president of the General Education Board, Mr. Arnett is also the president of the Spelman College Board of Trustees and a member of the Board of Morehouse College.

The high tribute and signal honor paid to Mr. Arnett is an outgrowth of his invaluable assistance over a long period of years to Negro education, and particularly his cooperation and helpfulness in the development of the Atlanta University System, involving the affiliation of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College.

It was due to Mr. Arnett's active leadership in promoting the affiliation of these colleges that the grant for the Library was made in 1930. Mr. Arnett is distinguished in educational circles. At various times has has served on the Boards of the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board, the International Education Board. He is an authority on college finance and he has written several outstanding books on the subject.

BOND, REDDICK NAMED

Daily World

Other action taken by the Board included the naming of Dr. J. Max Bond (since September, 1947 the acting director,) as director of the School of Education; and the granting of full academic status as professor of history to Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, the University librarian.

Atlanta, Ga.

In dealing with the work of the year, President Rufus E. Clement called attention to the fact that the University had achieved high recognition for its academic standing and had been placed on the list of approved institutions by the Association of American Universities. Also mentioned was the full integration of the School of Social Work into the University System so that now, in addition to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, there are University professional schools in Library Service, Education Business Administration, and Social Work.

Sun. 4-18-48

A financial report on the efforts to increase the endowment of the University and to meet the offer of the General Education Board which expires June 30, 1948, revealed that of the $2,700,000 which the Board originally offered, Atlanta University has claimed over $2,100,000. The Board is now considering plans by which they hope to claim most of the outstanding balance before the expiration date.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 4-19-48

Atlanta U. Fund Drive Falls Short

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Only half of the $600,000 public subscription for Atlanta University to match a like amount from the General Education Board was raised when the deadline passed last night. Thurs. 7-1-48

Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University, said approximately $300,000 was raised for the University. This will be matched by $300,000 from the General Education Board. Of a $3,200,000 endowment offered by the General Education Board to Atlanta University a decade ago on a matching basis, Clement said the local university center has matched all but $300,000. This was the final portion of the 10-year program.

Failure to completely match the $600,000 will prevent the school from making some proposed expansions, Clement said.

Adult Education Workshop Ends At Atlanta University

Atlanta Daily World Tues. 7-27-48

The Adult Education Workshop concluded its six-weeks of activities with a panel which discussed the relationship of adult education to community life and progress, and the possible of programs in each community. Participants on the panel were C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers Association; Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League; Mrs. Helen A. Whiting of the School of Education, Atlanta University; Marion Jackson of the Atlanta Daily World; Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, consultant, Georgia Elementary Schools; Warren R. Cochrane, executive secretary, Butler Street YMCA; and John P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta University and director of the Summer School.

Members of the panel recognized the need for an adult education program for each community and the fact there are adult education programs in operation which are not generally recognized as such. It was brought out that (1:) the best way to provide adult education in each community is through passage of the National Literacy Education Act providing federal aid to states sponsoring adult education programs; (2:) that each community should begin creating sentinent in favor of the bil land urge its Congressmen to vote for it; (3:) that there is need for some organization to serve as a clearinghouse—an adult education council could well serve the purpose. Mr. Harper stated that the Georgia Teachers and Education Association would serve as an agent to see that necessary materials concerning the bill get to help.

Daily World

Visiting the workshop as consultants during the week were: Mrs. Whiting, who discused the preparation of material suitable for both children and adults based on life-related activities; Mrs. A. L. McPheeters, head librarian at the Branch Library on Auburn Avenue who discussed the role of the public library in the adult education program; and W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College who dismissed adult education from a sociological point of view.

Atlanta, Ga.

During the six-week period, workshop participants had experiences in writing materials on the low reading level; use of mechanical and pictorial visual aids such as the 16 mm sound projector, the slide and film projector, the camera, the wire recorder, and pictures from comic strips and magazines. Visiting consultants gave first-hand accounts of adult education programs carried on by the Army, the WPA TVA, public school systems, vocational education an dthe Project for Adult Education of Negroes.

Tues. 7-27-48

MAKE TOUR

Members of the Workshop made tours to: The Carver Vocational School, Hopkins Book Store, the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, The Atlanta Daily World, the Butler Street YMCA, the Cyclorama, the Municipal Airport, Sears, Roebuck and Company, the Atlanta Constitution, the Georgia Employment Service, and the Federal Penitentiary. The information obtained from these tours gave members of the Workshop an understanding of the broad scope of adult education and an insight into the operation of adult education programs in organizations, institutions, and agencies of the community.

Members of the Workshop who participated in many activities of the Summer School program were W. T. Murphy, assistant director, who assisted with the music at the weekly forums of the School of Education; J. C. Evans, a consultant, who addressed the general summer school assembly; J. . Daves, also a consultant, who spoke at the forum of the Schol of Education; and Miss Ella Washington Griffin and Major David Lane, consultants, who lectured at the Principal's Workshop.

To give an insight into the problem or organizing and carrying on an adult education program a demonstration class was operated which permitted students to observe at first hand the teaching of adults

Social activities designed to implement a "we-feeling" within the group and to demonstrate a wiser use of leisure time included (1) a luncheon at Carver Vocational School sponsored by Mrs. Carrie Connally of the Workshop; (2) a soiree at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Johnson honoring Miss Griffin; and (3) a musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Graham W. Jackson. Tues. 7-27-48

Arkansas To Admit Negro To Law School

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. —Clifford Davis, a Negro, will be admitted to the University of Arkansas School of Law, it was announced Friday by President Lewis W. Jones.

Arkansas is a neighboring state of Missouri and Oklahoma, which have refused to admit Negro applicants to their schools of law though the U. S. Supreme Court has ordered equal education for all citizens.

REJECTION AT WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Meanwhile in Libery, Mo., William Jewell College Thursday denied an application of a Negro Baptist pastor for admittance.

Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of the college, a Baptist institution, said that the application of the Rev. Wiliam L. Blake, 29-year-old pastor in Liberty, was turned down because of the school's policy on racial matters.

Dr. Binnis said: 'The school always had a policy established and Negroes have never been admitted. The school sees no need for

Arkansas To Admit Negro Girl Student

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24—(AP)—A 20-year-old Negro girl has been admitted to the medical school of the University of Arkansas — without segregation.

Dr. H. Clay Chenault, the university's vice president in charge of medical education and hospitals, said last night that Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs will enter the school when the 1948-49 terms commence next month.

Dr. Chenault explained that it would be impossible to set up any measure of segregation in the medical school.

"She will be a part of her class, just like any other member," the university vice president said.

He pointed out that the board of regents had established a precedent when it allowed a Negro to enter the law school in 1947. The law student, Silas Hunt of Texarkana, attended classes under a program of segregation.

The Irby girl, a graduate of Knoxville, Tenn., college, was 28th in an aptitude test given to determine the 90 students who will make up the freshman class. Dr. Chenault said 11 other Negro applicants were rejected as a result of the aptitude test. The test was sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

NEGRO'S ACCEPTANCE BY SCHOOL IRKS LANEY

Says He Was Not Consulted By Medical Board

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 24.—Governor Laney Tuesday asserted he could see "no justification at this time' for the admission of a negro girl to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine.

The Governor charged he was not consulted by the board and pointed out he previously had warned the board against such action.

Admittedly peeved over the action, Governor Laney declared:

"I can't see any grounds for allowing any negro to go into the medical school at this time, particularly since there are hundreds of white boys who have been trying to get in. These white boys were told they couldn't get in because the school didn't have room for them.'

Governor Laney said if Arkansas had a medical school large enough to accommodate everybody, "then the boards action would have been correct."

"But the point is,' he said, "that they have pushed other white boys aisde for this negro. I dont think this negro is any better than these white boys."

Governor Laney pointed out that Arkansas provides a subsidy for negroes who want to enter schools of higher learning, but added, "there is no subsidy provided for white boys and girls."

Dr. H. Clay Chenault, University vice president in charge of medical education and hospitals, revealed Monday that Edith Mae Irby, Hot Springs negro, would be admitted to non-segregated classes for medical education.

Negro Admitted To Arkansas U. Medical School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24—(AP)—A 20-year-old Negro girl has been admitted to the medical school of the University of Arkansas—without segregation.

Dr. H. Clay Chenault, the university's vice president in charge of medical education and hospitals, said last night that Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs will enter the school when the 1948-49 terms commences next month.

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He pointed out that the board of regents had established a precedent when it allowed a Negro to enter the law school in 1947. The law student, Silas Hunt of Texarkana, attended classes under a program of segregation.

The Irby girl, a graduate of Knoxville, Tenn., college, was 28th in an aptitude test given to determine the 90 students who will make up the freshman class. Dr. Chenault said 11 other Negro applicants were rejected as a result of the aptitude test. The test was sponsored by the Association of American Medical colleges.

Dixie School Gets Graduate Courses

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Steps to relieve "potential" pressure of Negroes seeking graduate work at the University of Arkansas, were discussed here last week with officials of Arkansas AM and N College, Gov. Ben Laney and state education officials.

First step will be to set up a summer graduate school on the AM and N campus with white instructors from the University of Arkansas teaching courses. Under the proposed scheme, students attending the Jim Crow school will be given credit toward degrees from the white school.

Moon Asked To Take Work At Arkansas U.

F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, was given definite information that the state of Arkansas is in dead earnest last week when he received a letter suggesting that he do his summer work at Fayetteville, and the announcement advised there are "extensive opportunities for recreation" at the school.

According to the announcement, the first summer session will open June 7th and close July 17th, and courses are offered in agriculture, arts and sciences, business education, engineering and law . Moon, when discussing the matter, did not state when he will leave for Fayetteville.

U. Of Arkansas Law School Admits 2nd Student To Jim Crow Classes

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Following the lead of the medical school which accepted Miss Edith Mae Irby two weeks ago as the first Negro student to be admitted to the University of Arkansas, the law school this week announced that Jack Shropshire of Little Rock had been admitted as a law student for the current term.

Dean Robert A. Leflar announced the announcement, described Shropshire, who is a graduate of Wilberforce University, as fully qualified for admission and in process of filing formal registration.

Dean Leflar stated that the same policy of providing separate and segregated instruction which was initiated last term when Silas Hunt of Texarkana was accepted, will be continued, with Shropshire receiving instructions apart from white students. Hunt, a veteran, was forced to give up his law school career because of lung hemorrhage.

Students Okey Step

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (ANP) —There was no visible sign of objection to the presence of 25-year old Silas Hunt, colored graduate student, when he was enrolled in the University of Arkansas' Law School here early last week.

Rather it seems as though Hunt is being ragarded as "just another student" by campus constituents—although Hunt will attend separate classes.

Students Don't Object

The Arkansas Traveler, student newspaper, came out with a special edition carrying comments from a large number of students on the admission of colored students to the institution.

All but two agreed with the trustees' decision to admit all qualified graduate students.

Several, quoted by name, said they had no objection to Hunt's enrollment as long as he is a "sincere" student and is not entering the student body as a test case.

Hunt's Qualification High

Hunt, a former student at Arkansas A.M. and N., Pine Bluff, was president of the student body, editor of the Arkansawyer, monthly student publication, and held grades largely in the "A' bracket with a few "B's."

An ex-GI, with 23 months service in the European Theater as a combat infantryman, he was graduated from A.M. and N. after his discharge from the Army.

Negro Medical Student Admitted To Arkansas U.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24 (UP).—The University of Arkansas announced today that Edith Mae Irby, twenty, of Hot Springs, Ark., placed twenty-ninth among ninety-one applicants taking a professional aptitude test sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

"She will be a part of her class, just like any other member," Dr. Chenault said. "It is physically impossible in a medical education program to offer any measure of segregation, especially in the preclinical years. This situation presents quite a problem, but the faculty group completely approved her entrance."

Vet Enters Ark. U. Without Incident

Survey Shows Most

ARKANSAS FALLS IN LINE

The forthright action of the University of Arkansas in admitting Miss Edith M. Irby to its medical school, without qualification, marks another turning point in the educational history of the South.

Miss Irby ranked 28th among 90 students in an aptitude test sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges, so that there is no question about her qualifications.

Said Dr. H. Clay Chenault, university vice president, in charge of medical education and hospitals: "She will be a part of her class, just like any other member."

Meanwhile, the University of Oklahoma, faced with the "problem" of admitting colored students to its graduate school or of establishing another graduate school of equal rank, has until September 24 to make up its mind.

Oklahoma and other Southern States, which eventually will be called upon to open their doors, might well emulate the example of Arkansas and Delaware, which were the first to fall in line with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling providing that the States provide, at one and the same time within their boundaries, equal training for all students.

Oklahoma has tried to temporize. It has tried to evade the Supreme Court's ruling. But time is catching up with the educational procrastinators and is calling for a showdown.

As we have pointed out so often before, the end of segregation in education, particularly upon the graduate level, is at hand. The sooner all the Southern States recognize this fact, the better off they will be. They can't evade their responsibility any longer.

Segregated Ark. U. Student Keeps Pace With Law Class

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — Shut off in a basement room as though he is suffering from some contagious disease, Silas Hunt, 24-year-old veteran, who is the first colored law student to have been admitted to the University of Arkansas here, uncomplainingly awaits his instructors in agency, real property and criminal law, at appointed hours in a dingy office, and is treated just as a one-man class.

He studies at the private home where he lives with one of the 200 colored families in the city, and although he has a student union card and an activities card entitling him to attend extra-curricular activities, he has never entered the student center nor attended any school activities. "Right now I've got to think about passing my courses," he said.

Hunt, a platoon leader of combat engineers in Europe during World War II, is keeping pace with the 30 white, first-year law students at the school, but admits it is sometimes difficult not being able to compare notes with them or benefit by discussions.

Ark. Daily Praises, Governor Raps End of University Bars

LITTLE ROCK (ANP)—The decision of the University of Arkansas to accept Miss Edith M. Irby, 20, as the first colored student in its Medical College, was heralded as a "reasonable and realistic policy" by the Arkansas Gazette, local white daily.

Admitting that the State is faced with grave problems in meeting its obligations to provide "adequate educational facilities for colored students," the newspaper said a contributing factor in the decision was, that the trustees "had no guarantee the separate policy would stand up long under current court interpretations."

Gov. Ben Laney, however, denounced the decision when he learned about it while on a good-will tour on the West Coast. He complained that the board of trustees did not consult him, and "pushed aside white boys" who could not get in for lack of room.

EDITH MAE IRBY, first Negro to be admitted to the University of Arkansas Medical school, will begin studies there this month. Miss Irby placed 28th on the list of 90 students accepted to pursue a course in medicine. She graduated magna cum laude from Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., in 1948, and spent a portion of this summer working on a masters degree at Northwestern university in clinical psychology.

Ark. Law School Removes Railing Around Race Student

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—(ANP)—A railing used to separate Jack Schropshire, Negro student from Little Rock, from white classmates in the University of Arkansas law school has been removed, according to Dr. Robert A. Leflar, dean, here last week. But though the barrier has been taken away, the segregation policy of the school has not been changed.

Schropshire, a war veteran and reserve officer, was one of two Negroes who entered the school last fall. Both attended classes, separate from white students. Recently 125 first-year students had to be placed in a small classroom which ordinarily seats 60. This meant that 27 had to be placed in the same section with Schropshire.

According to Dean Leflar, the railing had to be taken down "for public relations reason" and because it was an obstruction in the crowded classroom. He said, however, that "the segregated area is unchanged due to the physical arrangement of the room. Schropshire's seat is an off-set in the classroom, and there is no longer any visible attempt at segregation, except that his seat is hidden from view of some of the students."

Before the 125 students entered the school, Schropshire and his instructors were using a second room alone.

Open Door

Last week, Edith Mae Irby, 21, enrolled in the University of Arkansas' medical school, the first Negro ever to be admitted to a white Southern medical school. Dr. H. Clay Chenault, the university's vice president, promised: "She will be a part of her class, just like any other member."

Harold Trudeau

EDITH MAE IRBY
Accepted.

Arkansas Medical School Studies Mitchell Entry

FAYETTVILLE, Ark., Feb. 9—(NNPA). — The University of Arkansas medical school here has pending the application of a colored student, the school's head disclosed last Thursday.

Dr. Henry C. Chenault, university vice president in charge of medical education and hospitalization, identified the applicant as William J. Mitchell, 27-year-old war veteran, of Menifee, Arkansas. If accepted, he would enter the medical school next fall.

Mr. Mitchell is a former student at Howard university and Catholic university in Washington, D. C.

Silas Hunt, 24, of Texarkana was formally enrolled last Tuesday as the first colored student in the university's law school.

Dean Robert A. Leflar, of the law school, said arrangements were being made to provide separate classes and study facilities for Hunt. He was expectetd to begin classes this week in the law course for which he qualified in earlier studies at Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, the state's colored land grant college.

Wiley Branton, of Pine Bluff, who came here with Hunt to enroll in the college of business administration, had his application in effect repected by the university Monday, February 2nd.

Ark. Student Begins Study

students Monday at the University of Arkansas Medical School another Negro had applied for admittance to the University of Arkansas Law School. Dean Robert A. Leflar said that Jack Schropshire of Little Rock possessed all qualifications and had law in separate classes. Negro for the first necessary qualifications and had law in separate classes. ol's history. Hunt left the school itted to the school only to complete formalities of reg- in mid-summer because g will study in isolation. Dean Leflar said, how- of illness. asses. ever, that a policy of classroom that included a Negro for the first time in the school's history. Miss Irby, admitted several weeks ago, was followed by non-segregated classes. segregation would be followed for

NEW APPLICATIONS

Meanwhile it was announced that Schropshire, who will begin in-

Arkansas' First Negro Student Begins Classes

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. —(AP)— The first Negro student ever accepted by the University of Arkansas medical school was among a class of 91 freshmen which began a week-long orientation program at the school here Monday.

The Negro is a 20-year-old girl, Edith Mae Irby, of Hot Springs.

Her presence in the class attracted no obvious attention. She talked with white students sitting near her before the ceremonies began.

Later the girl told a newsman she was conscious of no resentment toward her on the part of the white students. She added the atmosphere had been "very pleasant."

At the time she was accepted as a student, medical school authorities said there would be no classroom or laboratory segregation.

The Irby girl said she had wanted to become a doctor since she was a child. She said she could recall no specific instance which led her to that decision. She hopes to specialize in pediatrics after she completes her medical training.

The Negro student, who ranked 18th in tests on which medical school acceptance is based, received her pre-medical education in Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Arkansas Law School Admits Second Negro

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. -(ANP)- A second Negro, Jack Schropshire of Little Rock, has been enrolled in the University of Arkansas law school, it was announced last week by Dean Robert A. Leflar.

Schropshire is a first year student. He will attend separate classes from those of the white students.

Last year the school enrolled its first colored student, Silas Hunt of Texarkana. He dropped out because of illness.

Silas Hunt Maybe Another Paul Lawrence Dunbar

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. —(SNS)—

By E. M. DOUCRIEF

I predict that within six weeks Silas Hunt, a young Negro of Texarkana who entered the University of Arkansas as a law student will be attending classes along with other intelligent students. When one has something outstanding to offer America he is highly received by his own race and other races too. I am sure the well thinking students at the University of Arkansas will know no color line within a short time as far as Silas Hunt is concerned.

Negroes can stay in their own race and associate with people of the lightest skin, since the blood of all races is so intermingled real segregation is impossible. We have the most outstanding colors in this supposed to be Negro race. These beautiful colors range from Black, Black to the so said White, White. In asmuch as black, black cannot be told from black, black, white, white cannot be told from white, white.

Of course it didn't happen below the Mason and Dixon Line but it happened. Paul Lawrence Dunbar was the only Negro in his class at Central High School, Dayton, O., and by reason of his modest and magnetic personality he became popular with his schoolmates and took part in the leading activities of the school. During his Senior year he was president of a Society Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pettis, reside in Malvern, Ark.

Officer Williams is a former U. S. Air Corps serviceman. He is also an athlete, having played with the Purity All Star team. He has received several good offers to play professional baseball in the American league. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Sr., Officer Williams is a native of Jonesboro, Ark., and has lived all of his life in this state. During his Army career he graduated from the Army Administration School, Atlanta, Ga. and was assigned to the Military Detachment at Deming, New Mexico after serving three years. He is married to Miss Jamesina Smith of Jonesboro and they have one son, Bobbye Joe 9.

"We have observed with general satisfaction the service rendered by the colored officers in Little Rock," declared Augustus G. Shields publisher of the Arkansas World, "and know that the young officers in Hot Springs will also live up to the requirement of their superiors and the expectation of their race."

Colored Medical Student Files Application At U. of Arkansas

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (ANP) — The University of Arkansas Medical School here has pending the application of a colored student, the school's head disclosed last Thursday.

Dr. Henry C. Chenault, university vice president in charge of medical education and hospitalization, identified the applicant as William J. Mitchell, 27-year old war veteran, of Menifee, Arkansas. If accepted, he would enter the medical school next fall.

Mr. Mitchell is a former student at Howard University and Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

Silas Hunt, 24, of Texarkana, was formally enrolled last Tuesday as the first colored student in the university's law school.

Wiley Branton, of Pine Bluff, who came here with Hunt to enroll in the college of business administration, had his application rejected by the university Monday, Feb. 2.

Branton, describing Hunt's enrollment, said, "I was present when the board of trustees decide to accept him and a number of law students came up and shook hands with him. I believe he will be accepted by the other students on a fair basis and will do well.

NO VISIBLE OBJECTION

Like thirty white students enrolled from the spring semester, Hunt will take courses in agency and real property law, but will attend separate classes. There was no visible objection to the Negro's presence on the campus when he enrolled last week, rather, it seems that Hunt is being regarded as "just another student."

ENDORSED EDITORIALLY

The university newspaper, the Arkansas Traveler, published an extra edition carrying an editorial which endorsed the university's decision to admit qualified colored persons as graduate students.

Dean Robert Leflar said he believed the university's action in giving colored graduate students access to regular facilities while maintaining racial segregation would satisfy the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that a state must afford colored students equal educational opportunities or admit them to the white university as soon as it does white applicants.

Hunt, a former student at Arkansas A.M. and N., Pine Bluff, was president of the student body, editor of the Arkansawyer, monthly student publication, and held grades largely in the "A" bracket with a few "B's." An ex-GI, with 23 months service in the European theatre as a combat infantryman, he graduated from A. M. and N. following his discharge.

Ark. Law School Removes Railing Around Race Student

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—(ANP)— A railing used to separate Jack Schropshire, Negro student from Little Rock, from white classmates in the University of Arkansas Law school has been removed, according to Dr. Robert A. Leflar, dean, here last week. But though the barrier has been taken away, the segregation policy of the school has not been changed.

Schropshire, a war veteran and reserve officer, was one of two Negroes who entered the school last fall. Both attended classes, separate from white students. Recently 125 first-year students had to be placed in a small classroom which ordinarily seats 60. This meant that 27 had to be placed in the same section with Schropshire.

According to Dean Leflar, the railing had to be taken down "for public relations reason" and because it was an obstruction in the crowded classroom. He said, however, that "the segregated area is unchanged" despite the removal of the rail. Schropshire's seat is an off-set in the classroom, and there is no longer any visible attempt at segregation, except that his seat is hidden from view of some of the students."

Before the 125 students entered the school, Schropshire and his instructors were using a second room alone.

The Courier Salutes

Pioneers in every field of human endeavor have their problems. And so will Miss Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs, Ark., who was recently admitted to the University of Arkansas Medical School as the first of her race on a non-segregated basis.

The attractive 20-year-old student passed the first milestone when she qualified by placing twenty-eighth among a large field in the aptitude test for entrance in the University.

Miss Irby also appears quite aware of the tremendous responsibility which faces her as a pioneer in the U. of Arkansas Medical School. She put it this way:

"I realize that I have a big responsibility but I am happy to say that a number of white people have written me good luck. I have confidence that a vast majority of the white people in the South, as elsewhere, believe in justice and fair play."

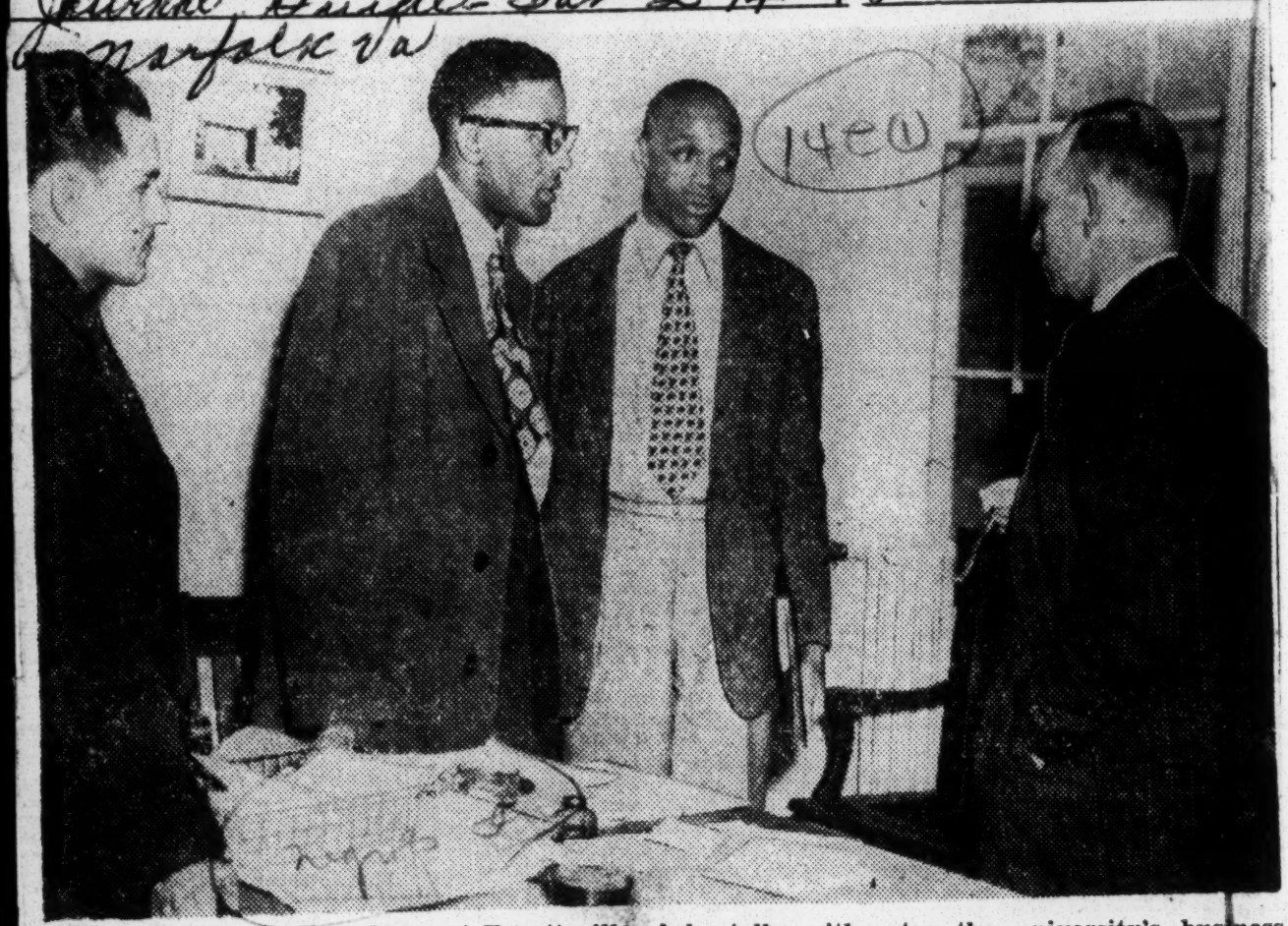
For her confidence in America, and her determination to make good in a pioneering situation, The Courier this week proudly salutes Miss Edith Mae Irby from the West's famous Spa.

MISS EDITH MAE IRBY

"I hope to make a record that will reflect to the honor of my race and that will obviously show that we only want to be accorded the rights and privileges by human beings and good American citizens.

First Colored Student Enters University of Arkansas

Journal Guide - Sat 2-14-48
Norfolk Va



Silas Hunt, of Texarkana, Ark., second from right, who, because of a Supreme Court ruling, is the first Negro student ever to be admitted to the University of Arkansas law school at Fayetteville, Ark., talks with Robert Laflar, dean of the law school, regarding enrollment.

Standing next to Hunt is his lawyer, Harold Flowers. Wiley Branton, extreme left, tried to enter the university's business administration school but was rejected. Laflar said that separate classroom facilities will be established in the law building for Hunt.

University of Arkansas Is First

(Reprinted From The September CRISIS)

The University of Arkansas became the first institution in the p South states to admit Negro students to regular classes in its luate schools when on August 24 it announced that beginning in ember it would have in its freshman medical class Miss Edith Mae of Hot Springs. According to Dr. H. Clay Chenault, the univervice president in charge of medical education and hospitals, Miss will be a part of her class, just like any other member—without ation."

was announced at the same time that Miss Irby, 20, and a graduate of Knoxville college in Tennessee, was 28th in an aptitude test given to determine the 90 students who would make up the freshman class.

And so it is Arkansas—and not "liberal" North Carolina, or "aristocratic" Virginia, or "individualistic" Texas—that is first to step forward and admit Negro students to its tax-supported colleges for professional and graduate training. It is Arkansas which admits that the system of exclusion and denial is unfair to both Negroes and southern communities and acts to correct the inequality. It is Arkansas (unlike stubborn Oklahoma) which recognizes the validity of the U. S. Supreme Court's opinions in recent cases and acts to uphold the Constitution. The entire state officialdom rates a salute on this forward move because it could not have been made without substantial agreement of everyone concerned from the governor on down through the courts, the legislators, board of regents ,and faculty.

Arkansas has pointed the way for the other states. Edith Irby has shown what they can expect in the way of applicants. Give the Negroes the same tests, rate them fairly as others are rated, and take the ones that can make the grade. The Negro applicant asks no special favors; he asks only a chance to compete on equal terms.

Thirteen years ago Donald Gaines Murray was admitted to the law school of the University of Maryland as a result of a more or less friendly law suit handled by the NAACP. Nothing has happened in Maryland except that Negroes are now a common and unnoticed sight in the law school where some of them have made brilliant records.

About ten years ago the University of West Virginia admitted Negroes, without publicity, to its graduate schools and nothing has happened. The University of Delaware announced last winter that it would henceforth admit Negro students to its graduate schools without segregation. In none of these instances has there been the slightest friction.

The Arkansas action means that in ten years Negro students will be enrolled in most, if not all, the graduate and professional schools of state institutions in the Deep South. If Texas would live up to its reputation for independence and cease sheepishly following the traditions of smaller and weaker men, it would give a cowboy whoop this week and announce the admission of Negro graduate students. White students are ready for it, but only the "old folks" in Arkansas have caught step with the times.

Arkansas State College Marked by Broad Growth

The Courier Sat. 8-7-48

Pittsburgh Pa.

By JOHN HOWARD
(Special to The Courier)

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Seventy-five-year-old Arkansas State College has a record of unique service to the people of the South and the Nation. Nothing more than a high school in 1873, the institution has grown from a small frame building with seven students to an all-time high enrollment of more than 1,800 students, 112-member faculty and a plant of more than seventy-four buildings.

Within the past few years large sums of money have been spent for plant renovation and new equipment.

BROAD EXPANSION

Outstanding in the recent program was the construction of twenty-five quonsets for veterans and their families, five barracks for married and single teachers and veterans, a cannery, a farm shop, dining hall, twenty-one teacher's cottages, infirmary, high school building, music studio, science building, NYA building, and several additional buildings on the 300-acre farm which is two miles from the campus.

The college library is at present providing a large addition of library books, and an expansion of library service. Hundreds of new books come into the library daily, and it is most likely that the required number for North Central Rating will be reached by November of this year.

The curriculum of the college is made up of five instructional divisions: agriculture, arts and sciences, education, home economics and mechanical arts. All of these divisions offer courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

Pitts-7-48

MANY OPPORTUNITIES

Cultural opportunities are stressed at the A. M. and N. College and the lyceum committee arranges for monthly appearances of outstanding actors, lecturers, dancers, writers and thinkers.

The music department broadcasts weekly over Radio Station KARK at Little Rock.

Notable among the new faculty members for the coming year will be John McLinn Ross, playwright, actor and lecturer. Mr. Ross will offer to the public a series of outstanding plays, including his "Wanga Doll."

Additions have been made to the athletic program. The college football team faces some of the strongest teams in the Nation and despite their record for 1947, the college has kept a winning team over the years. A long list of "greats" have gone down in history in Southwest sports.

As the college enters its seventy-fifth year of service, the task of building the institution into a greater medium of service is left to the present president, Lawrence A. Davis, 34, a native of Arkansas, and an alumnus of the institution.

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Benedict College

78TH ANNIVERSARY

Benedict College Observes Founder's Day Tomorrow

By JOSEPH BROWN

Seventy-Eight years ago tomorrow, Benedict college here was founded by a liberal northern family who wanted to contribute something to the education of southern Negroes.

Tomorrow, Negro leaders and educators fro mall over the country will gather in Antisdel chapel at Benedict to show their appreciation by contributing to Benedict's $300,000 rehabilitation and expansion fund-raising campaign.

The chapel, named in honor of Dr. C. E. B. Antisdel and his family, was built in 1932 under the administration of the Rev. J. J. Starks, first Negro president of the private institution. Dr. Antisdel was the seventh president, he preceded the late Dr. Starks. The Benedict football field, located behind the college campus is also named in honor of Dr. Antisdel.

Goals Are Realized

In 1870, when Benedict had only one teacher, a housekeeper, a few students and one classroom, hopes ran high as to Benedict's possibilities. Today, that possibility is realized. Benedict was the first private Negro college in South Carolina to earn an "A" rating fro mthe Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and approved by the State Board of Education and by the American Medical association.

A former Benedict student, Attorney E. Washington Rhodes of Philadelphia, Pa., and editor of a Philadelphia paper will be guest speaker.

The public is invited to attend the founders' day program at Benedict tomorrow. Churches and Alumni groups from all over the country will make their contributions to the college tomorrow. The college choir, under the direction of S. B. Turner, with 40 voices, has been making tours to different Baptist churches in South Carolina in the interest of founders' day. The choir sings at Laurens tonight.

Founders' Day Address

In addition to alumni groups, students and friends will also make their contributions. At 5:15 p. m. tomorrow, a Founders' day address and special music will be rendered over station WKIX.

With the increasing social and educational changes there has been a corresponding expansion of the objectives of the college to meet the rapidly changing educational and social conditions, until today it is the belief of Benedict college that:

The prime purpose of education is to promote the fullest personal and social development of the individual.

Benedict has made remarkable progress since its organization in 1870. Today the college has fifty-one members on its college faculty.

The program for tomorrow includes:

Prelude.

Doxology.

Scripture and Prayer.

The audience will sing "Faith Of Our Fathers" and Lorene Reubens will give a historical sketch of the college. The Benedict college choir will sing "Roll Chariot" arranged. E. Washington Rhodes will give his address. The choir will sing the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" by Handel.

Following will be Benedict's Alma Mater which was composed by a former Benedict student, Anna Douglas. The Benediction follows and the postlude.

Benedict College's Expansion Campaign

Benedict College, located in Columbia and of the Baptist denomination, was founded in 1870 and most of its buildings were erected around ten years later or before the turn of the century.

For many years, Benedict was the greatest influence for education among South Carolina Negroes, contributing in this field while some of the other colleges now operating in the state were planning to enter the field.

Benedict's graduates dot the country, and are holding their own against competition. In all these years, little attention was given to enlarging buildings erected to cope with educational requirements 70 years ago. They merely stood, getting small attentions now and then.

The facilities of 70 years ago cannot cope with demands of today. Enrollments have grown at Benedict, as at other institutions. There have been improvements and changes in the styles and types of buildings adjudged proper for college training. it is no puzzle then why this institution—and what may be considered belatedly—strives now to remodel some of its buildings and put them in best possible shape to conform in actuality to the college's "A" rating.

The work will cost $3000,000 much less than is needed for a brand new plant. Benedict has one-half of this amount on hand, and is urging citizens to subscribe the other half.

South Carolina Negro adults number 383,000, and were 300,000 of them to contribute fifty-cents each, the amount would be realized. Were more to give the fifty-cents, the goal would be topped.

Benedict has been a life saver for Negroes, doing its share along with the other privately operated colleges. It has asked for little, in fact, too little. It wants now only to serve better the interests of the Negroes and whites in the state.

We can think of no better good deed to do at Christmas time this year than to give a little to this college. If it grows, South Carolina benefits. If it falters, so does South Carolina.

Conn. Students Attending More Business Schools

HARTFORD — (NNPA) — The number of colored students attending Connecticut business schools this year is greater than that which attended such schools last year, but the number in colleges and vocational schools has decreased, the Inter-Racial Commission of Connecticut reported ast Thursday.

The Commission said that roughly eleven white students were found in schools of higher education for each 1,000 white persons in the state last year and that this year ratio increased to fifteen in every 1,000. Colored students represented only three per thousand last year, and this year actual enrollment of colored decreased one per cent.

In 1946-47 colored students represented 1.8 per cent of the enrollment in vocational schools, the commission said, while this year they make up 1.9 percent, about equal to the percentage of colored people in the State, according to the 1940 Census, but it is believed that a new census would show a greater percentage of colored people in the population.

Colored stenographers, typists and secretaries employed in Connecticut increased from sixteen in 1940 to at least seventy-one in 1946 and "many more" at present, the report said. Among employers of them are G. Fox and Company, local department store; Pitney Bowes Company, Stamford manufacturer; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, and Travelers Insurance and Aetna Life Insurance companies, of Hartford.

Study Continues In Concentration Of Business Ed.

Meeting at the Butler Street YMCA Monday, a committee of business consultants and representatives of Georgia's three state colleges rolled up their sleeves for an extensive examination and classification of current business training offered at the respective institutions.

The announced purpose of the conference—the second in a series—was to make a thorough analysation of business training from several viewpoints to determine an effective tri-way concentration of training among the three institutions.

Those in attendance at the conference included: President James A. Colson, of Georgia State College; Mrs. Orene Hall, Business Department head, Albany State college; Mrs. O. P. Williams, Business Department head, Fort Valley State college; Robert C. Long, Business Department head, Georgia State college; J. B. Blayton, of the Department of Business Administration, Atlanta Univ.; R. R. Reed, Executive Sect'y of the Georgia Negro Chamber of Commerce, and Dean Blanchet, of Fort Valley State college.

Upon the completion of the survey, a report will be submitted to the three state college presidents for recommendation to the Board of Regents.

The committee has established three areas of emphasis: (1) Business Administration (2) Technical training (3) Teacher - training. Typewriting and shorthand was considered as supplemental to each of the three areas.

STUDY EMPHASIS

The committee will focus its study on the following:

(1) Course offerings in the field at present and compare same with those of leading colleges of the country.

(2) Personnel now engaged and make similar comparisons.

(3) Physical plant and facilities and make similar comparisons.

(4) Needs in Georgia.

Business School Guided by Woman

DETROIT, Mich.—The foresight and perseverance of Mrs. Lottie Grooms, native of Belleville, Ill., was responsible for the creation of the Detroit Institute of Commerce in 1941. The institute met the need for better prepared young people to serve in the increasing number of business establishments owned and operated by Negroes.

The school is located in the heart of downtown Detroit and is licensed by the Michigan State Board of Education. It is a member of the National Council of Business Schools, the National Business Teachers Association, the Michigan Business Education Association, the Detroit Teachers Commercial Club and the Detroit Guidance Association.

A full-time faculty of six and three part-time instructors handle the class work of 275 students enrolled.

Gaston Business School Trains Future Leaders

By DAVID W. KELLUM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(Special) —"Knowledge is power and power is success." That inscription hangs over the entrance of the Booker T. Washington Business College at Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, in the heart of Birmingham's Bronzeville.

The school, which is rapidly taking its place among the finest business institutions in the nation is a part of the Smith and Gaston Interest.

Headed by Mrs. A. G. Gaston, the Booker T. Washington Business College grew out of its president and founder's desire to see Negroes of Alabama given a chance to prove their worth in a business way.

"Since its beginning, scores of young men and women have gone into the professional world to do credit to the school and themselves," declared Mrs. Gaston as she talked of the progress the institution had made. Continuing she pointed out that during the war Booker T. Washington college graduates had jobs awaiting them in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and the nation's capital.

Competence, Conscientiousness and a ove for the work are the attributes of the faculty making up the Booker T. Washington Business College. The high standards of operation maintained by the College, make it necessary to employ teachers who have degrees from the best colleges. Graduates of the Booker T. Washington Business College are holding key positions all over the United States. During the war, the Government sent representatives down to examine the graduates, after seeing the kind of training they were receiving the Directress was asked to encourage the whole class to accept government jobs.

Faculty leaders include A. G. Gaston, president; Mrs. A. G. Gaston, directress; Miss O. V. Vare, assistant directress and Miss Reola Moore, secretary to the directress.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE ADDS YEAR

The Booker T. Washington Business College now offers three years of business training to men and women seeking a business education. The third year has been pending for quite sometime waiting the approval of the authorities. After a throcgh investigation as to the preparedness of the faculty and school equipment permission was finally granted Mrs. A. G. Gaston Directress says. "Work will begin immediately toward a four year course."

The faculty and graduating class take this opportunity to invite you to the Commencement exercises beginning Sunday, May 23rd with baccalaureate services at the 16th Street Baptist Church, Rev. Luke Beard, delivering the sermon. 24th and 26th Final examinations, 27th at 11:00 A. M. Class Day in the Smith Memorial Chapel, 28th Commencement exercises 8:00 a. m., Dr. Henry Edmonds delivering the address at the 16th Street Baptist Church.

Business School Ban On Veterans Prompts Action

Assembly Bill 512 Enables Court Fight Against Offenders

NEWARK, N. J. —(NNPA)— The State Council against discrimination last Wednesday adopted a resolution expressing "deep concern and regret" that Assembly Bill 512 was not passed during the Summer session of the Legislature.

The action came after the council heard Joseph L. Bustard, assistant commissioner of education, report that some private business schools in Northern New Jersey have refused to admit qualified colored applicants.

REFUSE TWO VETS

Among the complaints reviewed by the council were two involving colored war veterans. The two veterans, according to Bustard, were refused admission to private business schools even though they were eligible under the GI bill and the schools in question were on the approved list for GI training.

During a discussion of the complaints, Herbert H. Tate asserted that Assembly Bill 512 would have helped to eliminate such discriminations. He noted that at present private business schools are immune from official action since they do not come under jurisdiction of the commissioner, the State Board of Education or the Civil Rights Law.

INTRODUCES RESOLUTION

The resolution was introduced by Miss J. Margaret Warner and seconded by Harry B. Bell, council vice chairman.

The council discussed tentative plans to hold a workshop session for members of the regional councils. Robert C. Clothier, council chairman and president of Rutgers University, invited the council to hold the workshop at the university in New Brunswick on December 11.

COLORED YOUTH NAMED TO COLLEGE WEEKLY

SAN FRANCISCO —(ANP) — [illegible] of Pasadena has been elected editor-in-chief of "Campus Chronicle" of Pacific Union College, the first member of his race to hold this post on the student [illegible]

Negro Elected Editor Of Campus Newspaper

Los Angles-(ANP)- A native of Los Angles, J. Horace Hampton was elected by the student body as editor of the California Aggie, weekly newspaper of the university of California. Hampton is a student in the college of agriculture.

A U. S. Marines veteran, Hampton was a public relations NCO for his unit. He is a member of Alpha Phi Gamma honorary journalistic fraternity, and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

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Change of Heads

Gammon Opens 64th Yr. With New Prexy And Strong Staff

Dr. Richardson Greets Students And Faculty

By V. W. HODGES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA— (SNS)— A new and revitalized program ushered in the sixty-fourth year of operation at Gammon Theological Seminary Wednesday morning, when a new president, a greatly strengthened faculty and a large student enrollment were welcomed to the campus.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, the new Gammon president, addressed the faculty and students at the Wednesday's opening and called upon the prospective ministers to prepare themselves to lead useful lives in these troubled times. "The modern minister must be a spiritual engineer, technically trained for the godly reconstruction of society," declared Dr. Richardson at the first chapel assembly.

"You have come to the ministry at a time when the world sorely needs the service which the minister alone can render," Dr. Richardson continued. "This gives the ministry a practical purpose which is the ultimate test of its social worth," he said. Dr. Richardson called the students to a new sense of the dignity and difficulties in the ministerial profession. "Engineering in any area is difficult," the speaker declared. "It is especially difficult in the human sphere. And preparation for spiritual engineering will take all the study and devotion of which we are capable," he concluded.

The new president was for 15 years Chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, where he founded a statewide interracial ministers alliance, later directed the Southwide program for training of rural ministers, under the sponsorship of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City and the Home Missions Council of North America.

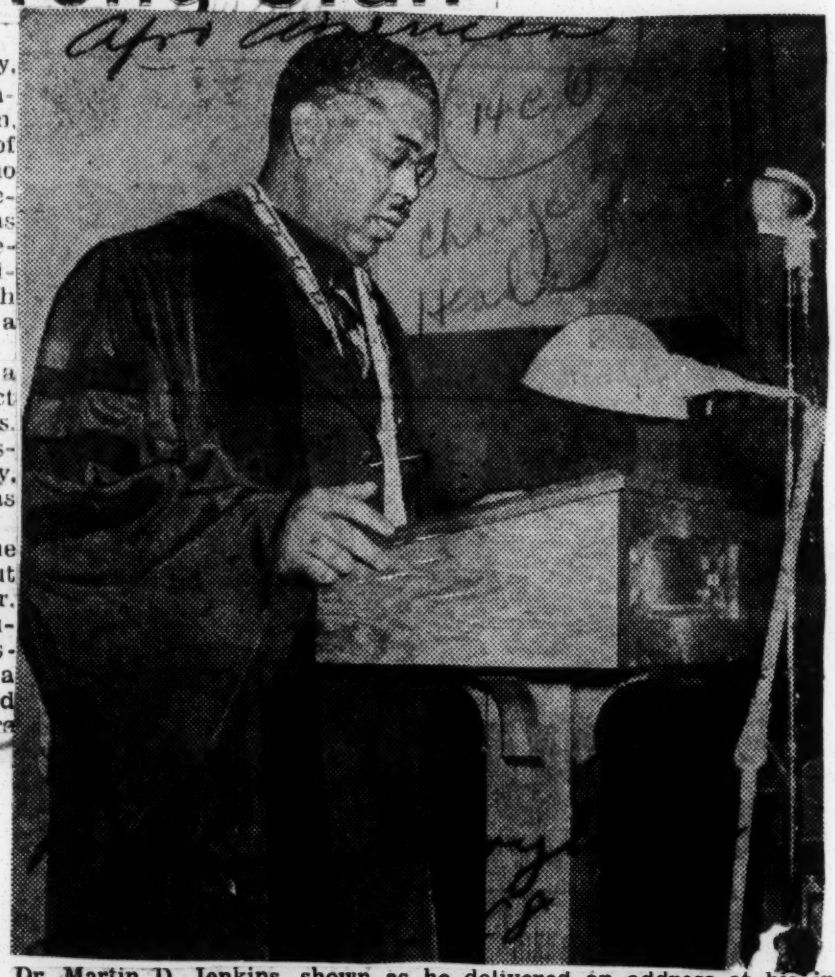
STRONG FACULTY

Dr. Richardson earned his Ph. D. degree from Drew University of Madison, N. J., and earned earlier degrees from Western Reserve and Harvard Universities. His latest book, DARK GLORY, has been widely read and highly praised by critics.

Other additions to the faculty, announced at Wednesday's opening, include: Dr. Paul T. Fuhrmann, a leading scholar in the field of church history and theology, who is author of several books on religious subjects. Dr. Fuhrmann has studied abroad, holds a Ph. D. degree from Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, and has a rich background of experience both as a teacher and a pastor.

Dr. Charles B. Copher, also a new faculty member, will conduct classes in Old Testament studies. He holds a Ph. D. degree from Boston University School of Theology, an has had extensive experience as a pastor.

Extensive renovations to the Men's dormitory were carried out during the Summer months. Dr. James S. Thomas, director of Student Activities, presided at Wednesday's opening and announced a new program of activities designed to improve student life and welfare on the campus.



Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, shown as he delivered an address at his inauguration, Friday, as the seventh president of Morgan State College, Baltimore. Dr. Jenkins made it clear that he personally was opposed to segregated schools. The inauguration ceremonies were held in the auditorium of Frederick Douglass High School, because Morgan lacks auditorium facilities.

O. R. Reuben Prexy Of Morris College

SUMPTER, S. C.—The election of Rev. O. R. Reuben to the presidency of Morris College, Negro Baptist College located in Sumter, S. C., has been announced by the Trustee Board of the college.

Rev. Reuben is a graduate of Benedict College where he earned the A. B. and B. D. degrees, and of Oberlin Graduate School of Theology where he received the B. D. and S. T. M. degrees.

Rev. Reuben is the pastor of the Happy Home Baptist church of Allendale, S. C. and the Dunn's Creek Baptist church of Donalds, S. C. Prior to his election as president, he was Professor of Religion and history at Morris College.

Rev. Reuben is married to the former Miss Anna Daniels of Georgetown, S. C., and has one daughter, Wilhelmina, age eighteen months.

Although only thirty years old, Rev. Reuben is a man of proven ability. He is a young man of exceptional personality and character; is well qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

Gammon President To Speak At A. U.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Harry V. Richardson, newly elected president of Gammon Theological Seminary, will be the speaker at the Atlanta summer school convocation at 5 p. m. on Thursday, Aug. 12, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, President Rufus E. Clement announced this week.

The summer school's nine-week session will come to a close on Saturday, Aug. 14. Dr. Richardson was the chaplain at Tuskegee Institute for 15 years.

La. Pastor to Head Sam Huston College

AUSTIN, Tex.—Appointment of Dr. Robert F. Harrington, 34, pastor of Monumental Methodist Church, New Orleans, to succeed the late Dr. Karl E. Downs as president of Samuel Huston College on Nov. 17, has been announced by the Board of Trustees.

The president-elect received his B. S. degree at Claflin College. His B. D. degree at Gammon Theological Seminary, and the MST degree at Boston University where he was the only member of the seminary singers who was not white.

He was a chaplain in the last war serving in India and Burma; youth work director and president, Conference Board of Education in Savannah, Ga.; religious director at Wiley College; and has taken studies toward his doctorate.

Dr. Trigg's Formal Inauguration In Jan.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. Harold L. Trigg will be formally inaugurated as the sixth head of St. Augustine College on Jan. 14, in connection with the observance of the 82nd anniversary of the college. Dr. Trigg is St. Augustine's first Negro president.

The 82nd academic year of the college was formally inaugurated Sept. 23 with a special service and convocation in the college chapel. The ante-communion service was read by the Rev. Lloyd M. Alexander, chaplain.

The Rev. James K. Satterwhite, archdeacon of the Diocese of Florida, read the epistle, and the Rev. Robert J. Johnson, D.D., rector of St. Mark's Church, Wilson, N. C., read the gospel. Both Dr. Johnson and Archdeacon Satterwhite are of the class of 1906, and the former is a member of the board of trustees of the college.

The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D.D., president of the college board of trustees and bishop of North Carolina, was presented by Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of the college. In his address to the staff and students Bishop Penick voiced personal and official welcome to all, "old and new."

Among the guests attending the service and presented by President Trigg were: The Rev. J. McDowell Dick, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, and the Rev. Clarence Haden, rector of St. Philip's Church, Durham, both members of the board of trustees; and the Rev. I. Harding Hughes, chaplain of St. Mary's School and Junior College. Prof. Theodore C. Mayo, organist, directed the choir.

New members of the staff include: Dr. R. H. Loeppert, F. R. West, Roy D. Moore, Mrs. Roy D. Moore, John L. Jones, Miss Cleopatra Jones Miss Edithe Pierce, Miss T. Lorraine Cumbo, and Mrs. Josephine H. Briscoe. Of the nine new members four represent net additions over last year's faculty.

Will Serve Until New Head Chosen

NEW YORK — Alonzo G. Moron, general business manager of Hampton Institute and chairman of the school's interim administrative committee, was named acting president by the board of trustees meeting here Friday.

Moron, a native of the Virgin Islands and a graduate of Hampton, will serve until the board makes a decision as to the successor to Ralph Bridgemen who resigned last year.

Moron's appointment, it is understood, will not remove him from consideration by the trustees as possible permanent president. Others who have been interviewed for the post that carries considerable prestige in educational circles are Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college in Atlanta and Dr. Robert Weaver, professor at New York university.

At the same meeting, the trustees re-elected Saul Perdue, principal of Carver Vocational High School in Baltimore as alumni representative on the board of trustees, and nominated Robert Devecchi for board membership.

Moron will continue as business manager in addition to his new duties.

Moron is former commissioner of public welfare for the Virgin Islands and former manager of two housing projects in Atlanta.

After finishing Hampton's division of trades in 1927, he earned a PH.D. cum laude from Brown university and an M.A. from University of Pittsburgh. Last year he received an LL.B. from Harvard university law school. He is also holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Moron Is New Hampton Prexy

Second of His Race

to Head Institute

HAMPTON, Va. — Alonza G. Moron, a graduate of the school, and a native of the Virgin Islands, has been elected acting president of Hampton Institute, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of trustees, announced Saturday.

He succeeds Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman who served four years and resigned last January after a series of unrest in which students and faculty members participated.

Dr. Tobias said the committee appointed by the board to nominate a new president, made up of five trustees and two faculty members, is still at work.

Mr. Moron becomes the second person who is not white to serve as acting president at the historic institution. Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State University, was the first, succeeding Dr. Malcolm MacLean who headed the school during the war.

Academic Career

He graduated from the Hampton Trade School in 1927, holds the Ph. B. degree, cum laude, from Brown University where he majored in sociology and economics and was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic fraternity, and received his LL. B., degree last year from Harvard University Law School.

Mr. Moron was appointed business manager in Feb., 1947, and has been serving as chairman of the interim administrative committee since last February. He will continue as business manager in addition to his duties as acting president.

Social Housing Expert

He was formerly a social worker with the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission, part-time instructor at Atlanta University School of Social Work, and manager of two Federal housing projects in Atlanta.

He is a graduate of the first Housing Management training institute, and was formerly commissioner of public welfare in the Virgin Islands.

The trustees re-elected Saul Perdue, principal of Carver Vocational High School, Baltimore, as alumni representative on the board, and nominated Robert Devecchi of NYC for membership.

Had Been Acting Head Since Jan.

MARSHALL, Tex. — Wiley college was given a president by action of the Board of Trustees in a special call meeting at Navasota, October 19, when they unanimously elected Acting President J. S. Scott to the position of President. Dr. Scott served in the capacity of Acting President since June 1. Previously he was special assistant, having filled this position since January 18, 1948.

Given Ovation

The faculty, student body, members of the local committee of the Trustees, alumni, and the public gave Dr. Scott an ovation at the Tuesday chapel exercise upon his return from the Trustee meeting representatives of these various groups was held and in accepting the welcome Dr. Scott said among other things: "I would be less than human not to be affected by the words and spirit of this occasion. I accept this welcome in a spirit of joy and humility. I did not seek the presidency at Wiley. I wanted the board to select the best person possible in their judgement."

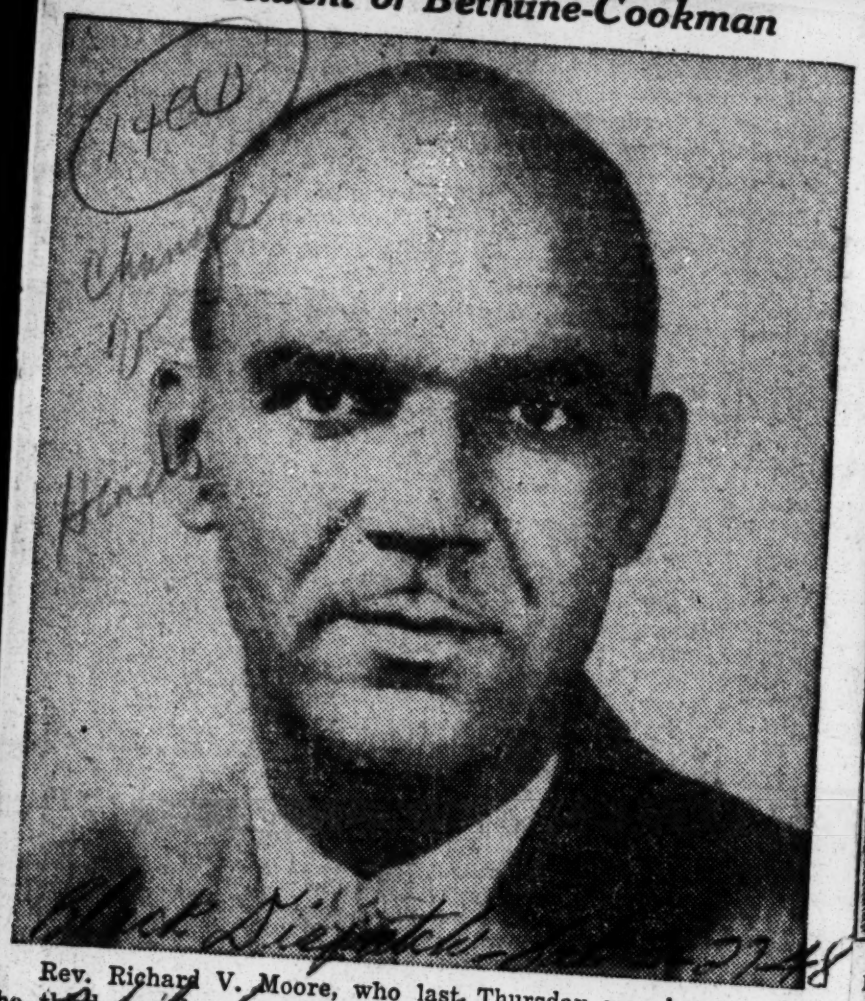
"What Is Wiley?"

He stated, in answer to his own question, "What is Wiley?" "that it is not the buildings and grounds, not the faculty, but the spirit." Closing his remarks with the poem "You Gotta Have a Glory."

Among those who took part in this program were Dean H. F. Colefan representing the faculty, Rev. G. L. Loud the local trustees, Herbert Hilburn for the students, Dr. O. J. Moore of the alumni. Mrs. H. W. Smith played the organ while the audience sang "O For a Thousand Tongues To Sing." J. Otis Erwin, college pastor gave the invocation; Miss Ada Bolden and Mr. Earl La Rue played a piano duett; Miss Evelyn Rogan sang "Hold Thou My Hand" and the program was closed by the singing of the Alma Mater with the audience standing. Wiley is enjoying one of the best years in its history with an over-all enrollment of 1,152.

In commenting upon the recent achievements President Elect Scott dance program which reaches into named the reorganization and ex- and affects every area of college pansion of the physical education student life and integrates the studepartment with a formulation of dent into the program as a a program that bids fair to meet functioning part of the program full requirements for accredita- in an administrative and receptive tion; of a program that bids fair way. to meet full requirements for accreditation; establishment and implementation of an over-all gui-

Third President of Bethune-Cookman



Rev. Richard V. Moore, who last Thursday was inaguarted as the third president of Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach, Florida. He was formerly agent for Negro high schools for the Florida State Office of Education.

as the third president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. The Rev. Mr. Moore was formerly agent for Negro high schools for the Florida State Office of Education.

Lane's President

PROF. JAMES HERBERT WHITE, capable principal of the Whiteville High School at Whiteville, Tenn., was elected president of famed Lane College at Jackson, Tenn., last week following the resignation of President Yarbrough. Prof. White is a graduate of A. and I. State College and received his master of arts degree at Columbia University in New York. He had done an outstanding job of teaching and school building at Whiteville, which merited his election to the presidency of Lane, a leading college of the CME Church.

Nashville citizens were generally elated over Prof. White's election it is learned. A few years ago he barely missed being chosen president of Alcorn College, the leading Land Grant College of Mississippi. He graduated at A. and I. in 1932.

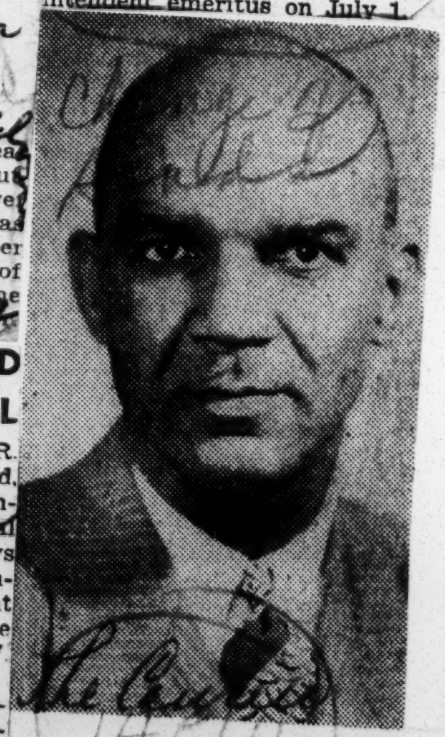
Puryear Butler College Prexy

TYLER, Tex. — R. W. Puryear has been elected president of Butler College here and will take over the post Jan. 1, The Courier has been informed. Puryear, former member of the national office of the YMCA, was elected to fill the position which A. K. Curry resigned.

NAMED SCHOOL HEAD OF VIRGINIA MANUAL

RICHMOND (ANP) — H. R. Harris, a native of Richmond, has been appointed new superintendent of the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys in Hanover county, Va. The announcement of the appointment was made last week by State Welfare Commissioner Arthur W. James.

Mr. Harris at present is assistant superintendent of the Cheltenham School for Boys at Cheltenham, Md. He will succeed W. B. Layton, superintendent for 27 years, who will become superintendent emeritus on July 1.



NEW PRESIDENT — The Rev. Richard V. Moore who recently was inaugurated

Prairie View Inducts Evans

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—(Special)—"The recent election which returned President Truman to the White House for another four years testifies to the forward march of American Democracy," Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute told nearly 2,000 educators at the Inaugural of Dr. Edward B. Evans as first president of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College here Friday, December 3.

Dr. Patterson, a graduate of Prairie View College and a close friend of Dr. Evans, made the principal address at the inauguration. During his school years here, he had been a student under Dr. Evans.

The inaugural was attended by representatives of 48 colleges and universities in the United States and by 17 presidents of American colleges, as well as civic and business leaders. The long procession of cap and gowned educators moved from the library to the gymnasium when the inaugural was held.

President Evans was installed by Gibb Gilchrist, chancellor of the Texas A. and M. College setup of which Prairie View is one of the four colleges. The other three are white.

Chancellor Gilchrist made it known that Dr. Evans, because of his 27 years of untiring and unselfish services at Prairie View, was the only man considered to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. W. R. Banks in 1946.

President Evans in his acceptance speech promised an efficient administration and called attention to the college's service and place in both the Texas educational system and that of the South. He said that almost 70 percent of the Negro teachers in the Lone Star State were Prairie View graduates.

On the rostrum were 14 including the new president, the speakers, three members of the Board, Frank 'Fay' Young of the Chicago Defender, President Harmon Lowman, Sam Houston State Teachers College, who represented Governor Beauford Jester of Texas. The United States Army was represented by General Thomas T. Handy, commander of the Fourth Army at San Antonio.

Dr. J. S. Scott Is President Of Wiley

MARSHALL, Tex. — Dr. J. S. Scott, who has been acting president of Wiley College here since June 1, was elevated to the presidency of that institution on Oct. 19 by the board of trustees in a special call meeting at Navasota.

The new president was given an enthusiastic ovation by students, faculty, alumni, and trustees at chapel exercises last Tuesday upon his return from the trustees' meeting and the Texas Annual Conference.

Following are the two letters written to Judge Morris A. Soper, Morgan trustee head, by Dr. Wesley, one accepting the Morgan presidency and the other rejecting it.

Dr. R. F. Harrington Elected President Of Samuel Huston

AUSTIN, Tex. — Dr. R. F. Harrington, pastor of the Mount Zion Methodist church, New Orleans, La., will succeed Dr. Karl E. Downs as president of Samuel Huston college. The 34-year-old president-elect was born in Clover, S. C. He was graduated from the public schools of Florence, S. C., and received his bachelor's degree from Claflin college in 1933. While in college in 1933 he figured prominently in extra-curricular activities as president of the student body and was initiated into the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He was graduated from Samuel Huston college in 1936 with a major in sociology and was valedictorian of his class. In 1933 he received the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Gammon Theological Seminary, after which he served in a special religious capacity with the CCC for three years. In 1937 the degree of president-elect was conferred upon him at Boston university, where he earned his master of Sacred Theology degree. He was ordained in the Methodist ministry in 1939 and has served as pastor of churches in Texas and Louisiana.

Wesley President-Elect Of Morgan for 9 Months

Head of Ohio Institution Explains Reason He Must See Fight Through at Wilberforce

In electing Dr. Martin D. Jenkins as president of Morgan State College, Thursday night, the institution's board of trustees released Dr. Charles H. Wesley from his contract and wished him success in his Wilberforce enterprise.

Dr. Wesley, who accepted the post of president on June 16, 1947, was released as president-elect for nine and a half months. He asked to be relieved from his contract on March 24 in order to remain at the Ohio school, where he has been since 1942.

His acceptance and rejection of the Morgan post was not the first for Dr. Wesley. He had done the same thing in connection with Wilberforce University in 1932. Elected president of that institution to succeed Gilbert H. Jones, who resigned on June 7, 1932, he resigned July 4, having held the position only a few days. At that time, he said he felt that he could do more in his field of historical scholarship and because he feared that a church-State split was imminent.

Director Refused

College

Dr. Alphonso Elder, head of the department of graduate education, has been named president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. He succeeds the late Dr. James Edward Shepard.

Dr. Elder was dean of the college and teacher of mathematics from 1924 through 1943. He was director of the graduate school of education at Atlanta University from 1943 to 1947.

Dr. Elder did undergraduate work at Atlanta University and received the master's and doctoral degrees from Columbia. He has done additional study at the University of Chicago and the University of Cambridge, in England.

Sat. 3-27-48

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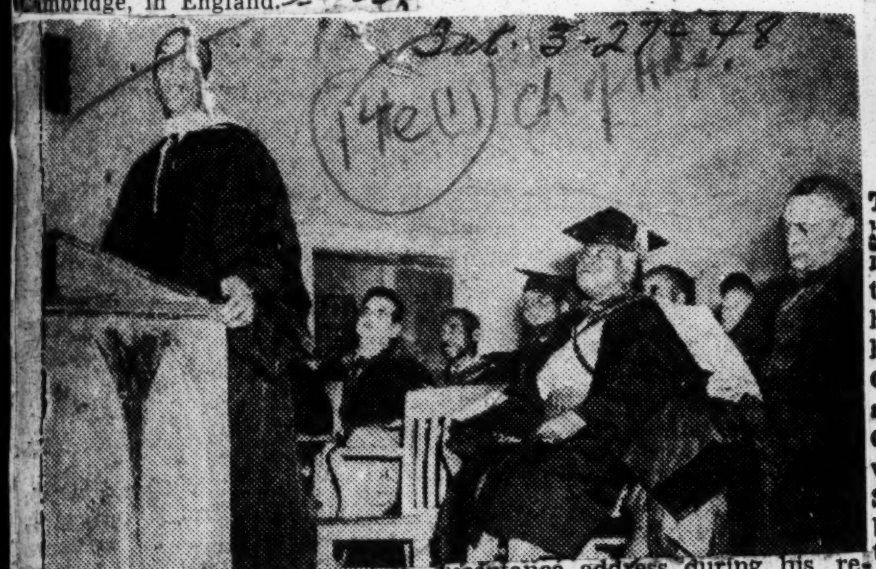
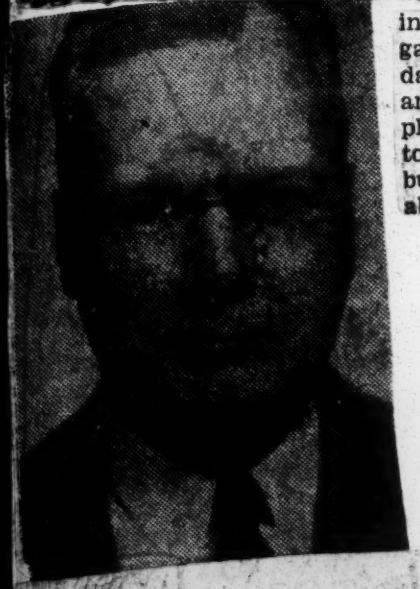


ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., listens attentatively while Richard V. Moore delivers the acceptance address during his recent inauguration as the third president of this famous institution. To Mrs. Bethune's left is Dr. M. S. Davage of the Methodist Church and chairman of the college's board of trustees.

Sat. 3-27-48



COLLEGE HEAD — Dr. Harold C. Warren, for thirty years a Presbyterian minister and graduate of Princeton University, 1912, will be inaugurated as president of Tougaloo College, Taugaloo, Miss., Sunday, April 4. The eminent educator and religious philosopher has completed residence work for the doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh. Much of his education was abroad.

Atlanta Ga 3-20-48

Heads Morris College

The Afro American

The Rev. O. R. Reuben, 30, who has been elected president of Morris Brown College, a Baptist institution in Sumter, S.C., where he has been professor of religion and history. A graduate of Benedict College, where he earned the A.B. and B.D. degrees, and of Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, where he received the B.D. and S.T.M. degrees, the Rev. Mr. Reuben is pastor of Happy Home Baptist Church in Allendale, S.C., and of Dunn's Creek Baptist Church in Donalds, S.C.

Baltimore Md.

Sat 7-17-48

7-19-48

E. B. Evans Now Real President Of Prairie View

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — (ANP) — President E. B. Evans for the second time has been inducted president of Prairie View university. It seemed that although he was announced president of the school when he took over several years ago, he was later addressed officially as dean.

Now that the head of the Texas state A. and M. schools, Gibb Gilchrist, has been named chancellor, Dr. Evans can officially take the title of president. His title was officially approved two weeks ago.

Texas Eagle

Houston Tex

6-26-48

Courier

Baltimore Md.

Sat 7-24-48

Mrs. Bethune no longer college head

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Predicting the early extinction of the private Negro college because of competition from state institutions, Richard Vernon Moore, former agent for Negro high schools in the Florida State Office of Education, last Thursday became third president of Bethune-Cookman college, succeeding Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus.

Los Angeles, Calif

Twenty-five years from today only a few private colleges for Negroes will be in existence, President Moore warned. "They will not be able to compete with the heavily tax-supported State and Land-Grant colleges. The private colleges that will survive will depend upon the basis of support which they can establish for themselves within the next decade."

Sat 7-17-48

Apprised of this view the day before, the college's board of directors had approved a campaign to raise the endowment fund to $1,000,000, slightly less than 50 percent of its present amount.

Continuing his address, President Moore observed that education will be cheaper. Also its duty has changed, he said. In the 18th Century, it was knowledge; in the 19th century, scholarship and invention. "Citizenship is the keynote of the new era in which civic emphasis shall shift from human rights and privileges to human duties," the educator said.

Dr. Holmes Quits Morgan

Baltimore Md.

The Afro American

BALTIMORE

The door opened and a silver-haired man walked in. He said:

"I'd like to see the president of Morgan State College."

It was Dr. D. O. W. Holmes on his first official day of retirement, Thursday, paying a visit to the executive offices of Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, new Morgan president.

Another door opened and Dr. Jenkins came from the inner office following college officials, Dean George Grant, Registrar Edward Wilson and Business Manager James Carter.

Sat 7-10-48

Warm Greetings Exchanged

"Say, what does a person have to do to see the president around here?" Dr. Holmes laughingly asked, as the man who has retired after 11 years of service and the younger man, fresh from successes as an educational survey specialist and professor, shook hands warmly.

Dr. Jenkins, with his wife and 15-year-old daughter, Marlene, arrived on the campus from Washington early Thursday morning.

They reside in Truth House, the new dormitory for women. Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins have a small suite of two rooms and bath on the first floor, and Marlene is across the hall in one of the regular dormitory rooms.

House to Be Remodeled

Meanwhile, Dr. Holmes announced that within the next week or 10 days, he will move into an apartment at 2029 Druid Hill Ave.

The red-trimmed gray cottage overlooking Hillen Rd., where Dr. Holmes sat in his study and mapped the plans which have increased Morgan's budget to over three million dollars, will be remodeled.

Now a six-room building, the cottage, in order to accommodate the new president's larger family, will undergo the following renovations:

Sat 7-10-48

The front porch, living room and hallway will be made into a new living room; the kitchen will be enlarged and a unit kitchen installed; the dining room will also be enlarged; and a wing will be added for the president's study.

Two bedrooms on the second floor are to be extended over the porch and a new screened porch erected front and side. These operations will cost some $10,000, and contractors are hoping to complete them by September.

Dr. Holmes "Going Fishing"

Dr. Jenkins and his family will continue to live in Truth House during the summer. A vacation trip to Quebec, Montreal, is in their plans.

And Dr. Holmes? Well, he said he might before the Thursday that the clock until he had watched the midnight.

Then when he dozed off and awoke about an hour later, he realized that he was now "president emeritus," and rejoiced in the fact that he had fulfilled his ambition to live long enough to retire.

As for his future plans—Dr. Holmes is going fishing.

Dr. Holmes Decides to Remain at Ohio Post

(Special to The Courier)

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Board of Trustees of this Methodist-controlled college at Wilberforce, Ohio, has withdrawn his acceptance of the presidency of Morgan State College. Trustees of Morgan are now seeking a man to fill the post held by Dr. Dwight O. Holmes who retires in June.

Dr. Wesley accepted the post after it had been offered to him by Morgan College trustees in June, 1947, shortly after his abrupt dismissal as president of Wilberforce University. This preceded a split which developed into the operation of two separate institutions at Wilberforce.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Reliable sources said here this week that 87-year-old Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, senior Bishop of the AME Church, will step down as chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University in May.

When trustees of the AME-supported Wilberforce University dismissed Dr. Wesley in June, 1947, the State of Ohio gave its support to that part of the university's facilities which were placed there by the State, and placed Dr. Wesley in the presidency of what became known as the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Ohio.

ACCEPTED LAST YEAR

In his acceptance letter last year, Dr. Wesley told Federal Judge Morris A. Soper, chairman of the Morgan College board of trustees, that he would "devote the best of my efforts to the continued advancements of the college and to the building of the future upon the excellent foundations laid

through the leadership of President Holmes."

It could not be ascertained from the trustees of Morgan what reason was given by Dr. Wesley for his final decision to withdraw himself from the presidency of the local institution. It was believed, however, that the subsequent support given to his administration at the State-supported school at Wilberforce, played an important part in that decision.

WESLEY NOT AVAILABLE

Dr. Wesley could not be reached for a statement, but it was learned in newspaper dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, that he had been elected to membership on the executive board of the Ohio College Association, which had also granted accreditation to the State-supported school upon recommendations of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Clark's Two Million Dollar Campaign

The executive committee of Clark College Board of Trustees has approved plans to launch a long-range campaign for building-expansion and for the substantial increase of her endowment holdings. Dr. James P. Brawley, the president, in making public the announcement, explained that the phenomenal growth of the college during the past seven years, during which time the enrolment has increased from 419 college students in 1941 to 846 at the present, "makes it imperative to expand the facilities of the college."

Atlanta Daily World

The first unit of the campaign, the president stated, calls for the raising of $600,000 within the next 12 months. "The urgency of completing this first unit," Dr. Brawley points out, "centers upon completion of the dormitory now under construction by September, 1949."

Jun. 11-28-48

What a splendid challenge this laudable undertaking presents to the graduates, students and faculty of the college! What a challenge it offers to the pride and loyalty of Atlantans, black and white! What a challenge it should be to Methodists of Georgia in particular and of the Nation in general! And what a challenge it is to friends of the college everywhere!

Here is an institution in the forefront of American liberal arts colleges, having as its service motto: "To develop men and women who will be polished and refined in manners, keen and critical in intellect, sensitive and appreciative in nature, Christian in character, broad in interests, efficient in work, and useful to society."

Jun. 11-28-48

Here is an institution unwilling to resort to the false expedient of a Regional College scheme in order to secure funds at the greater expense of the race. To the contrary, Clark College today, true to the ideals of her founding fathers nearly 80 years ago, holds steadfast in the belief that its high mission is to serve present-day Negro youth as it ministered to the newly emancipated slaves in 1869.

School Of Missions

14e(1)

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Underway At Clark

Jun. 6-15-48

The School of Missions for the Central Jurisdiction, promoted by the Woman's Society of Christian Service got underway at Clark college Monday morning, with representatives from every area within the Jurisdiction. Registration officials reported 127 who had enrolled for courses at noon Monday with a steady stream continuing to file in to the Administration Building. Registration continued throughout the day Monday.

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowens of New Orleans is the President. Mrs. W. H. McCallum of Columbus, Ohio is the Jurisdiction Secretary of Missionary Education and serves as Chairman of the Jurisdiction committee on Summer Schools. Miss Florence Teague of the Board of Education serves as dean.

Spokesmen for the six-day institute say that the school is intended particplu m- particularly for persons who hold positions of leadership in the woman's Society of Christian Service in the Jurisdiction, annual conference, district, or local church.

In connection with the Missions School will be a conference by the members of the Wesleyan Service Guild for the Jurisdiction, and Miss Marion L. Norris Secretary of the Woman's Service Guild of the Woman's Division and Mrs. L. C. Thomas will serve as director of this conference, which gets underway Saturday, June 19 and continuing throughout Sunday.

Jun. 6-15-48

Four credit courses are being offered as follows: The Bible and Human Rights, by Mrs. M. E. Tilly; China in the Asia of Today, by Mrs. E. L. Rice, Growth of the Spiritual Life, under the leadership of Mrs. Eva B. Parks, and America's Geographical Frontiers by Miss Mary Lou Barnwell.

Lincoln U. Prexy On Accrediting Panel

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP) —President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University, Missouri was recently elected to the commission of colleges and universities of the North Central association. The term of office is three years.

It is the duty and responsibility of members of the commission to act upon recommendations of the board of review with respect to accreditation of intitutions.

HARVARD SENIOR MARSHALLS

The Guardian Boston Mass.

Leaders of the Harvard class of 1948 on Class Day were, left to right, First Marshall ROY A. GOLDBERG of Fargo, N. D.; Second Marshall CHESTER M. PIERCE of Glen Cove, N. Y., and Third Marshall WALTER COULSON of Lawrence. Mr. Pierce, as an athlete, distinguished himself on the Harvard football and LaCrosse teams. In the fall he will enter Harvard Medical School. Sat. 6/12/48

YALE HEAD DENIES ADMISSIONS BIAS

But Insists, After Attack by Labor Group, University Must Rule Selections

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18—In a letter to The Yale Daily News today Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale University stated that " in all Yale history, so far as I can discover, no applicant has been denied admission on the grounds of race or color."

"The same is true," he went on, "as regards creed since 1823, when the required adherence to the Saybrook platform was discontinued."

The letter was in response to requests by members of the student body and the faculty for amplification of his address at alumni day ceremonies Feb. 23.

The elaboration is concerned specifically with Dr. Seymour's reference to Yale's "tradition of wise tolerance" in admission policies, "which we shall maintain."

In a letter made public March 11, while Dr. Seymour was visiting Southern and Western alumni groups, the New Haven Central Labor Council, through its president, Vincent J. McGovern, criticized the Yale head for his expressed opposition to proposed state legislation prohibiting racial and reliigious discrimination by colleges in the admission of students.

Labor Council's Challenge

The labor council took issue with Dr. Seymour's statement that, although Yale would continue to pursue liberal practices on admissions, "we must be completely free to select those we regard as best fitted to the privilege of a Yale education."

It also objected to his statement in the Alumni Day address that anti-discrimination legislation would constitute "interference in college affairs."

In his letter to the college paper today, Dr. Seymour stated that through the years "there has come to the Yale campus a vast variety of creeds, colors and nationalities."

"Yale has always emphasized democracy as an essential aspect of student life," he proceeded, "and for many years has followed a consistent policy of encouraging applications from the public high schools."

Declaring that when students lack financial resources "we do our best to help them meet their educational expenses," he added that the student body of the university "represents all degrees of economic status, poor and rich, and no one is excluded by reason of creed, or color, o rnational background."

He asserted that Yale's standards of admission were positive, not negative, and because many more students applied than could be admitted "we are compelled to make selection."

Lists Points of Selection

"That selection," he said, "is based upon the intellectual capacity of the candidate, his integrity of character, his personality and his promise of future leadership. Successful candidates are admitted, without prejudice, on the basis of such qualities.

"In the selection of our students we depend upon the unprejudiced wisdom and experience of the members of the boards of admission. There is no process in academic administration more difficult than the decision as to which of the many applicants should be accepted. That decision involves not merely examination marks but qualities of character and personality for which it is impossible to find a mathematical coefficient.

"No untrained external agency can bring any assistance. The intrusion of such an agency would merely add confusion to a task that is already complex.

"I have stated many times that Yale exists for the training of youth in the national service and that our obligation to the public is unquestionable. We must fulfill it. The administration of that training must be characterized by constant elimination of prejudice in any field. In this regard I stand on my personal record."

Afro-American Baltimore

Chester Pierce (right foreground) of Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y., broke one tradition last Fall when he played with the Harvard football eleven against the team of the white University of Virginia in Charlottesville. He changed another custom this month when as second class marshal he led his class in the commencement procession at Harvard, where all class marshals previously had been white.

Figures Tell the Story

IN OUR COLLEGES, 1945-1947

	Fall Registration	Veterans Enrolled	Graduates (B.A. and B.S.)
1945	34,856	1,310	4,596
1946	41,741	17,518	5,448
1947	56,984	34,068	7,676

Note that these figures, based on Dr. Mariin D. Jenkins' yearly survey in the Journal of Education, do not include students in white institutions. They also do not take into account persons who received advanced degrees or people attending summer school or taking extension courses.

If these were added the total enrollments would be about 65,000 for 1945-46, 75,000 for 1946-47, and close to 100,000 for 1947-48.

In 1826 there was just one.

Accounting At Daniel Payne Sought

MOBILE, Ala. — Auxiliary trustees of Daniel Payne College on February 23 demanded that Bishop D. Ward Nichols, president of the Board of Trustees and the Revs. J. S. Thompkins and G. R. Polk, treasurers, make an accounting of monies raised during the past eight years of Bishop Nichols' administration.

The petitioners are the Revs. J. D. Carter and D. Addison and E. M. Shorter.

Under Alabama laws Bishop Nichols and the two treasurers had six days to produce the records, but the petitions gave the school officials ten days. This period expires today (Thursday, March 4).

It is alleged that one of the petitioners was threatened and put under duress to sign a release.

A writ of mandamus to force Bishop Nichols to turn over books, records, papers and receipts dealing with the financial transactions of Daniel Payne College will be sought if there is no compliance with the original demand, according to the Rev. J. S. Brooks, editor of AME Church Quarterly Review. The petitions are demanding that a registered public accountant make an audit for the school at this time. It is believed that more than a half million dollars has been raised from all sources for the school during the past eight years.

This legal action by members of the AME Church in Alabama has caused a sensation in local and national circles.

Rev. R. K. Young New Payne College Head

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — The Rev. R. K. Young of Jackson, Miss., has been elected president of Daniel Payne College to succeed the Rev. T. H. Harper, Bishop S. L. Greene announced last week.

The election was held by the presiding elders and ministers of the Ninth Episcopal District of the AME Church. Other officers elected were A. G. Gaston, treasurer, and the Rev. J. C. Jarrett, re-elected secretary.

The Board of Trustees of the college will meet Aug. 4-5 at which time the elections are expected to be ratified.

Plugs For Daniel Payne College

By A. G. GASTON

Daniel Payne College a co-educational Institutional located in the Norht East section of Birmingham is the pride of A. M. E. Alabamians. This institution is perpetuated by funds raised through the churches of this state, and the attendance is made up largely of our boys and girls. Situated as it is on a hill that over looks the popular Negro residential section of Woodlawn, the spacious graunds attract students and offer plenty room for athletic endeavors.

As a layman of the A.M.E. Church and a resident of Birmingham, I feel that we are falling short of our obligations to Daniel Payne College. In that we under estimate the needs necessary for the school to carry on sufficiently. The trend of education demands that an institution set up for the training of youth must be able to cope with changes brought about by inventions, discoveries and improvements. To do this, the School must have thoroughly prepared teachers, well equipped laboratories, a complete library and well lighted and spacious class rooms. These necessities cannot be met by well wishes but through strict adherence to a well laid plan for this purpose. Young men and women must be encouraged to further education at Daniel Payne College upon graduation from High School, and we must see to it that the school is attractive.

There are approximately 50,000 A.M.E. Laymen in Alabama, and by virtue of this fact, we have pledged ourselves to support this Institution. President Young and his fine staff of teachers are in the midst of a revised educational program that will soon make Daniel Payne College the Pride of Alabama. It is up to us to see to it that this dream becomes a reality.

14e(1) 1948

D. C. (Negroes In)

VOTE TO ADMIT NEGROES TO CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

14e(1) Memphis World Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Baltimore-Washington region National Federation of Catholic College Students has voted unanimously for admittance of Negro students, the federation announced last Tuesday. Tues.

A unanimous vote of 125 students representing eleven member colges--six of them in Washington--was taken recently during the annual congress of the federation.

Congress action also included election of John Bannon of Catholic University as president and formation of plans for a regional inter-racial commission.

4-27-48

The federation emphasized "that this was an outpouring of representative student opinion and does not necessarily mean a statement of policy by the administration of the schools represented."

It added that all the schools represented at the voting enroll qualified colored students with one exception--Notre Dame of Maryland.

The schools represented in the regional balloting here:

Catholic University, Georgetown University, Trinity, Dumbarton of the Holy Cross, Georgetown Visitation and Immaculata, all of Washington; Loyola of Baltimore; Mt. St. Agnes, Notre Dame of Maryland, Mt. St. Mary's and Saint Joseph's of Emmitsburg

D. C. College Lifts Ban on Race Students

The Courier

14e(1)

Sat 10-16-48

WASHINGTON—Assurance that colored students will be admitted to science courses offered at the Wilson Teachers College, in the District of Columbia, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was given the NAACP this week following complaints of discriminatory exclusion.

Pittsburgh Pa

Three students who sought to enroll in science courses given at the Wilson Teachers College, which is under the direction of the District School Board and provides training for whites only, were told that they could not be enrolled "because of a requirement by the District school officials."

Univ. of Delaware Accepts Applicant

To Admit All Graduate, Professional Students

NEWARK, Del.—The application of one student already has been accepted and he will be admitted to the University of Delaware when and if he registers, President William S. Carlson told the AFRO Monday.

The youth, whose name was not disclosed, is one of two who applied to the school recently, declared Dr. Carlson, who has been president of the institution just a year and a half. The other, he said, applied for a course which is offered at the Delaware State College and was referred to that institution.

The lowering of the bar, though only partial, was "the first such action taken by a Southern university." It was the direct result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Sipuel case.

The effect of the new ruling, Dr. Carlson said, will be to open the way for colored students to gain graduate degrees in all of the professional fields for which the State provides training within the boundries of the State.

Court's Decision "Binding"

Heretofore, minority group students were limited to attendance at Delaware State College in Dover, which offered no graduate courses nor courses in engineering, although scholarships were available for study on the graduate level in out-of-State institutions.

The University of Delaware's action in opening its doors to all students was inaugurated by the trustees, who felt that the Supreme Court's action had a "binding effect" on the State, Dr. Carlson said.

He pointed out that the State's General Assembly had provided "that separate schools be maintained for colored and white residents on the elementary, secondary and college levels, thereby establishing a public policy that should not be departed from . . . unless by paramount authority."

The Supreme Court's decision showed that such a ruling violated the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, the trustees decided, according to Dr. Carlson. In the light of such authority, therefore, they acted.

The trustees' ruling will not serve to displace Delaware State College, it was revealed, inasmuch as the University of Delaware is only "willing to enroll colored students in any course of study not provided at the college."

The university has 2,000 students; while Delaware State College has only 400.

2nd Student Accepted at Del. Univ.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Although the application of Benjamin Whitten has been accepted by the University of Delaware at Newark under the new policy announced last week by the board of trustees, he will not be the first colored student to attend the institution.

Unwittingly, the school registered John H. Taylor, 1229 Tatnall St., a teacher at Howard High School, last September, and he attended classes for a day before the "mistake" was rectified.

The board announced Saturday that colored students would be accepted at the University for courses not obtainable at Delaware State College, Dover.

NAACP Sparks Decision

The only requirements are that applicants meet the established educational qualifications for admission and be bonifide residents of the State.

The civic group, led by Mrs. Jean Jamison, president of the Wilmington branch, discussed integration of colored students in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling.

Whitten Attending Penn.

Dr. Carlson told the AFRO on Monday that Whitten's application had been accepted, but he had been informed Whitten had changed his mind about enrolling.

Whitten, who lives at 1011 Poplar St., said, however, that he had made no change in his plans to study mechanical engineering at the university, although he probably would not enter this semester.

He said he had not been officially notified of his acceptance.

He will complete his work there for a master's degree, which he expects to receive in June, before enrolling at the University of Delaware, Whitten told the AFRO.

At present, Whitten, 24. a veteran, is doing graduate work in industrial education at Pennsylvania State College.

Matriculation Cut Short

Taylor, chemistry and physics teacher at Howard High, signed up for an extension course in organic qualitative analysis and attended classes on the campus for one day.

He said he got along very well with both students and professors and no eyebrows were raised. In fact, Taylor said, he and some of the students planned to double up on their cars in a share-a-ride system.

The next day, however, he received a letter from the registrar informing him that his application "could not be accepted" because of the law.

Despite some question about such a law, Dr. Carlson stated that mixed schools are prohibited in the State under the Revised Code of Delaware, dated 1935, paragraph 2631, section 9.

Mr. Taylor, a graduate of Lincoln and the University of Pennsylvania, said he would not apply for enrollment this semester because the course he is interested in will not be offered.

Ruling Sets Precedent

Although only partial, lowering of the bar was the first such action taken by 17 Southern State universities.

Delaware To Enroll Negroes

(From The Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Segregated education in eight Southern and borderline States reeled crazily this week . . . and the effect of demolition bombs dropped by Negroes seeking to erase racial discrimination within their borders brought repercussion after repercussion. Their area covers 595,507 square miles of America and affects more than 20,511,000 citizens.

Delaware, self-admittedly a Southern State, opened wide the doors of her hitherto "white" University of Delaware at Newark without reservations, last week, and prepared to accept, fully and without segregation, Negro students seeking courses not offered at Delaware State Teachers College, a Negro school at Dover. The act was entirely voluntary.

The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Ark., was the scene of a surprise action, when its president, Dr. Lewis W. Jones, announced that the institution would accept qualified Negroes under "a special arrangement" in a separate classroom in the law school building, but only for that study, and not for undergraduate work.

A 22-year-old Howard University Law School student, Clifford Davis of Little Rock, Ark., at whom the overture was unquestionably aimed, promptly consulted NAACP lawyers in Washington, who just as promptly condemned the offer as being one which continues racial segregation pure and simple, and therefore was totally objectionable.

Davis delayed his final decision, bills are aimed at civil rights' advantages in occupations.

Alabama, one of the strongholds of racial bias in the Deep South, will also come under fire in the blistering all-out attack on educational segregation.

A State-wide mass meeting held in that State by Negro leaders agreed to sponsor efforts to secure the admission of Negroes into the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. These leaders expressed vigorous opposition to proposed regional colleges in the South

Further South, at Jackson, Miss., the Mississippi State Senate unanimously approved the voluntary action of Arkansas in opening the doors to "equal" education for Negroes while "maintaining the pattern of racial segregation." A resolution was adopted to that effect by the Senate of the State which ranks at the bottom of the national list in both salary for Negro teachers and education for Negro pupils. A backfire is expected.

In the borderline State of Missouri, once before battered by a Supreme Court ruling in the famed Gaines case, a white Baptist institution, William Jewell College at Liberty, unceremoniously rejected the entrance application of a 29-year-old Negro pastor, the Rev. William L. Blake, because he was a Negro. Commenting on the rejection, the college president, Dr. Walter P. Binns, said he saw "no need" to change the institution's racial policy.

Father West, officials of the University of Oklahoma faced the dilemma of what to do about six new applications from Negroes seeking graduate studies, and the freak twist of a white man's application for entrance into the State's makeshift law school, set up for Negroes as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Ada Fisher case.

They promised to raise funds to furnish board and room at the school for at least a year.

As Delaware and Arkansas made total and partial concessions, the current powder kegs in the volcanic situation, Oklahoma and Texas, awaited further court action to determine what was to happen to them.

The U. S. Supreme Court was scheduled to rule further on Oklahoma this week, and the Third Circuit Court of Civil Appeals is expected to hand down its decision in the Heman Marion Sweatt case within thirty days.

Kentucky and Alabama loom as the next battlegrounds in the legal battles against segregated education being fought by a brilliant battery of legal strategists of the NAACP.

A Louisville, Ky., girl appeared on the horizon as the key figure in an effort to crash the color lines at the University of Kentucky Law School, planning to apply for admission at the beginning of the spring quarter on March 29 under NAACP sponsorship.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Louisville that Charles W. Anderson, former member of the Kentucky Legislature, was preparing three bills against segregation, to be submitted by his successor, Dennis Henderson. The first of these bills would provide entrance for Negroes into graduate and professional schools in the State without regard to race. The other two but indicated his intention of following the NAACP's advices.

The Arkansas act did, however, bring a withholding of action by Wiley A. Branton, a young Pine Bluff, Ark., ex-GI and businessman, who had planned to apply for admission to the School of Business Administration of the University of Arkansas, and sue the State if rejected. The outcome of the Davis case will determine Branton's future course.

Meanwhile, another Arkansas Negro, Silas Hunt, was reported to be planning to seek entry into the University of Arkansas. Branton had received encouragement from several white students at the University of Arkansas, who wrote him to come to the university and "bring others with you if you can."

14e(1) 1948 Delaware (Negroes in)

RACE BAR EASED BY DELAWARE U.

Des Moines Sunday Register Feb 1 1948

NEWARK, DEL. (AP)—The University of Delaware's board of trustees Saturday announced it is lifting its barriers against Negro students. Mon

Dr. William S. Carlson, president of the university, said Delaware thus became "the first among 17 southern state universities to lower voluntarily" admission barriers against Negro students. Des Moines Sunday Register Feb 1 1948

He said that the trustees provided that a Negro may enroll in any course of study at the university which is not provided at the Delaware State college for Negroes in Dover. Delaware with an enrollment of 2,000 offers doctor's degrees in chemistry and chemical engineering. Sunday Register Feb 1 1948

Dr. Carlson said the trustees took up the matter after the United States supreme court ordered the University of Oklahoma to permit Ada Lois Sipuel to attend its law school. The Negro student had contended the Fourteenth Amendment was violated when she was denied admission. 2-1-48 Mon

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REJECTED TWICE.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. (AP)—The application of Walter M. Harrison, 57, white former Oklahoma City newspaperman, for entrance to Langston Negro university's school of law here was rejected Saturday for the second time by Dean Jerome E. Hemry

Delaware Terms Itself First In South To Let Negroes Into Its University

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Way Is Paved To Doctorates

Sun. 2-1-48

Newark, Del., Jan. 31 (AP)—The University of Delaware today lifted its ban on admission of Negroes. President William S. Carlson said it was "the first such action taken by a Southern University."

(The University of Arkansas yesterday announced it would admit qualified Negroes to its graduate schools. The Negroes will be taught by regular faculty members but in classrooms apart from those of white students.)

Dr. Carlson explained that any Negro resident of the state may enroll at the university for any course of study which is not provided by Delaware State College for Negroes.

Stems from Court Ruling.

Thus, said Dr. Carlson, Negroes will be eligible for doctorate degrees which Delaware offers in chemistry and chemical engineering.

Dr. Carlson said the university's board of trustees acted after the U. S. Supreme Court ordered University of Oklahoma to admit a Negro student to its law school.

He added that Delaware's action was inaugurated by the trustees although the trustees felt the Supreme Court's action had "a binding effect" on Delaware.

The Delaware General Assembly, Dr. Carlson said, had provided "that separate schools be maintained for Negro and white residents on elementary, secondary, and college levels, thereby establishing a public policy that should not be departed from . . . unless by paramount authority."

Mississippi Considers Out-of-State Scholarships

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 31 (AP)—Mississippi is planning a possible scholarship system to give graduate training outside the state to Mississippi Negroes.

E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, said today: Louisville, Ky.

"The board has decided to ask the Legislature to provide a system of scholarships which will be available to qualified Negro students who are desirous of obtaining graduate and professional education in institutions of higher learning outside the state."

Jobe added that the board has approved "only the principle," and that his office is working on details of the plan. Sun 2-1-48

Oklahoma Bars Whites From Negro College

Oklahoma City, Jan. 31 (AP)—Oklahoma decided today a white man cannot attend a school set up for Negroes, but still left unanswered the more serious racial-segregation problem, "Can Negroes attend schools for whites?"

Dean Jerome E. Hemry of the newly created Law School for Negroes at the State Capitol here rejected the enrollment application of Walter M. Harris, 57, Oklahoma newspaperman and ex-Army officer. Sun. 2-1-48

Hemry indicated Harrison's application, which was made yesterday, could not be accepted because of Oklahoma's constitutional provision of separate schools for whites and Negroes. No other applications have been received for the school, which was set up to comply with a United States Supreme Court decision ordering Oklahoma to grant equal and immediate educational opportunities to Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Negro.

Mrs. Fisher refused to enroll and has taken her fight back to the Supreme Court, which Monday is expected to consider her latest petition requesting that University of Oklahoma be forced to admit her to its Law School.

Meanwhile, at Norman, site of the University of Oklahoma, Irish students lampooned earlier segregation demonstrations on the campus by claiming the Irish were being discriminated against.

Delaware School To Admit Negroes

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 2-1-48

NEWARK, DEL., Jan. 31.—(AP)—The University of Delaware Saturday lifted its ban on admission of Negroes, President William E. Carlson said it was "the first such action taken by a Southern university."

Dr. Carlson explained that any Negroes will be eligible for doctorate degrees which Delaware offers in chemistry and chemical engineering.

Dr. Carlson said the University's board of trustees acted after the U. S. Supreme Court held that a Negro woman, seeking to enter the University of Oklahoma law school, was entitled to educational facilities equal to that of a white student. Sun 2-1-48

He added that Delaware's action was inauguarated by the trustees although the trustees felt the supreme court's action had a "binding effect" on Delaware.

The Delaware General Assembly, Dr. Carlson said, had provided "that separate schools be maintained for Negro and white residents on elementary, secondary and college levels thereby establishing a public policy that should not be departed from . . . unless by paramount authority." The Advertiser

He added that under the supreme court ruling, it was established that the 14th Amendment of the constitution would be violated by such a ruling. Sun Montgomery, Ala.

The university's enrollment is 2,000, the Delaware State College for Negroes, 400. 2-1-48

DELAWARE UNIVERSITY LIFTS BAN ON NEGROES

Times Herald Norristown, Pa. Sun 2-1-48

NEWARK, Del., Jan. 31 (UP)—The University of Delaware today followed the initiative of the University of Arkansas and voluntarily lowered its barriers against admission of Negro students.

University trustees voted today to admit Negroes to certain courses of study not available at the Delaware State College (for Negroes) at Dover. Sun 2-1-48

Arkansas yesterday became the first southern state to make the move. 14e(1) Negroes

Dr. William S. Carlson, Delaware's president, said the trustees had studied the recent Supreme Court decision ordering the University of Oklahoma to admit a Negro woman student, but had "arrived at their own ruling independently." The Times

He said the only limitations on admission of Negro students were that they be residents of Delaware and meet established requirements. 2-1-48

Dr. Carlson said today's action meant that the university would become "the first in the South" to enable Negroes to work for doctors' degrees. Newark, N.J.

Delaware Univ. Lifts Ban For Negro Students

NEWARK, N. J. — The University of Delaware on Saturday lifted its ban on admission of Negroes President William S. Carlson announced. He described the action as the first "such taken by a Southern university."

Dr. Carlson explained that any Negro resident of the state may enroll in any course of study at the univresity which is not provided by the Delaware State College for Negroes Thus, said Dr. Carlson, Negroes will be elgiible for doctorate degrees which Delaware offers in chemistry and chemical engineering.

Wallace Week Held On Dillard Campus

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Recently the students at Dillard University, one of the South's outstanding Negro colleges, held a Wallace Week on the campus, led by the Wallace for President student committee. Through forums, discussions, speeches the program and tasks of the third party movement were brought to hundreds of Dillard students.

Dr. Dent Returns; Made GI Survey

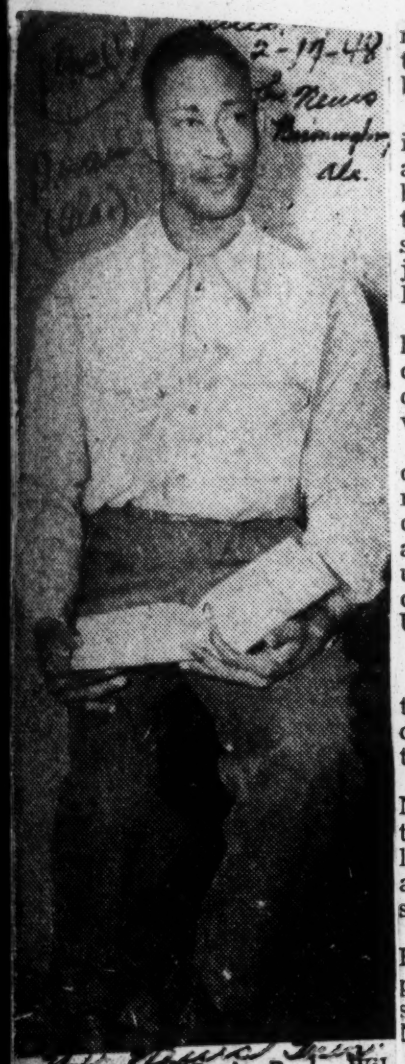
HEIDELBERG, Germany — Dr. Albert Dent, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, has returned to the United States after conferring with European Command officials on health and educational facilities for overseas troops, with particular attention to Negro personnel.

Dr. Dent's visit to installations in the Heidelberg and Kitzingen areas followed his attendance at the International Public Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dillard Prexy Back From Europedn Tour

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Doctor Albert Dent, president of Dillard university, returned this week from a tour of the U. S. occupation zones of Europe following attendance at the International Public Health assembly at Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Dent spent several days at Heidelberg and Kitzingen areas in Germany where he conferred with occupation officials on health and educational facilities for overseas troops with particular attention to Negro personnel. The material he collected on the tour will be used by Dr. Dent for consultation on health and education programs to be developed for selective service inductees.



WOULD ENTER A. P. I.--William Bell (above), 27-year-old Negro war veteran and sophomore at State Teachers College, Montgomery, has applied for admission to the school of architecture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. Bell indicated he would go into court if necessary to gain entrance to the all-white institution. (Associated Press photo.)

State Board Dodges Test On Negroes

'Minorities' Government Is Flayed By Starnes; South's Foes Rapped

By G. C. LONG

The State Board of Education agreed with State Education Superintendent Austin R. Meadows at its meeting Tuesday morning that the Boards of Trustees of the three big Alabama institutions should meet with the State Board before any decision is made on higher education, particularly for Negroes, in Alabama.

No date was set for the meeting but State Board members agreed that the trustees of Alabama College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Alabama should have a joint session to discuss the problem.

In the meantime, the board had authorized Dr. Meadows to continue his study of higher education in the State, particularly with references to Negroes.

Although the action was not official, the board agreed that regional education to offer courses to Negroes not now available to them in undergraduate work would not meet the conditions set down by the United States Supreme Court.

Avoids Negro's Application

During the meeting yesterday the State Board shied away from discussing a Negro's application to enter Auburn.

William Bell, a Montgomery Negro in his sophomore year at the State Teachers College here, last Friday disclosed that he had applied for enrollment in the API school of architecture.

The subject was brought up by H. L. Upshaw, Eufaula, but was passed over for a general discussion on higher education for Negroes.

Former Congressman Joe Starnes, Guntersville, declared that he was glad Governor Folsom, who is chairman of the board, had signed the regional education compact with other Southern governors at Wakulla Springs, Fla., recently.

Starnes added that he thought regional tducation was a "wonderful opportunity" for the states not able to provide all types with their individual limited resources.

He said that if regional education was not adopted for both white and Negro students, then there would be only two other alternatives for Alabama and the other Southern states—expensive duplication of educational plants or "let the Supreme Court enforce its decision."

Folsom Wants 'Guidance'

Gov. Folsom, speaking of the compact signed in Florida, said that he did not know whether it was a good thing, that he would have to be guided in his recommendations to the State legislature by the opinions of the board members and educators.

The governor also said he had gathered the impression that it was the consensus of the Southern governors that regional education would not answer the conditions set up by the Supreme Court.

Starnes, discussing the immediate need for higher education facilities for Negroes, said the whole thing had come to a head now because of the action of the Democratic and Republican parties in "bidding for minority votes."

"The two parties are so closely balanced in certain sections that the seeking of minority votes is a political expediency," Starnes continued. "It is practical politics, and we have lost our power because of that."

Continuing, he declared:

"Our government has degenerated from a genuine democracy into one of government by minortites for minorities."

Dean Ralph Adams of the University, appearing at the board's request, asserted:

"Those who are pushing this thing (Negro applications to enter white Southern colleges) are far more interested in breaking down segregation than in education."

Auburn Poll Nixes Entry Of Negroes To White Colleges

AUBURN, Ala. — (SNS) — In a poll conducted among approximately five per cent of the students of Alabama Polytechnic institute, about 59 per cent were said to have been opposed to admitting qualified Negroes to attend white schools.

The poll was conducted by the school's newspaper, the Auburn Plainsman.

Overall results obtained from the poll showed: 58.91 per cent opposed admittance of Negroes. 30.46

Negroes Go Ahead With Suit To Gain Entry To A.P.I., U. Of A.

Atty. Arthur Shores said today that the Supreme Court ruling that a Negro woman must be admitted as a law student at the all-white University of Oklahoma would not affect the filing of identical suits in Alabama.

Shores explained the suits would be filed in federal court against the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He explained that at present the intended students were going through the process of filing transcripts and making applications. These suits were first called for by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting in Montgomery this Fall.

The Supreme Court held yesterday that Negroes are entitled not only to receive in state institutions any sort of educational training that whites can get in such schools, but also to get it as quickly as any other group.

Strict application of the order would give the State of Oklahoma just three days to admit a Negro woman, Ada Lois Sipuel, to the law school, or set up separate and equal facilities for her.

In Alabama the Legislature makes appropriations to help Negroes, or members of any race, to go to other states to obtain courses not taught in Alabama schools. The legislative fund pays the difference between the amount which a student would pay in Alabama and the out-of-state school. Negro students may obtain grants to pay for studying the subjects of law, medicine and dentistry not offered in Alabama Negro schools.

Poll Of A. P. I. Students Favors Segregation

AUBURN, Ala., Feb. 25—About 59 per cent of the students who participated in a poll at Alabama Polytechnic Institute said they did not approve of permitting "educationally qualified" Negroes to attend white schools.

The poll, conducted by the student newspaper, The Auburn Plainsman, included about 5 per cent of Auburn's students.

Results, announced last night, showed that 58.91 per cent opposed the entry of Negroes, 30.46 were in favor and 10.63 said they were neutral. The poll further revealed that advanced students were more favorable to allowing Negroes to attend the land-grant college. Graduate students voted 60.8 per cent for admission while freshmen voted 67.8 against.

William Bell, a Montgomery, Ala., Negro, has applied for admission to Auburn's school of architecture. Registrar Charles W. Edwards, said earlier that Bell's application was being handled in the same manner as one from a white student.

Harvard Student To Test Alabama U. School Policy

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Emmett L. Henderson, a candidate for Ph. D. in History at Harvard University a graduate of Atlanta University, M. A., and Tuskegee Institute, B. S., made application to the University of Alabama Law School, in October, 1945. By May, 1946 all transcripts, regular application blanks and supporting credentials had been submitted. After examining the transcripts, Ralph Adams then director of admissions became strangely silent.

According to the University of Alabama catalogue for that year, Henderson had more than the qualifications necessary to enter the law school. On his application he cited chapter and verse of the University of Alabama catalogue and forwarded all supporting materials. Recently University officials sent him some blanks "to fill out." Henderson, who had filled out similar forms more than two years ago resubmitted these blanks as duplicates of the originals under protest. His case will be built on the basis of credentials and application as submitted in October, 1945 and May, 1946.

His record at three colleges, Tuskegee, Atlanta and Harvard has been excellent. He holds two degrees and at Tuskegee on the quarter system he made more than thirty A's in one normal school year; at Atlanta University, the M. A. was taken with an A record.

The State of Alabama provides no professional training whatsoever for Negroes within its territorial limits. It is this exclusion that Henderson is prepared to test.

Henderson has completed all the work for the Ph. D except the dissertation. He is busy on that.

Birmingham Chapter Striking at Polytechnic And State University

"CAN'T DODGE IT ANY LONGER," BOARD CHAIRMAN ADMITS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The state of Alabama has started to act on how it will provide professional education for Negroes after the recent supreme court decision in the Sipuel case. In that case the high court ruled that the state of Oklahoma would have to admit Miss Ada Lois Sipuel to its law school. The school had previously refused her because she was a Negro.

In Alabama the state board of education has been ordered to study the possibility of complying with this decision. Board Chairman Joe Starnes said, "We can't dodge it any longer. We must raise the level of our educational and economic opportunities for Negroes."

Possible plans already suggested include: setting up of medical and law schools at Alabama State Teachers college, State Supt. A. R. Meadows, and a medical school at Tuskegee Institute, ex-Governor Chauncey Sparks. Gov. James E. Folsom has said nothing on proposals for regional Negro universities.

In Birmingham, however, the Alabama Conference of NAACP branches plans to continue four cases against the University of Alabama and one against Alabama Polytechnic institute for entrance into professional schools, according to E. D. Nixon, president, and Arthur D. Schores of the national legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P.

Bama Students Favor Rights On State Level

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Aug. 18— Student opinion at the University of Alabama is strongly opposed to President Truman's "civil rights" program, the Boswell amendment, and admission of Negro students to the university at this time.

These facts were disclosed in a survey of student opinion conducted by Claude Dahmer, Jr., graduate student in psychology from Mobile, during the Spring quarter this year.

Eighty per cent of the students from Alabama knew of the Boswell amendment, which provides that voting eligibility be determined by ability to "understand and explain" the federal constitution. Of this number, over half disapproved of the amendment's requirement.

Alabama residents approved of the abolition of the poll tax through state legislation by a "vote" of 54 per cent of the persons polled. The same percentage, however, disapproved of a federal anti-poll tax law.

Based on a sample of 835 individuals the survey also disclosed:

Sixty-eight per cent favored an anti-lynching measure; 76 per cent opposed legislation abolishing segregation on interstate buses and trains; only one-third favored admission of Negroes to the university in order to receive federal assistance, and approximately the same number approved admission of Negroes to the medical college, law and graduate schools.

* * *

FIFTY PER CENT of the students queried in the survey declared they would not favor admission of Negroes to the university under any conditions at the present time.

In response to the question, "In a community in which the Negroes outnumber the whites, under what circumstances is the lynching of a Negro justifiable?", 84 per cent replied "never."

These results can be compared to results obtained in a survey made in the early 1930s at another Southern college when only 31 per cent of the students surveyed believed lynching was never justifiable, Dahmer pointed out.

Figures on this question revealed that in northern universities at that time only 56 to 75 per cent of the students polled felt that such an act was never permissible.

Enrollment Of Negro At Auburn Is Matter For Board, Says Folsom

A Negro's application to enroll at Auburn is a matter for the board of trustees to consider, says Gov. Folsom.

He told reporters Wednesday he would call a board meeting soon to discuss selection of a new Auburn president and that the racial question would be brought up at the same time.

A Montgomery Negro, William Bell, said last week he had applied for admission to the all-white institution as a student in the school of architecture. No action on the application has been announced.

Gov. Folsom also told newsmen that:

He plans "five or six" or perhaps more stump speeches in behalf of his avowed candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomintation.

He will appear on the CBS "Peoples Platform" radio program Sunday along with Editor Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution.

Folsom said he would take to the stump again before the May 4 primary, speaking at "strategic" places throughout the state. He is running for delegate to the Democratic National Convention in hope of becoming a favorite son candidate for president.

He said he would continue his criticism of U. S. foreign policy, of the Truman administration and of federal "interference" in states rights.

Auburn Poll To Gage Opinions Of Students On Negro Application

AUBURN, ALA., Feb. 20.—A scientific poll, designed to give an accurate cross-section of student opinion on the application of a Negro war veteran to enter the school of architecture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, will be conducted here within the next two weeks.

The Negro, William Bell, 27-year-old veteran of five campaigns of World War II, has applied for admission in September. The registrar has until the latter part of June to decide upon the application. Bell is at present enrolled in Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery.

The Plainsman, college weekly edited by Jimmy Coleman, Hayneville, and the Squires, sophomore honor service organization, headed by Jim Haygood, Montgomery, are sponsoring the poll.

In commenting on the issue this week, The Plainsman carried an editorial stating:

"The application of a Negro veteran for entrance into the School of Architecture here poses an important question before every student. Nearly all of you have formulated an opinion on the matter, either pro or con. But have you considered both sides? Have you thought it over carefully, without prejudice and with the principles of freedom and justice in mind?

"The Plainsman and Squires organization as the voices of the student body are conducting a scientific poll of student opinion on the subject, and results will be published in an early edition."

State Education Board Dodges Negro's Application To A. P. I.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Feb. 18—(AP)—The State Board of Education yesterday steered clear of discussing a Negro's application to enter Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn).

Negro education in genteral was on the agenda, but board members shied from talking about William Bell's application to enter Auburn's school of architecture. Bell is a sophomore at State Teachers College for Negroes here.

Bell's action was mentioned by member H. L. Upshaw, of Eufaula, but State School Supt. A. R. Meadows quickly answered that he was still studying Negro education facilities as directed by the board last month. Meadows said he was not yet prepared to make any recommendations.

The subject was not raised again.

Dr. Meadows previously urged cooperation with other Southern states in setting up regional schools for specialized training. He explained most Southern states were not financially able to provide separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

* * *

THE REGIONAL PLAN was approved by Southern governors at their recent conference at Wakulla Springs, Fla.

Former Congr. Joe Starnes, of Guntersville, another board member, agreed the regional school plan would be beneficial to both races, and said several states could make available "better facilities than any one state could possibly hope to."

Starnes also criticized Supreme Court decisions ordering equal educational facilities for white and Negro races terming them "political" and "a big lot minority support."

"Our government," he said "has degenerated into a government by minorities, for minorities and of minorities."

He deplored what he called "constant political agitation" and "trouble-making" from outside the South and said such efforts are not genuine attempts to raise the Negro's education standards.

* * *

GOV. JAMES E. FOLSOM, ex-official president of the board, also discussed the proposed regional educational setup but said he doesn't know whether it is a good thing. He told board members he wanted their reaction to guide him in making recommendations to the Legislature.

HAVE THEY FORGOTTEN?

Editor, The Advertiser:

The Northern so-called Democrats, following the lead of Alexander Hamilton, are demanding more and more and still more centralization and autocratic power in the White House, to be achieved by personal "appointments," and entirely regardless of states rights. They seem to think that the South will vote blindly for anyone they name, and on any platform they adopt.

Have they forgotten 1928? Four Southern states voted against Al Smith, including Texas and Virginia, and in Alabama did not the count stand, Smith, 127,000, and Hoover, 120,000?

The Northern so-called Democrats, enthroned in the largely-foreign cities, and backed by the notorious Tammany Hall, the Hague machine in New Jersey, the similar machine in Chicago, and the Pendergast machine in St. Louis, evidently feel that the South's vote is already in the bag, no matter what they do.

For the South, believing in states rights and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the situation steadily grows worse. Hasn't the South the constitutional and liberty-loving right to vote for men of its own selection, like Harry Byrd, of Virginia, for instance?

Alabama already is expending annually thousands of dollars to pay the expenses of some Alabama Negroes in Northern colleges. Yet now, and entirely regardless of the rights or wishes of the white students, men and women of the patrons and the faculties—and with belligerent threats of possibly soon hundreds of lawsuits, engineered by South-hating outsiders — it stridently is being demanded that Negroes be admitted into the Auburn and Tuscaloosa colleges. Would that aid [illegible] relations between the two races?

Midway, Ala. J. M. GLE[illegible]

Negro Veteran Awaits Action On Application To Enter A. P. I.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14—(AP)—William Bell, 27-year-old Negro war veteran, of Montgomery, Saturday awaited word from his application to enroll at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The former Army master sergeant served 49 months overseas in World War II.

He said Friday he had applied for admission to the A. P. I. School of Architecture.

Meanwhile, at Auburn, Acting President Ralph B. Draughon said Bell's application would be considered along with all others and he did not know what action would be taken.

Bell, a sophomore at the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery, said he wrote Auburn about two weeks ago that he was interested in enrolling there.

"They sent me an application blank and I filled it out and returned it," he stated. Later he said he received a letter from Registrar Charles W. Edwards acknowledging receipt of the application.

* * *

J. T. BROOKS, registrar at the eachers college here, said he sent Bell's credits to Auburn several days ago. Bell, he reported, is attending school under the GI bill of rights.

The Montgomery Negro student's move to enroll at Auburn followed by some four months an announcement by the Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People that such a step would be taken.

N. A. A. C. P. officials said court suits will be filed, if necessary, to get Negroes admitted to the state's land-grant colleges, Auburn and the University of Alabama.

Bell said he is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and would go into court if such is required to gain admission at Auburn.

If this course is pursued, they indicated, such cases would be appealed as high as the U. S. Supreme Court to seek a favorable decision.

API Silent On Admission Of Negro

AUBURN, Ala., Feb. 14—(AP)—Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Acting President, said Saturday he had no comment to make on the application of a 27-year-old Negro student for admission at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The matter is being investigated, he said, and no action will be taken until the investigation has been completed.

The Negro, William Bell, an ex master sergeant and veteran of seven years in the Army, is a sophomore at the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery, his home. He is seeking to enter the Auburn School of Architecture.

API Registrar Charles Edwards said no disposition has been made of Bell's application but it was being handled the same as one from a white student.

Negro Vet, 'Upset,' Drops Auburn Bid

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April [illegible] —(AP)—A Negro war veteran said today he has withdrawn his application to enter all-white Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) because "I was upset over all the talk around town about it."

The Negro is William Bell, 27-year-old former Army master sergeant and student at the State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery.

He said that "during the frenzy" he wrote a letter to Auburn canceling his application and that, although he was sorry afterward, he has taken no further steps to get admission to the all-white school.

Student Tests Ala. Law School Barrier

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Emmett L. Henderson, a candidate for the Ph. D. in history at Harvard University, a graduate of Atlanta Un evrsity, M. A., and Tuskegee Institute, B. S., made application to t University of Alabama Law School in October. 1945.

By May, 1946, all transcripts, regular application blanks and supporting credentials had been submitted. After examining the transcripts, Ralph Adam, then director of admissions, became strangely silent. Sat.

QUALIFICATIONS

According to the University of Alabama catalogue for that year, Henderson had more than the qualifications necessary to enter the law school. 7-10-48

Recently university officials sent him some blanks "to fill out." Henderson, who had filled out similar forms more than two years ago resubmitted these blanks as duplicates of the originals under protest. His case will be built on the basis of credentials and application as submitted in October, 1945, and May, 1946.

The State of Alabama provides no professional training whatsoever for Negroes within its territorial limits. It is this exclusion hat Henderson is prepared to test.

sity requested Mr. Henderson to fill-out the application blanks again. He submitted duplicates of the originals submitted two years ago under protest for he felt that the university was giving him the run-around.

Supported by civic groups and individuals, Henderson holds the B.S. degree from Tuskegee where he made thirty A's in a quarter system year, the M.A. degree from Atlanta University with an A rating, and is writing his thesis as a prospective candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University. 7-10-48

U. Of Alabama Law School Ban To Be Tested

Journal Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 7-10-48

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —Emmet L. Henderson, prospective candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University, was readying his case here for court action in seeking admission to the law school of the University of Alabama. (HEW)

Mr. Henderson will base his suit on the Supreme Court ruling that State educational institutions must admit Negroes for professional training or provide equal and separate schools.

APPLIED OCTOBER, 1945

Application to the law school of the university was made in October, 1945 and by May, 1946 all necessary credentials had been submitted according to the university catalogue for that year. It is reported that the transcripts were examined by Ralph Adams, then director of admissions, but no action was taken.

GIVEN RUN-AROUND

Recently officials of the univer-

Negro Applies For Admission To API Branch

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

He Plans Court Action If His Bid Rejected; Legal Status Querfed

Sat. 2-14-48

A Negro war veteran said Friday he had applied for admission to Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

He is William Bell, 27-year-old former Army master sergeant and sophomore at the State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery.

Bell said he wrote Auburn about two weeks ago that he was interested in enrolling in the School of Architecture at the all-white institution.

Auburn is a land-grand school and operates on state and federal funds.

Bell said he spent seven years in the Army and served 49 months overseas in Africa, Sicily, Italy, Corsica, Alaska and the Aleutians. He was in an aviation engineering outfit, he said.

His application to enroll at Auburn came four months after the Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted to file court suits if necessary to get Negroes admitted to API and the University of Alabama.

Court Action

Bell said today he is a member of the NAACP and that he would go into court if necessary to gain admission to the white school.

"They sent me an application blank and I filled it out and returned it," he added. Later, he ntinued, he received a letter om Auburn Registrar Charles W. Edwards acknowledging receipt of the application.

However, the Negro said, he has not heard whether the application has been accepted or rejected. The Advertiser

Bell, a resident of Montgomery, is the husband of a school teacher, Mary, who teaches in a Negro school in Conecuh County, near Evergreen. His mother, also is a teacher, employed at the Hale Elementary School in Montgomery. Montgomery, Ala.

His father, he said, is a carpenter and minister who preaches at Congregational Churches on Sundays. He has no church of his own, the son said. Sat. 2-14-48

The registrar at the Teachers College here, J. T. Brooks, said he had sent Bell's credits to Auburn several days ago. He said the Negro is attending school under the GI Bill.

Status Questioned

Auburn's acting president, Ralph Draughon, was unavailable for comment, but Registrar Charles Edwards said Bell's application had been received. Edwards said he had not yet received the Negro's credits, and that no action had been taken on the application.

This, however, is the same manner in which applications are handled for white students, the registrar added. Bell applied for admission at the Fall quarter beginning in September, Edwards said. The Advertiser

No applications for architecture will be finally approvad until around July 1," the registrar said. "They will be reviewed by the dean of the School of Architecture, who selects those to be admitted. Montgomery, Ala.

"I think Bell is entitled to education in architecture, but we have a dual system of education in Alabama and don't know whether we can legally admit him." Sat. 2-14-48

WHITES FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS?

Editor, The Advertiser: The Advertiser 3-4-48

I'm a firm believer in better education for Negroes, also in lifting them from their squalid environment in the South, but do Southern white people ever put up a squabble about being enlisted in a Negro school? No, and they never will. Montgomery, Ala.

Why should Negro William Bell be admitted to Auburn in an architectural capacity when Tuskegee offers just as good? Even Truman's stand doesn't accept the Negro on an equality basis. He is black, nothing to be ashamed of, in an adopted country of white people. Thurs. 3-4-48

MRS. EDWIN F. JERNIGAN.
Montgomery.

Auburn's Problem—And

An Alabama Negro has applied for enrollment as a student of architecture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. And thereby a problem which has been largely theoretical becomes concrete. The question for Alabama is brought out of the future and planked down right in the middle of today.

The Negro is a veteran. Behind him lie 49 months of service in the armed forces. As a GI, federal assistance for education is available to him. He is presently a sophomore at the Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery. Presumably, therefore, he is of college caliber. But he wants to study architecture, and the only school of architecture in Alabama is at Auburn. Thurs. 2-17-48

Therein comes the problem. The Alabama Constitution declares clearly that separate schools shall be maintained for the white and Negro races. The men who framed that constitution back in 1901 thought segregation of such importance, or so fundamental, that they placed the provision for it in the first section of the constitution dealing with education. They were sure that such was the will of the people. Segregation was then, and still is, the custom of the state.

But segregation is not the only point at issue. There is the matter of justice. The federal constitution, which takes precedence over state constitutions in any differences, says, in effect, that in matters of education there shall be no discrimination because of race or color. The Supreme Court has ruled that in states where segregation is practiced equal educational opportunities shall be provided both races. Most Alabamians accept that ruling as just. The News

William Bell, former master sergeant, Alabamian by birth, wants to study architecture at Auburn. The state law says he cannot. But the federal law, as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, says in effect that the state of Alabama must provide equal training for white and Negro architectural students. Either Alabama must admit Bell to Auburn or provide in some other way for his education as an architect. There is no getting around the facts of the case.

Birmingham, Ala.

The primary problem rests with the authorities of Auburn. But the responsibility for reaching a permanent solution rests with all Alabamians. They must somehow square their attitudes toward segregation in education with the demands of justice. They must find a solution which will be supported by the majority of our people. Thurs. 2-17-48

In Arkansas

Negroes May Enroll At White University Under "Special Arrangements"

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., — (NNPA). — Qualified colored students applying for graduate work will be admitted under "special arrangements," the University of Arkansas announced last Friday.

Clifford Davis, of Little Rock, now a student at Howard University Washington, D. C., the student whose application led to the announcement, apparently is not interested in enrolling under any "special arrangements."

Announcement that Mr. Davis would be admitted was made by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, university president, who is a member of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education and one of four members who dissented from the commission's recommendation that race segregation in education and state laws requiring such segregation be abolished.

Another university official explained that "special arrangement" meant Mr. Davis would attend a seperate classroom in the law school building, but would receive regular instruction from faculty members.

In Washington, the 21-year old Mr. Davis said he had received no official notification of his acceptance by the University of Arkansas, but indicated he would not be interested in studying there in "facilities apart from those provided for whites."

Mr. Davis filed an application at the University of Arkansas some time ago.

Herbert L. Thomas, chairman of the Arkansas University board, said he felt "any qualified Negro applying for graduate work will be accepted," but that colored students seeking undergraduate study should "be rejected."

Two colored students in Arkansas have said they may seek to enroll as undergraduate students. The new semester opened Monday, February 2.

Student Blames Ark. Politicians for Inequality

TEXARKANA, Ark. (ANP)—Silas Hunt, colored student in the University of Arkansas, blamed State politicians for the inequality of educational opportunities between colored and white students. He said there would be no trouble, "if it were not for some politicians who deny me the right to an equal education."

He named Gov. Ben Laney as one of the "politicians who make things hard." He said he has been "accepted" as part of the university student body, and he would accept the present separate educational facilities. He declared "colored people must get off their knees to achieve racial equality.

White School Sets Up Unit For Negroes

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—(ANP)—At the request of the trustee board of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, the University of Arkansas launched the first courses in graduate work leading to Master's degrees for Negro students in the State here Wednesday.

The classes, held in Merrill High School with the permission of the Pine Bluff School Board, has 100 students enrolled, among which are approximately forty Negro schoolmen.

According to Ed McCuistion, head of the State department's Negro education division, the summer classes will probably be conducted by the university for four or five years, or until A. M. and N. College can set up an approved foundation for graduate instruction.

Dr. Lawrence Davis, president of A. M. and N. College disclosed that classes would not be offered this fall, but would be resumed next summer.

A Faint Hope In the Distance

The California Eagle
Los Angeles, Calif.
Thurs. 7-1-48

Occasionally a faint streak of light gleams through the closed shutters of some fellow Americans' minds—minds closed by the hatred of one racial group towards another. 14E (1)

An example of this came to the attention of **The California EAGLE** this week.

For a long time it has been a policy of the University of Southern California not to admit Negro students to its medical school. Such a policy brought but little protest from Negroes, who have grown weary and in some instances docile in the fight to be accepted as first class American citizens.

What happened this week, however, is a ripple on the wave of hope that makes Negro medical students feel that their patience is about to be rewarded.

"The University of Southern California Medical School selects its students upon the basis of scholarship, aptitude, and personality, without any condition of race, creed, or color. The purpose in selection is to obtain the men best suited to a career of medicine in terms of their ability and upon no other basis, aside from their scholarship, personality, character, and aptitude."

The California Eagle

This statement is purported to have been issued this week by those in authority to make it, and is a free expression of the sentiment now existing in the Medical School of U.S.C.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Certainly any leadership that will destroy the un-American practices of discrimination in education in American life, might be expected to come from our institutions of higher education such as the University of Southern California.

And the gleam in the once closed shutters is broadening, and so are our hopes for a better world in which there will be no racial boundaries, color or class distinction, racial or religious prejudices. Thurs. 7-1-48

No Sudden Solution For Race Problem

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

THE REFUSAL of Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to accept Oklahoma's compromise in the controversy over admittance to law school, will complicate matters and in the end probably will retard whatever honest effort Oklahoma and other southern states are making to provide graduate and professional education for Negroes.

With the charge that the American educational system has not done all that it should to provide opportunity for Negroes, there is no quarrel, for the facts are devastating. Yet there are some other aspects to the issue, and realistic people of both races must face these realities.

Assuming that the Supreme Court of the United States should be able to enforce its edict and open the doors of southern colleges and universities to Negroes, little of the problem would be solved, for there are ways by which students, unsympathetic with the court's line of thinking, could and probably would make life miserable for any Negro students so admitted to those campuses.

It is a matter of record that in Northern and Eastern universities, there have been and still are drawn sharp lines of social distinction between white and colored people in campus activities.

THIS YOUNG woman, in whose behalf the Supreme Court has ruled, may have won a moral victory, but there is reason to believe that she might lead an unhappy existence if she were put on the campus by court order. It could be a pyrrhic victory.

Governors of southern states, led by Jim McCord of Tennessee, are working on a proposal to establish regional schools for Negroes on the graduate and professional levels, to afford them opportunity to which they are entitled as Americans.

This proposal was being discussed, and plans were being made, months before the Supreme Court ruled in the Oklahoma case. There is no reason to believe that Governor McCord and the other governors were insincere, or that they were trying to evade any responsibility. On the contrary, they were trying to implement a growing conviction, among serious thinking people in the South, that professional education must be made available for Negroes. If opponents of this plan argue that this is not enough, let them be reminded that half a loaf is better than none, and that every journey, even toward social gains, begins with a single step.

The South is ready to make a significant compromise on this issue. After all, such a proposal as regional schools of the sort proposed for Negroes would have been hooted down a quarter of a century ago.

SOLUTION of the race problem must proceed along evolutionary lines. It cannot be suden and drastic. Tuman society just does not change traumaticaly.

If Negro leaders in the South are wise, they will welcome an opportunity to get professional and graduate training for their young people, at state expense and on a regional basis.

But all of us should be aware that the Supreme Court, should it try to enforce its edict, might sabotage what sentiment there is for more equitable opportunities for Negro youth.

This is a time for compromise. Southern leaders have offered to make a forward move. For the sake of both harmony and progress, the other side should be willing to compromise.

Hasty action and bullheadedness on either side will serve only to nullify whatever progress has been made in race relations in the last 25 years.

Mutual compromise is the only possible solution.

Expect OK on Bill To Bar College Bias

By Associated Press

ALBANY

High-ranking officials of Gov. Dewey's administration predicted last night that a bill outlawing racial and religious discrimination in colleges and universities in the State would be passed by the Legislature at the current session.

The bill is being drafted by counsel for the Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University.

It would prohibit institutions of higher learning, both public and private, from refusing admittance to an applicant, or in other ways discriminating against him scholastically because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Catholic Welfare League, which speaks for the Church's bishops of the State on legislative matters, will not take a position on the contemplated legislation until after th bill is introduced and studied, Charles Tobin, counsel, said.

The Church last year opposed in its original form the Austin-Mahoney bill to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in colleges and universities. The bill died in committee.

STOP SEGREGATION IN SOUTH'S COLLEGES, EDUCATOR URGES

Dallas, Tex. (Special)—Race segregation in Southern colleges and schools "can be eliminated with profit and without serious, if any, untoward consequences," according to Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Moreover, he insists that "the South cannot afford to take the intransigent attitude toward the question which it has been wont to take in the past."

Dean Thompson discusses this civil rights issue, which is now before the courts of Texas and Oklahoma, in an article appearing in the spring number of Southwest Review, well-known literary quarterly published by SMU's University Press in Dallas. He contends that there can be no such thing as "separate but equal" training for Negroes in law or in any other area of education.

In discussing the Sweatt case at the University of Texas, Dean Thompson argues that "Texas is faced with the dilemma of continuing the pretext of providing for Negroes equal educational opportunity in separate schools when it is clear to any important observer that such equality is not possible, or of beginning immediately a program of eliminating racial segregation in education and thereby meeting the issue in the only way in which it can be resolved legally and morally.

"The facts indicate that Texas can eliminate segregation immediately in her graduate and professional schools without untoward incident, if the leaders of Texas so decree and are willing to stand by their decision. And the program of elimination can be continued, with the college next, high school next, and so on, until segregation is wiped out entirely.

On the other hand Dean Thompson expresses his belief that "the alternative to such a program is the continuation of the hypocrisy and chicanery which are the pillars of the present system. But even more important is the fact that in the past ten years we have developed a national climate of public opinion which is going to make it more and more difficult for Texas or any other state to evade or ignore with impunity the civil rights of any segment of its population.

"The United States is in a death struggle for the moral leadership of the world. Texas can aid materially in this fight by showing the world that we are able and willing to protect those rights which democracy guarantees and on the basis of which we proclaim its superiority to other ways of life."

Negro-College Plan Is Hailed By Georgian

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—The proposal to establish regional colleges for Negroes was termed "rich in potentialities for the progress of the South in higher education." Supreme Court decision relative to the provision of higher educational facilities for Negro students

Dr. Raymond R. Paty, chancellor of the university system of Georgia, said the plan should be envisioned as "a wider use of our limited resources." in the South," said Dr. Paty in a

The idea was advanced at a Founders Day address at the recent conference of Southern Governors. University of Kentucky.

Better Use of Resources.

"Those of us who have the privilege of working out this program envision its objectives in the near future a wiser use of our limited resources. "The establishment of regional schools can bring about within terms of meeting a limited resources.

"The end result will be to establish a program of higher education relative to Negro students

of professional and technical schools which no Southern state singly is able to provide," he continued. 2-24-48

"The successful carrying forward of this plan will give to white and Negro students alike certain advantages in fields of specialized training which the individual States cannot afford. It is a plan rich in potentialities for the progress of the South in higher education."

Other Problems Unfinished.

Dr. Paty said there are other unfinished problems. Among these, he said, are recruitment to the teaching profession of better qualified persons and a broadened program of research through industry, educational institutions and the Federal Government.

"The security and prosperity of our country depend upon the rapid extension of knowledge in scientific fields and in the fields of social sciences and the humanities," he added. 2-24-48

He recalled the history of the University of Kentucky and reviewed some of its achievements.

The school was founded February 22, 1865.

Dixie Wins Round In Bout; Hearings Set On Poll Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(AP)—Dixie won a skirmish in the civil rights fight Wednesday when the Senate rules committee agreed to hold public hearings on anti-poll tax legislation.

Previously, a three-man subcommittee had approved the bill without hearings. It said the facts were so well known there was no reason to argue.

Senator Stennis (D), Mississippi, protested at a closed-door session of the committee Wednesday and Chairman Brooks (R), Illinois, said the committee would conduct a four-day hearing.

Brooks said the full committee, composed of eight Republicans and five Democrats, will hold the hearings here, probably starting a week from next Monday. Birmingham Ala.

Southern governors and senators backed Stennis in his protest. He said the hearings should be held in the seven Southern states which have poll taxes—Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. 3-10-48

The poll tax measure is one of President Truman's key points in his civil rights program which caused a split in party ranks.

The legislation would remove any requirement that a poll tax must be paid in order to vote for federal officials. These include the President, vice-president and congressmen.

The House passed the bill last year. If the committee approves—and its approval seems certain—the legislation goes to the Senate for a vote. A filibuster by Southerners has been promised.

On another measure, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram to Senator Wiley (R), Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate judiciary subcommittee, protesting the brevity of hearings set for Friday on the regional college proposal. Wed. 3-10-48

Leslie S. Perry, legislative counsel for the association, said the limited hearings would "entrench educational discrimination and segregation in the South by congressional fiat."

A House judiciary subcommittee approved March 5 a bill to permit 15 Southern states to create a joint system of regional schools, pooling their resources to finance larger institutions than they are able to maintain individually.

Better schools were promised for Negroes, also.

The full committee hearings is set for Friday. A similar bill faces the Senate.

The states involved are Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

"SEPARATE-EQUAL" SCHOOL HOAX SCORED BY N. Y. TIMES EDITOR

The Black Dispatch 1-31-48

Says Obsolete Equipment Dumped On Nine Million Negroes in 18 States

Oklahoma City, Okla.

FEBRUARY NEGRO DIGEST FEATURE

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Citing the instance of a southern public school for Negroes set up by a disinterested white board of education in a chicken coop, New York Times education editor Benjamine Fine declares in February Negro Digest that school facilities for Negroes in most dual states is a disgrace to U. S. democracy.

"Frequently in dual states," Fine says, "the Negro child does not have an equal opportunity with whites. His teachers are far less competent, receive substantially lower salaries. The equipment and supplies are meager and obsolete, the school plants are inadequate. And no matter how bad it is in cities, the setup for Negroes in rural areas is far worse.

"Very often," the Negro Digest article continues, "The Negro student cannot go farther than the seventh grade. And out of 9,000,000 Negroes in 18 states there are only 30,000 colored candidates for graduation each year."

North Carolina is pointed out by Fine as an exception to the general practice by southern states of relegating Negro education to a degenerate back seat, and has gone far toward eliminating discriminatory distribution of funds. Most other states in the South allow far more for whites than for colored. In Mississippi 606.6 per cent is spent on each white student than on Negro. Sat. 1-31-48

In many instances, Fine asserts, Negroes are given condemned buildings for school houses. Rain pours through the roofs or swoops into the doors, heat is bad or nonexistant, there are no lights, and in some even block boards, desks and school books are not provided.

Student Withdraws Application To Ala. Polytechnic

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Outside pressure and threats forced William Bell, Negro war veteran of 49 months of overseas service and seven years in the Army, to withdraw his application to Alabama Polytechnic Institute last week. Sat. 5-8-48

"I was upset over all the talk around town about it," the 27 year old ex-master sergeant said.

Although he was not exactly threatened some people said some very unkind things to him, he said. Reaction from all over the state caused him to have a nervous attack, he added.

Bell is now a sophomore at State Teachers college for Negroes here. He was the first Negro student to ever try to enter Auburn.

Eleven Southern States Oppose Segregation

We said sometime ago if any influence entered upon the scene in Oklahoma to halt attempts of Negroes to receive graduate training at the University of Oklahoma next semester, that line of reasoning would flow from some other source than the teaching profession. In support of this view along comes the Southern Patriot official organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, in its November issue, with a survey made in eleven Dixie states in which seven of the faculties of state universities (white) voted in favor of elimination of racial bars in graduate and professional schools.

It is interesting to note that while North Carolina led (88%) in favor of integration, Oklahoma followed a close second with 83% of the faculty supporting plan "A" which was a proposal that Negroes be enrolled in white graduate schools without segregation.

Only three of the southern states, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, supported the establishment of regional schools for Negroes, as proposed by the Southern Governors Conference. At the University of Alabama the faculty was evenly divided between the two plans. None of the states surveyed seemed to be impressed with the idea of a separate law school as proposed by Oklahoma, or admission on a segregated basis as has developed at Norman in the case of G. W. McLaurin. The survey positively indicates Southerners are beginning to clear their vision as to responsibility and duty in the matter of an educational system, and will not hereafter permit their thinking to be clouded by false propaganda.

The arguments used most frequently in support of Plan A (no segregation) were: opposition to segregation, used 43 times; most democratic, used 34 times; most ethical and just, 34 times; most economical, 31 times; most practical and reasonable, 17 times; best solution of race problem, 10 times; and better educational facilities, 9 times.

Arguments used most often to support Plan D (segregated regional schools) were: better educational facilities, used 12 times! segregation is desirable, used 10 times; Negroes would be happier, 8 times; most practical, 6 times; and most economical, 6 times.

Justification for the demand of Negroes for graduate training is exposed in tragic figures which disclosed that in the 17 states where Negroes are denied this vital type of training, there is one white doctor for every 843 of the population, while only one Negro doctor for every 4,409 of the Negro population. Is there any wonder that the life expectance of white people averages almost ten years longer than that of the blacks, and that still births among Negro women are almost double that of white mothers?

In the realm of dentistry there is a more appalling gap than in the field of medicine. Census reports show that in the same 17 states there is one white dentist for every 2,795 of the white population, while among the blacks there is only one Negro dentist for eevry 12,101 of the population. Why would anyone wilfully turn his face away from the facts and argue for two school ssytems when one has proved wholly inadequate. There are not enough dentists for white people under the present system, ignoring completely the unconscienable and ruthless disregard of the blacks.

Of course in law and the other some seventy-odd graduate fields offered at the University of Oklahoma and in other southern states, the chasm between the two races is monstrous and vicious. Mississippi, with a million Negroes has only three Negro lawyers, and one of these, S. R. Redmond, died during the current year.

We are delighted to note that many of those who are opposed to segregation have taken their stand on the ground that the plan is economically unsound. The terrific waste of public funds in attempting to maintain two systems of education in the South should impress every over-burdened taxpayer below the Mason and Dixon line as to its unwisdom and inconsistency. Segregation compounds a felony. We wrong the Negro taxpayer by denial of a constitutional guarantee, and we wrong the white taxpayer by loading him down with over-burdening taxation to perpetuate this wrong.

The Other Foot

Last week we castigated those Southern educators who are fighting to prevent the granting of equal educational opportunities to Negro youth. This week another case of racial discrimination in education has come to our attention. This one is in the North, in our own backyard, as a matter of fact.

It seems that the dean of women at Northwestern University was fired last summer because of her "liberal views" regarding Jews and Negroes. The former dean, Mrs. Ruth McCarn, told the daughter of the president of the University of Chicago all about it and the young lady, Mary F. Hutchins, wrote a story of her interview which was published in the Daily Northwestern.

Mrs. McCarn was quoted as saying: "It was in 1941 that President Snyder told me I was too much interested in Jews and Negroes and, as I recall the words, that I should 'focus' my 'attention on more important matters.'"

The former dean went on: "About a year later, when a meeting was held by some students to consider the organization of a co-operative house, two Negro girls attended. Although I had no connection with the meeting, Dr. Snyder assumed I had and was indignant about it."

According to the story the Northwestern university head gave Mrs. McCarn a warning of things to come. "With considerable force," Mrs. McCarn related, "he told me that a cooperative house was not an interracial house and that if I 'tried to get Negroes slipped in thru the back door' he would hold me personally responsible."

This little bombshell in the academic circles of Chicago will have some interesting repercussions. For years rumors have persisted to the effect that students of color were unwelcome at Northwestern. However, that may be, the latest story from out Evanston way certainly seems to support the validity of these allegations.

Aubrey Williams Says South Making Room For Negro Citizenship

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24—(AP)—The Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., which recently polled professors of 11 Southern universities on the segregation question, is educational, not political, its president, Aubrey Williams said yesterday.

Williams, former NYA administrator, said the poll showed a majority of the professors replying favor removal of racial barriers in graduate and professional schools.

The S. C. E. F. is a group of individuals interested in wiping out inequalities wherever they exist, he said.

* * *

THE PERSONS associated with it have signed a declaration of civil rights which says in part:

"We still believe all men are created equal and are endowed as men with certain inalienable rights which each must respect and guard.

"We take these rights to include equality before the law and freedom from any discrimination bolstered by law; unrestricted access to all institutions supported by taxes for the public welfare, schools and hospitals not excepted; equal opportunity to obtain training and gain employment; the right to unsegregated transportation, housing and assembly."

THE S. C. E. F. has 20 directors, all Southerners except four from Washington, D. C., and one from Chicago. Williams who is publisher the S. C. E. F. is working for "educational enlightenment in the South" for both whites and Negroes.

Williams said he sent out 500 queries asking Southerners if they cared to join such a group. He got 200 affirmative replies, he said.

The university professors polled gave their private opinions, Williams said. They were not asked to speak officially for their school.

He said that 69 per cent of those who replied voted for admitting Negroes to graduate schools without segregation whenever the desired courses are not offered by a state supported school for Negroes.

WILLIAMS RECEIVED 371 replies from university professors. He said 255 favored non-segregated graduate and professional schools, and 105, or 28 per cent, favored segregated regional schools. The other 3 per cent, or 11 professors, favored compromised plans.

"The commonly held attitudes toward Negroes are breaking down," Williams said. There is strong and unmistakable evidence of a growing support in the South for making the Negro a part of the citizenship of the nation."

Teachers Hear Report on Study Of College Bias

Conference Here Is Told State's Inquiry Revealed Serious Discrimination

Speaking on the recent study on higher education made by the State of New York, Algo D. Henderson, Associate Commissioner of Higher Education for the state, stressed yesterday the "serious discrimination" against minority groups seeknig admission to college that was revealed by that report.

He spoke to representatives of more than 100 colleges at the opening session at a two-day, regional conference sponsored by the department of higher education of the National Educational Association, at the Hotel Uew Yorker.

He cited figures of thirty high schools polled in the report. Of Jewish students in the top quarter of their classes who applied for cllege, 59 per cent were not accepted by the college of their first choice, he said, while the rejection figures for non-Jewish students in the same group was 19 per cent. Another study in the report showed that more Negroes from New York are able to gain admission to colleges outside of the state than are able to get a college education in their home state.

The greatest difficulty in both minority groups, he continued, is presented to those seeking admission in medical schools. Since limited facilities mean that even without discrimination the applicant has but one chance in three of admission, the member of the minority group is left with very slim chances.

The conference was opened by an address by Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University, who stressed the importance of education in democracy. America cannot rely on "mouthings of a few time-worn expressions of patriotism"—it must have a purposeful, dynamic understanding of the world's changing techniques and technologies, he said.

The conference split into panel discussion groups yesterday afternoon. The discussions are to be continued this morning.

Chicago U. Drops Unfair Queries

22% of Colleges Pose Similar Questions

CHICAGO (ANP)— In an effort to make its non-discriminatory admittance policy more of a reality, the University of Chicago announced last week that it had dropped the picture and discriminatory questions from its application blanks.

Dean of Students, Robert M. Strozier, said that the results of a recent survey by the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the Women's Council for Fair Educational Practices, and the student paper caused the changes.

22% Has Such Queries

This report revealed that 22% of the higher educational institutions asked five or more discriminatory questions in their application blanks. The student newspaper, the Chicago Maroon, brought it to the attention of the dean about three weeks ago that the U. of C., was listed in this group.

Pictures on application blanks have been eliminated immediately. Questions that could lead to discrimination will be eliminated by the summer of 1949, Dean Strozier said. These questions include those on race, languages spoken in home, mother's maiden name, parents' birthplace and etc.

Two Dixie Schools Drop Bias

NEWARK, Del.—Jim Crow university education is a waste of money Delaware and Arkansas tax payers will not be forced to bear. Both state universities announced last week that they will admit Negroes to graduate courses.

The precedent shattering steps were taken despite plans for a regional segregated university of the South with Meharry medical college as its nucleus.

Index to the amount to be saved was provided by Missouri which has operated separate law schools for nine years. Tax payers pay $579 extra dollars a year for each student in the Jim Crow law school at Lincoln university.

Said President William S. Carlson of Delaware state: Delaware is "the first among 17 southern universities to lower voluntarily" admission to Negroes. At the same time, however, President Lewis F. Jones of Arkansas state announced that a Negro rejected by the law school a year ago will be admitted if he re-applies.

Both announcements admittedly were results of the Supreme court's equal education mandate in the Ada Sipuel Fisher case.

However sweeping, the announcements did not entirely end segregation in higher education. Delaware plans to admit Negroes to courses not offered at the college for Negroes at Dover. Arkansas will do the same, but instruction within the university will be separate.

Oklahoma, still resisting the high court ruling, is moving toward a special legislative session. Rep. Harold Carey, chief plumper for the session, feels that $3,000,000 for Jim Crow Langston university will satisfy most Negroes.

Meanwhile, at Norman, Okla., Mrs. Fisher, the young woman responsible for the stirring developments, waited for action on her second petition to the Supreme court.

The court is asked to force the University of Oklahoma to admit her on grounds that the new law school at Oklahoma City, with three faculty members is not equal to Oklahoma U. law school.

Except for its serious implications, the Oklahoma situation has taken on a comic air. Six more Negroes have been denied admission to graduate courses at Oklahoma U. The registrar at the Jim Crow school met his first applicant last week--and promptly rejected him. He was white.

The Delaware announcement did not reveal whether or not any Negro students had applied for admission.

"High Cost Of Segregation I

A DISTINGUISHED university president, himself a Protestant churchman of high rank, said not so long ago that the Protestant church had been "outflanked (1) by the Catholics and (2) by the Communists." He was referring, regretfully, to the sorry position the Protestant church is taking in matters of human relations, which in their very nature called for Christian action.

In this connection the Protestants have a great deal to defend and to disturb their conscience. It seems to us that the Protestants, and in many instances the Catholics, should be greatly embarrassed because both domestic and world events are shaking them loose from their presumptive foundations. This is true because of the crass race prejudice displayed by many high church officials and many laymen whose voices influence church policies and program.

This is all the more noticeable in these times when colored peoples throughout the world, who have been exploited both in the name of Christianity and in the interest of "white supremacy," the white Protestants would rather see civilization wiped out than to put into practice more of the tenets of Christianity. They are welded to their idols of racial segregation, discrimination and other sins as they were a century ago, when they justified and supported human slavery, and in America split their churches wide open on account of its abolition—not by any efforts of their own as churches, but by a civil war. There were, of course, exceptions, as there are now, but the exceptions were not the rule.

On November 22, 1947, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE carried an editorial on the "High Cost of Segregation in Higher Education," in which we reviewed the per capita cost of educating clergymen for the colored part of the Protestant Episcopal Church in its so-called divinity school, maintained exclusively for this purpose. We noted that there was no freshmen class now at this school, that the total enrollment was eight, and that there were five full time professors whose salaries we inadvertently overstated on the basis of what we had every reason to believe was accurate information. We also stated that the church was preparing to spend $192,000 on this school, which we thought was uneconomical, and suggested that less money than is now required to operate this non-accredited school for the training of church leadership be given to men aspiring to the priesthood in the form of scholarships in Episcopal divinity schools in Philadelphia and New York.

The dean of Bishop Payne Divinity School had a letter in the December 25th issue of *The Witness*, church paper published in Chicago, which reprinted our editorial, in which he called attention to "three misstatements" in our article, bearing on (1) per capita cost, which he says is not as high as it is at Philadelphia Divinity, General in New York, or at Cambridge; (2) that the highest paid professor at Payne gets $4,000 a year, and "no living accommodations" are provided for any of them; (3) the total enrollment (including two special students and three women) is 13 instead of eight!

We stand corrected, but we don't see how the corrections alter the picture in sufficient degree for the good dean to have bothered about making them. The per capita cost at Bishop Payne, under existing conditions, would be scandalous indeed if it were as high as it is at the three seminaries named by Dean BRYAN. If the highest paid instructor in a faculty of five receives $4,000 a year and "no accommodations for living," the per capita cost at Payne is still too high.

We missed noting the two *special students* and the *three women* enrolled in the upper classes. As a matter of fact we were talking about the education of *clergymen*. If the two *special students* cannot be enrolled in the regular categories they are getting something at Payne which we did not know the school offered. The dean's corrections were courteous and in the best of form. We are grateful for them.

Other Papers Say:

SEGREGATION IN UNIVERSITIES

(From The Chicago Tribune)

The question whether Oklahoma may exclude Negroes from the law school of the state university is headed for the Supreme court again.

On January 14, 1946, more than 2½ years ago, Miss Ada Sipuel, now Mrs. Fisher, applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school. She was excluded solely on the ground of her color. She asked the District court of Cleveland county to issue a writ of mandamus, requiring the board of regents of the university to enroll her. The court refused to do so and was sustained by the state Supreme court.

The United States Supreme court took a different view. On January 12 of this year the court said:

"The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. To this time, it has been denied her, altho during the same period many white applicants have been afforded legal education by the state. The state must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

The case was sent back to the Supreme court of Oklahoma "for proopinion." Thereupon Oklahoma established a law school for Negroes in Oklahoma City, but it has had no students. Mrs. Fisher and others took the position that the facilities did not match those in the state's law school for white students. She renewed her request for mandamus. It has just been denied in the lower court on the ground that the state has done all for her that can be required of it.

Whether the Supreme court of the United States will agree remains to be seen. For our part, we can think of no good reason for segregation in institutions of higher learning. Outside our southern states, there is not a single first class university in the world which excludes students because of the color of their skin. We cannot believe that the standards of the University of Oklahoma would be degraded by following the practices of Harvard and the Sorbonne.

Moreover, we find little evidence to justify the fear that unpleasant incidents would result from the admission of Negroes to the southern state universities. We haven't read of any ill feeling in the American Olympic team as a result of the presence of Negroes, and in view of their achievements at London any protests along this line would be ludicrous. Negro students have played with northern teams against southern boys on southern gridirons without incident. The young people who have enough intelligence to get into a university, are about as generous and about as self-controlled as young people anywhere else. The presence of a few Negroes in a classroom wouldn't blight the lives of the white students at Oklahoma any more than at Nebraska and Vassar.

We don't know whether the Supreme court will tell. Oklahoma that the 14th amendment requires that Mrs. Fisher be admitted to the law school; but whatever the court decides, we think it a great pity that the people of Oklahoma haven't the sense and the goodness of heart to remove a discrimination that degrades the university, confers no benefits on its white students, and arouses deep and justified resentment in the hearts of their Negro fellow citizens. The question raised by Mrs. Fisher isn't only a legal one.

Segregation Isn't the Issue

Atlanta Constitution

Numerous Federal Court decisions in recent months have shown conclusively that the South cannot continue to deny equal opportunity for education to Negroes.

While some Southerners have feared the eventual impact of these decisions would mean Negroes must be admitted to all schools on a nonsegregated basis, The Constitution has held equal educational facilities to be the only way by which our traditional social pattern can be preserved. Wed-11-24-48

The decision of a three-judge Federal Court in Oklahoma City Monday appears to support our contention. The Court denied the plea of G. W. McLaurin, a Negro, that he be allowed to attend classes on a nonsegregated basis. McLaurin sometime ago won the right to attend the University of Oklahoma, but school authorities ordered him to sit in an adjoining room which permits him to see and hear the professors.

The Court ruled McLaurin is receiving equal educational opportunities with those of white students, adding that it is "within the power of the State to recognize racial distinctions between its citizens and to classify them."

In other words, segregation within the State is no issue insofar as the Federal Courts are concerned. Had Oklahoma possessed equal educational facilities in a Negro school, the Court's ruling suggests there would have been no basis for its previous order permitting McLaurin to attend the University.

The Court could hardly have been clearer on this point. Segregation of the Negro student "based upon racial distinctions and recognized and enforced by the regulations of the University of Oklahoma, rests upon a reasonable basis, having its foundation in the public policy of the State, and does not, therefore, operate to deprive the plaintiff of equal protection," it declared. Wed-11-24-48

The decision will be a blow to those die-hards like Walter White of the NAACP. It will be, too, a challenge to the South which should busy itself to provide equality of educational opportunity for Negroes in the assurance that if this is done there is little likelihood our long-standing social fabric will be upset.

Wayne Students Rap Dormitory Jim Crow

DETROIT — (ANP) — Student members of the Student League for Industrial Democracy at Wayne University hit the administration for Webster hall for promoting racial segregation in that dormitory. Defender

The students last week issued a leaflet, "The Facts on Jim Crow at Webster Hall," telling how Negroes are crowded together at one end of the dormitory. This leaflet is asking the student body to write to the administration in protest of this situation. Sat-11-27-48

Higher Education for Negroes

The Courier-Journal Sat. 1-31-48

For several years we have known that sooner or later we must provide technical and graduate education for Negroes in full compliance with the Constitution of the United States. It is safe to say that this legal obligation of like technical and graduate offerings for the two races will not be met in Kentucky with a separate university for the Negroes. There are reasons for this assurance, including the following: (1) It would not be easy to do. The facilities must be essentially the same for the two races. This includes buildings, laboratories, libraries, equipment, and upkeep. Lecture courses, seminars, books, and special services, graduate or undergraduate, offered for one would be required for the other. And it could not be done in a day or a year. (2) It would take a pile of money. (3) It would weaken our education program. We want to build up our university. We do not want to divide its possible resources to build or to operate a duplicate of it for a mere 2 or 3 per cent of the enrollment, whatever their color. (4) A Negro twin for our university is not needed. If we had it, it wouldn't work. If it were kept alive artificially for ten years, it would hardly have three students in metallurgical engineering, or three in civil engineering, or three in chemical engineering. (5) Negro universities have not been built by other States. Two-thirds of the States have already met their obligation completely. Ohio has more Negroes than Kentucky, but no Negro university. Illinois has more Negroes in one of its cities (Chicago) than live in this State, but it has no separate university. The same goes for Michigan. The other third of the States, those to the South, seem to be waiting for us to act.

L. N. TAYLOR.

Somerset, Ky.

Negroes Present More Problems In Oklahoma

The Times Birmingham, Ala.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 30—(AP)—The State of Oklahoma, fighting hard to uphold its 40-year policy of segregated education for Negroes, today was like a man patching a levee at flood time.

New problems kept breaking out all over. Fri. 1-30-48

Regents for the all-white University of Oklahoma at Norman tossed the question of six Negroes' request for admittance to university graduate courses back to the state attorney general — for a "yes or no" answer.

Yesterday Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williamson put it that the regents "were justified in declining."

State Regent John Rogers, member of a higher board, called for changes in Oklahoma laws to open the university's graduate schools to Negroes. He said separate schools are not economically feasible.

Students at the state's Negro university at Langston today planned a demonstration today against segregation. At Norman, where a similar rally was held yesterday, other students called for an anti-admittance demonstration as a test of strength. The Times

Meanwhile the special three-man faculty Negro law school set up for Ada Sipuel Fisher remained empty.

It was the state's solution to federal and state Supreme Court rulings ordering "equal facilities" for her.

But Ada Fisher continued to boycott it as "Jim Crow" and her attorneys in Washington have asked the Supreme Court to compel the state to admit her to the University of Oklahoma. Birmingham, Ala.

In Oklahoma City, the Negro community heard rumors that the high court may hold a special session on the case in advance of its regular Monday meeting. Fri. 1-30-48

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Texas Appeal Court Has Segregation Case

The Times Birmingham, Ala.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 30—(AP)—The question of whether Texas can constitutionally segregate Negro and white students in its public schools came before the Third Court of Civil Appeals yesterday. Fri.

On appeal and set for oral arguments was Heman Marion Sweatt's legal battle to force University of Texas officials to admit him as a law school student. 1-30-48

The fight started nearly two years ago, after the Houston Negro mail carrier had been denied admission to the University Law School. He was informed that he qualified as a student in every respect, except that he was a Negro.

Sweatt originally brought suit for a mandamus compelling his admission in a Travis County district court. It denied his plea, and he appealed to the Third Court of Civil Appeals. This case was sent back to district court after the Legislature established the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston, with a law branch at Austin. Fri. 1-30-48

Following the new trial in district court, at which he was refused the writ compelling the University of Texas to admit him, Sweatt again appealed to the intermediate court. He said he would carry his fight to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

As We Daily Worker See It

The Rockefeller Method of Keeping Jimcrow Education

The New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry Thurs. 2-19-48

IT MIGHT PLEASE Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to know that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the oil king, and a few other members of America's big monopoly families are heavy laborers in the cause of Negro education. It is true that Mrs. Fisher has been denied a law school education in Oklahoma equal to that of white citizens. It is also true that the United States Supreme Court has refused to back up its own ruling with a mandamus requiring that Oklahoma University admit her to its law school. Admittedly such a step is the only way she could get a law school education on the basis of equality.

The Supreme Court's evasion of its own ruling has left Mrs. Fisher the choice of accepting the miserable Jimcrow, one-woman "law school," or fighting the Jimcrow set-up together with those who wish to see Negro educational equality. Daily Worker

BUT AS I said she might draw some comfort from the fact that a group of Wall St. men of wealth are bending every effort to improve Negro education. Mr. Rockefeller told some members of the United Negro College Fund in New York City recently that he had a "profound" belief in Negro education.

"I feel free," the oil king told his comfortable guests seated in the plushy Waldorf Astoria, "to invite my friends to join in this work because they can find for themselves a constructive task without getting into controversy."

What Rockefeller really meant was that he was glad to invite his friends to work for **Jimcrow education.** New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Fisher's attempt to enter Oklahoma University is undoubtedly controversial to Mr. Rockefeller. Thurs. 2-19-48

For such non-controversial work for "Negro education" Frank M. Totten, an official of the Chase National Bank (a Rockefeller institution) was given an award. Another award was given William E. Cotter of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. But there was not a word about the fight of Negro students to equal rights to an education now going on.

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A DISTURBING fact about the whole affair was the presence of 32 Negro educators whose schools benefit from the United Negro College Fund. These educators have as much to gain from the fight of the students for education as the students themselves. The plight of the educators grows out of the same Jimcrow exclusion policy which affects the students. For if the Southern states assumed their constitutional duties toward Negro citizens the lot of Negro student and professor, alike, would be immeasurably improved.

How long will it take the Negro College Fund to get Mrs. Fisher a law school? Exactly 30 years! Figure it out for yourself. The fund collects (begs is a better term) less than $2,000,000 annually to be divided among 32 schools. It has been estimated that a good law school, equal to that at Oklahoma University, costs around $2,000,000.

By working real hard, with the aid of future generations, and saving every penny collected, Mrs. Fisher could have a law school built for her by the time she reached her 60th birthday. (She is now 23.) Thurs 2-19-48

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THAT'S THE non-controversial way. That's the way that means nothing to Negroes in this age and still less to education. The insurgent Claghorns just love that sort of program for Negro education. And while the Rockefellers and Cotters and Aldriches and Tottens, in the North, spread the soothing syrup of non-controversialism, the Bourbons are busy digging the grave of popular education in the South. New York, N.Y.

Already Representative Brooks Hays, an Arkansas career politician, has introduced a bill in the House that will permit the former slave states to unite in a special sort of union to lower the educational standards. The bill would allow the southern states to operate jointly regional schools at the graduate level. Such a plan, if successful, would allow them to have their white supremacy and maintain the myth of "equal but separate" education, all at the expense of white and Negro education. Daily Worker 2-19-48

These Bourbons have never been ones to avoid the contro-

effect by southern institutions since the historic Supreme Court decision ordering equal state educational facilities for all races. The first is to continue Jim Crow, as has been practiced by the University of Oklahoma, in setting up a separate law school.

The second is to eliminate segregation in courses not already offered in Jim Crow schools, as is practiced at the University of Delaware. Sat. 2-21-48

The third plan, in effect at the

for Human Welfare, government advisor.

Conference for results of an opinion members of the South- ogical society, conduct- Southern Conference l Fund, Williams re-

poll of 240 mem- ern Sociological ed by the South- Educational Fun- ported that onl- only one in four of d agree with the Jim those polled ag- practiced at the University of

governors. ns have been put into

Experts Favor No School Bias

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW ORLEANS—A full seven-ty-one per cent of dixie social scientists feel racial segregation should be eliminated immediately in professional and graduate schools, according to Aubrey Williams, an officer of the Southern

University of Arkansas, is to admit Negroes to graduate schools, but on a segregated basis, and the fourth is the southern governors' proposal for separate regional schools.

The question posed to the social scientists, as experts in their field, was on which of the four plans they favored.

Seventy-one per cent of those questioned favored the plan eliminating segregation Four per cent found none of the plans acceptable and the other 25 per cent favored the regional Jim Crow proposal.

Senator Wayne Morse Opens War on Jim Crow

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

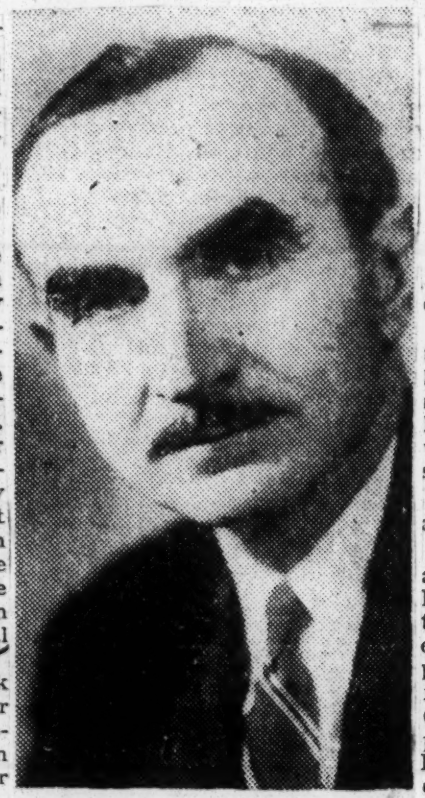
Last Thursday, in the United States Senate, a resolution which would have set a pattern to perpetuate Dixie's jim-crow pattern of educational segregation, was defeated by a close margin. The document was called Senate Joint Resolution 191. 5-22-48

Leading the battle against the biased educational compact, which would have turned Meharry Medical College over to the domination of a bloc of chief executives of Southern States, was the courageous and outspoken Senator Wayne Morse (R., Oregon).

Earlier in the week, Senator Morse expressed his determination to kill the resolution by "talking it death" to keep it from passing. The Senator from Oregon talked for hours on the pact, explaining to the Senate that the masses of Negroes in America opposed the regional school plan. Sat. 5-22-48

By forcing the resolution back into the committee, Senator Morse and his Republican associates virtually sounded the death knell for the resolution insofar as the present Congress is concerned. By their victory, the Senate's GOP leadership can also "bury" the resolution in the committee for the rest of the Eightieth Congress' session.

For his fearless and aggressive fight in the face of stiff opposition, The Courier this week proudly salutes Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.



SENATOR WAYNE MORSE

Kansas Loses, Illinois Wins In Student War On Cafe Jim Crow

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 11-13-1948

Restaurant Jim Crow swept two midwest college towns recently, Kansas forgot its anti-slavery tradition and forced the end of a student strike against cafe bigotry at Lawrence, seat of the State university.

Illinois came off better with its state university student publication forcing the New China restaurant at Galesburg to disavow its previous policy barring Negroes.

At the University of Kansas, 30 members of the Lawrence chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality including 10 Negroes, were forcibly carried from Brick's cafe, where they had conducted a three-hour anti-discrimination sit-down strike by a group of non-sympathetic fellow students. There was no actual violence, women strikers were unmolested, and police who watched the affair did not interfere.

Robert Stewart, 21, of Manhattan, Kas., senior in the school of business administration and chairman of the Committee on Racial Equality, one of the strikers who were refused service in the cafe, said the group was practicing "non-violence and direct action to achieve equality." 4-24-48

At Galesburg, direct action took another form. The school paper, Illini, presented a student charge that the New China cafe had refused to serve him and that an employee had pointed to a sign reading "We Cater to White Trade Only." The paper also published a picture of the sign, a section of the Illinois Civil Rights Code which outlaws discrimination, and the publication's refusal to accept advertising from the cafe until it changed its race policy. Sat.

Joe Wong, one of the restaurant's proprietors answered immediately and removed the offending sign. Wong said that both he and his partner, Bill Wong, had served in the army overseas and would serve again to protect the 'liberties of our buddies, regardless of color" and that discrimination was not a policy of the restaurant. He added that in addition to wishing to maintain the goodwill of the students, the partners were also "pleased to affiliate with you in any action to hold the trust of tolerance secure in our country." 5-24-48

University Drops Race Identification Tags'

Sat. 11-13-1948 The Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO—(ANP)—In an effort to make its non-discriminatory admittance policy more of a reality, the University of Chicago announced last week that it had dropped the picture and discriminatory questions from its application blanks.

Dean of Students Robert M. Strozier said that the results of a recent survey by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and the Women's Council for Fair Educational Practices, and the student paper caused the university to make these changes. Pittsburgh Pa

Pictures on application blanks have been eliminated immediately. Questions that could lead to discrimination will be eliminated by the summer of 1949, Dean Strozier said.

JC in Education Condemned by Texas University Student

The Afro Sat 11-13-48 Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Educational segregation was condemned by a young Southerner at the second session of the Herald-Tribune forum at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last week when Jack Summerfield, Negro graduate student at the University of Texas, declared that "educational segregation can be eliminated in Texas without serious consequencies."

He said the segregated system "is degrading and obstructs the progress of civil rights." He cited the successful experience at State Universities in Maryland and West Virginia in refuting opinions that "disaster" would result if educational segregation was lifted.

Mr. Summerfield said that, "on the whole, students at Texas University are ready for admission of colored people." Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher preceded Mr. Summerfield and told of her unsuccessful efforts to enter Oklahoma University's Law School.

Dixie Seeks Total School Segregation

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pa.

DETROIT—Plans for an extensive segregated school system, financed by Southern States, were outlined here by Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida at the ninth biennial general assembly of the State Council of Governments.

The plan was originally offered earlier in the week at a panel of the fifty-third meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Memphis.

NO FEDERAL AID

Governor Caldwell asserted that as a means of obviating Federal aid, which might make non-segregation mandatory, the States interested in building the schools would share the expenses.

"This is a more honest way," Governor Caldwell said, "to meet the interracial problem than that practiced in the North where colleges admit one Negro and then say they practice non-segregation."

RECOGNIZE NEED

Governor Caldwell said that the overall plan for the system of universities included the provision of similar institutions for Negroes "because we recognize the need of Negro physicians and nurses and Negroes in other professions."

Further aspects of regional education in the South will be discussed Dec. 12-13 when presidents and administrative officers of fifty-five colleges and universities meet

Sat 12-11-48

Admittance To School

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20—(AP)—A 21-year-old Negro who contends he has been denied admittance to the University of Maryland's school of pharmacy because of his race has filed a mandamus proceedingssay on the matter." He said "this university to require itis the first time I have heard of it."

COLLEGE TEACHERS FAVOR LIFTING BAN

Negro Files Suit To Gain

Georgia U. Students Ask End of Jimcrow

By Harry Raymond

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 17.—The fight to abolish Jimcrow in state-owned universities and colleges below the Mason-Dixon Line gained momentum here on the campus of the University of Georgia as the current issue of the student weekly, **Red and Black**, called for admission of Negroes to the school.

Student editor George McArthur wrote that ending of race discrimination is the only "ultimate solution" of the higher education problem of the South.

McArthur assailed "delaying tactics" and said:

"The State of Georgia simply cannot afford to support two state universities with equal facilities in each. The courts of the nation have declared that we must give the Negro equal educational opportunities with the white. There is but one solution.

"Some day the university which educated Georgia's most infamous demagogue will also educate some of the people he tried to trample into the earth—we must sincerely recognize our responsibility to provide the Negro with proper educational facilities rather than cast-off and out-dated textbooks."

ATTACK EDITORIAL

Pope Brock, chairman of the University System's Board of Regents, attacked the editorial, stating it "does not reflect the Board of Regents at this time." Chancellor Raymond R. Paty declined to comment. But a large section of the students are rallying behind editor McArthur.

"I am most proud that I am privileged to have access to a publication in the South that has the courage to speak out on a pertinent problem that will inevitably bring astute comment from the wool-hats of the Bible Belt," said Norman Westbrook, student from East Point, Ga.

Another student, Mel Harris, declared: "If the State can accept the colored citizens' tax money, it can certainly afford them every opportunity of pursuing their education."

Leon Garper, student whose home is in Athens, added this remark: "I think if a man has the ability, regardless of his race or color, he should be allowed to come to the university.'

Student Emory Nance, of Douglas, Ga., agreed: "I had just as soon sit by anyone black as anyone white, as long as they are on the same mental level."

Typical of the students opposing the editorial was Dent Willis, of Bainbridge, who claimed granting Negroes equal educational rights "would cause an awful uproar."

He was jointed by Carl Brinkley, of Faceville, "I'm agin it," was the best argument Brinkley could muster against the student paper's stand.

Negro Halted Again In Try To Enter U.K.

Judge Refuses To Grant Default Against Trustees

By the Associated Press

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 3.—Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro schoolteacher, was halted again today in his attempts to gain admission to the University of Kentucky Graduate School.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford stopped him this time. Johnson twice had been denied the right to enroll by university authorities.

After the last attempt the Louisville teacher brought suit to enlist court aid in his behalf. Then he asked a default judgment against the school, contending the university failed to reply to his suit in the allotted time.

Judge Ford took a different view. He said notice of the suit had not been served on the board of trustees and upheld a motion to quash the summons.

Amended Petition Filed.

Counsel for Johnson then filed an amended petition which named the board members and Governor Earle Clements defendants. The effect will be to reopen the suit.

The university's attorneys had claimed that counsel for Johnson erred in summoning the trustees to appear.

When Johnson was denied admission, a university official cited as reasons the State Constitution and the Day Law which prohibit Negroes and whites from attending the same schools.

Johnson, in his petition, attacked these measures and also claimed they violated a section of the Federal Constitution.

4 Teachers Hired for One Student

Costly Step to Keep Separate Education

LEXINGTON, Ky. — (ANP)— The absurd lengths to which this State's educational officials are going to keep colored and white students from studying in the same classes together was illustrated here this week when the University of Kentucky added four Frankfort attorneys to its staff in order to instruct one student in law.

The student is John W. Hatch of Springfield, Ky., the only colored law student to avail himself of courses under the State's plan to give "equal college—education opportunities" through separate facilities.

Since last September, Hatch had been instructed by seven university professors on the campus of Kentucky State College for Colored Students.

"Classroom" Shifted to Capital

With the addition of the quartette of Frankfort attorneys, Hatch's classroom work is being shifted to the State capital, where there is a huge law library.

Immediately after Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, made the announcement, Dr. R. B. Atwood, head of the State college, charged that the change "violates" the agreement to teach colored students at his school what they could not get at the university.

Calls Setup "Cumbersome"

"It must be apparent to all that the new arrangement is even more cumbersome than the former plan and works an additional hardship upon Hatch, who must adjust himself to the new teachers in the middle of the semester," he pointed out.

"Moreover," Dr. Atwood said, "the new plan violates both the letter and spirit of the agreement between the State Board of Education (governing the college) and the university board of trustees.

"Among other things, it stipulates that courses offered on the campus of the college by the university shall be taught by regular instructors who teach at the university. Obviously the new plan does not meet those requirements," he declared.

Negro Agrees to Drop $15,000 Plea In U. K. S

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20 (AP)— Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro seeking entrance to the University of Kentucky by Federal Court action, agreed today to drop a plea for $15,000 damages when the case is tried January 4.

Trial procedures were ironed out in a conference of attorneys and Judge H. Church Ford.

Johnson charged in his suit that the the university is violating the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution by pursuing a race segregation policy. He asked a permanent injunction to forbid the school from refusing to admit him into the Graduate School.

White Girl Denied Admission To Colored College - Law Forbids

By Associated Negro Church

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Because of Kentucky's "Day law," Kentucky State College rejected the application of a white girl for admittance to summer school last week. Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college, said that the Day law provides that no school shall operate where both whites and Negroes are students.

He added that both the Kentucky Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court had upheld the law.

Seeking entrance into the Negro college was Miss Betty Marie Ellis, 23, a college graduate and a native of Indiana. She is now studying for her master's degree in religious education at the College of the Bible in Lexington. During the past six months she has been director of religious education in First Christian Church at Shelbyville.

In her application to Kentucky State she asked for enrollment in rural education, creative writing or elementary piano.

DENIED ENTRANCE

In answer to being denied entrance to the colored school Miss Ellis wrote letters of protest to Dr. Atwood, Gov. Earl Clements and Boswell B. Hodgkin, superintendent of public instruction.

She said, "Had I the financial and legal backing, I would like very much to contest the law as it stands." She added that she had "the firm opinion" that this law was not in accord with the democratic principles of the American constitution or " with the personal convictions of the forward-looking citizens of Kentucky."

Going to the same school with Negroes is no novelty to her. She was born and reared in Peru, Ind., where colored and white children attend the same public schools. At Manchester College in North Manchester, Ind., where she earned her BS, Negroes were admitted on the same basis as whites. Several colored girls lived in her dormitory.

TAUGHT SCHOOL

She said that it did not dawn upon her until her senior year in college that members of her race looked upon colored people as Negroes and not as individuals. Teaching first grade in Roswell, N. M., taught her that civil rights meant one thing to whites and another to the colored.

She said that although all races attended the same school there, the Mexicans and Negroes were intolerant of one another, and the whites were intolerant of both. She said her experience with Kentucky State has not affected her relationships and activities at her school.

One reporter asked her, "Looking back, would you have applied had you known at the time events would take the course they have?"

"Oh yes," she answered, "it's one thing to talk about racial friendliness, but it is another thing to do something about it. I think it would be fine if more and more white people demonstrated they are willing to do something. The action we see is by Negroes. It would do them, and us, too, a lot of good if some of the action came from our side."

In explaining why she sought to enter Kentucky she said that it is convenient to her work in Shelbyville and it offers her the courses she wanted. She said:

"It never occurred to me a furore would be raised. I had no idea there would be any publicity, or even any notice taken. I have gone to school with Negroes all my life. To me, taking summer course at Kentucky State would have been nothing out of the ordinary."

Kentucky Installs New System To Maintain Racial Segregation

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(ANP)—The State's arrangement for shuttling Negro students between Kentucky State College and the University of Kentucky is a subterfuge. So is the arrangement is an attempt to satisfy the same old answer, "no," here as far as the state is concerned.

In reply to his suit filed in Federal Court, the state recently announced its new system of "professor travel" to "equalize" educational facilities for Negroes and whites in Kentucky.

Under this system the state will transport professors from the university to the Negro college, for the purpose of teaching Negro students not on the campus. On the other hand Kentucky State students will be transported at state expense to the university here to take up laboratory and library and other facilities not available at their school.

When the colored students come to the white college, university authorities will not come when white students are there, to violate the state's day laws segregating the races in the schools.

In the answer filed by the attorney general's office, it was announced that Gov. Earle C. Clements had set up a $45,000 fund for racial segregation purposes—continuation of its primary purpose—continuation of education in Kentucky.

The Supreme Court has held repeatedly that a State must offer "equal facilities" to Negroes and whites in undergraduate and graduate work. The Day Law prohibits attendance of both white and Negro students at the same institution. Under the compromise, instructors from the University of Kentucky are supposed to be sent to Kentucky State College, 26 miles away, to conduct classes in courses available at the U. of K. but not previously available at K.S.C. Negro students have access to

Negroes Have Cause To Disturbed Over These Plans

THE State's arrangement for shuttling Negro students between Kentucky State College and the University of Kentucky is a subterfuge. So is the arrangement is an attempt to satisfy Supreme Court and the Kentucky Day Law prohibits attendance of both white and Negro students at the same institution. Under the compromise, instructors from the University of Kentucky are supposed to be sent to Kentucky State College, 26 miles away, to conduct classes in courses available at the U. of K. but not previously available at K.S.C. Negro students have access to

the U. of K. library, also 26 miles away, at certain hours. It seems doubtful that their courses could be said to constitute "equal facilities" with those regularly given at the U. of K. Thus it may be contended that the Supreme Court requirements are not fulfilled. The DAY Law, forbidding students of the two races to attend the same institution, is not strictly obeyed, since Negro students are expected to use the U. of K. library—though they are expected to use it under somewhat trying circumstances. If the library is a part of the U. of K., which, of course, it is, they will be "attending" the same institution which white students attend.

As to the waiver, we agree fully with the 50 students who have signed a resolution stating their determination to reject it. Its apparent purpose is to eliminate Negro students now getting out-of-State education from any consideration should future Supreme Court rulings require admission of Negroes to the U. of K.

"I, the undersigned," says part of the waiver, "desiring to pursue a course of education and fully realizing that the Commonwealth of Kentucky has made ample provisions for me to obtain the prescribed course of study desired by me within the boundaries of Kentucky . . . desire to pursue my course of study outside of Kentucky . . . In consideration of such grant (the funds to pay for out-of-State education) I hereby waive any and all rights that I may have to obtain an education along the lines and in the course of study desired by me at any institutions provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky . . ."

In the first place, the student is invited to sign a statement he has cause to disbelieve. Considering the curious commuting plan at K.S.C., the opportunity scarcely seems "ample." In the second place, it is debatable whether a student may waive his right to education in Kentucky.

Mr. FUNK has expressed the opinion that "someone is trying to create a disturbance." So someone is. And we are not surprised that Negroes are trying to disturb these two makeshifts, each of which emphasizes the inequality of their educational opportunity with that of white students.

ANYTHING the least bit mysterious is always either "cloaked in silence" or "veiled in secrecy." They are two of the journalistic "musts" that include a damaged ship's "limping" to port and snow is making a "blanket."—*(Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

Educational Equality

Recently, several opinions relative to the Day Law were expressed in The Point of View, particularly on graduate study for Negroes in our State. The whole matter of race feeling and prejudice is almost entirely founded, in the minds of most persons, on falseness instead of truth, and only truth can give us a free society.

Three areas of our thinking could be briefly mentioned as examples of falseness tenaciously held to from generation to generation. First there is the common belief in the superiority of race. No authority in the field of psychology, sociology or cultural anthropology would attempt to offer any evidence of biological superiority of races. Of course, there are differences in socialization, education and cultural achievements, but who is at fault for this situation? In the second place, according to these authorities there is no evidence to show that there is a pure race any place upon the earth. In the third place, race prejudice is based upon indoctrination of the minds of our children falsely.

Thus popular belief runs contrary to all three of the demonstrable truths with respect to race and race relations. It is long past the time when we should teach the truth to our children from the home to the university with respect to these significant issues. The leadership belongs probably to the educators of Kentucky.

Personally, I would be glad to see my own alma mater, the University of Kentucky, take the lead and recommend the repeal of the Day Law and the passage of legislation which would permit qualified Negroes to enter any graduate division of any institution of the State. This would help a little and would be more economical as well. It would be more in keeping with our democratic ideal of equal educational opportunity for all. It would improve relations and keep the minds of our youth from becoming poisoned by such false doctrine as Communism. In the light of every truth, from science, social science and Christian democracy, some very definite steps should be taken.

A. E. MCGUIRE.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Equal Education for Negroes

I have watched with chagrin the process by which Kentucky has elected to give equal education to its Negroes. When an out-and-out Southern State like Arkansas can admit a Negro to its medical school and a border State like Kentucky cannot see the fallacy in a poor State trying to adhere to the dual system of education, retrogression is on the upgrade.

While the liberal gentlemen of Kentucky were busily establishing a defense against Lyman Johnson's suit, they forgot that group of students who, unaware of such a program, had made contracts to enter out-of-State schools this fall. What are they to do? The University of Kentucky does not offer many of the desired courses, and it is too late for the average Negro student to secure the large sum necessary to meet the cost of tuition and fees.

White Student Queries Ky. Governor on Race

FRANKFORT, Ky.—"Governor, how would you like to be a colored man?" This question was directed at Governor Earl Clements by Miss Betty M. Ellis, 23, in a letter after Kentucky State College rejected her admittance application because of Kentucky's "Day Law" which provides that no school shall operate where both colored and white persons are students.

"You wouldn't because you would never have become governor," Miss Ellis continued. "You would never have had the chance to make the friends you wanted to eat in the restaurants that were most desirable, to live in the nicer part of town. . . No, you wouldn't like it."

Student of Religion

Miss Ellis who has been director of religious education in First Christian Church at Shelbyville, is studying for her master's degree in religious education at the College of the Bible in Lexington.

Going to the same school with colored students is no novelty to Miss Ellis. Born in Peru, Ind., she attended the public schools with colored pupils. At Manchester College in Indiana, where she earned her B.S., several colored girls lived in her dormitory.

She said that it did not dawn upon her until her senior year in college that members of her race looked upon colored people solely on the basis of color and not as individuals. Teaching first grade in Roswell, N.M., taught her that civil rights meant one thing to whites and another to others.

Intolerance Prevails

She said that although all races attended the same school there, the Mexicans and colored students were intolerant of one another, and the whites were intolerant of both. She said her experience with Kentucky State has not affected her relationships and activities at her school.

One reporter asked her, "Looking back, would you have applied had you known at the time events would take the course they have?"

"Oh, yes," she answered, "it's one thing to talk about racial friendliness, but it is another thing to do something about it. It would be fine if more white people demonstrated they are willing to do something. It would do a lot of good if some of the action came from our side."

Miss Ellis's letter to Governor Clements stated:

"I wondered whether I could 'take it' if I were a colored person. Then I decided that would be much easier than 'taking it' as a white, if being white meant accepting them as they are, living and breathing as a 'superior' being while thousands were being denied basic human rights.

"I have been thinking of foreign mission work. How could I go to Africa, India or China and tell the people there that they should be civilized and Christian like the people in the United States? I decided to fight it out with (underlined) the colored people!"

U. K. Official Calls Plan For Negroes Adequate

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 27 (AP)—Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, vice-president of the University of Kentucky, declared today the plan to offer U. K. courses at Kentucky State College for Negroes here "seems a satisfactory solution to a most vexatious problem."

Backed by $45,000 from the ...ference of the Institute for Prin... cipals of Negro Schools that the ... plan seems sufficient to meet ... Negro educational requirements ... "until the people of the state are ... willing to provide a single school ... system or until we are mandated ... by the United States Supreme ... Court to eliminate all educational ... segregation."

Follows Negro's Suit.

The plan was adopted recently by the State Board of Education ... and the U. K. board of trustees. ... It was an outgrowth of a suit ... brought by a Louisville Negro in ... Federal Court at Lexington. The ... suit charged the Negro was re... fused admittance to U. K. on ... grounds the State's Constitution ... and laws prohibit whites and ... Negroes from attending the same ... for the college's physical and cur... ricular expansion. ... The conferences, attended by ... about 35 principals, will end to... morrow.

Outlines Expansion Plans.

Boswell B. Hodgkin, state superintendent of public instruction, said "Education should prepare all people to use their resources so they might make a contribution to the state and nation."

Dr. R. B. Atwood, K.S.C. president, made the welcoming address. He described his college as "a beacon light in education for 60 years." He outlined plans

New Kentucky State College Rating Seen As Jimcro Move

By CELESTE BERNARD
NEWS Correspondent

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The raising of Kentucky State College to the same educational standard as that of the University of Kentucky last week was rapped as a plan to set up a jimcro system of education.

At a meeting held in Frankfort, Ky., the State Board of Education voted 6-1 to give Kentucky State the new rating. The vote opposing the rating was cast by the board's lone Negro member, A. E. Meyzeek of Louisville.

Mr. Meyzeek declared that the plan was approved " . . . for the purpose of discriminating against the Negro in the field of education. The whole thing is a plot."

He added, "It is a move to protect the Day Law, as the State's Attorney General told us."

The Day Law is a statute which forces racial segregation in public schools.

* * *

FOLLOWING are the three main proposals of the plan adopted by the board:

● Negro students who want to take courses offered by the University of Kentucky, but not offered by Kentucky State College, would be taught by white instructors who would commute the 26 miles between Frankfort and Lexington.

(Editor's Note: This suggested arrangement is similar to the one in effect now between the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State College, for Negroes.)

● Negro students requiring laboratory and library facilities not offered by their own college would be transported to the university for special periods of work and research. The arrangement covers both graduate and undergraduate fields. It would be financed the first year by special grants totaling $45,000.

* * *

● **THE ADOPTION** of the plan came as a result of a suit in Federal Court filed by Lyman T. Johnson of Louisville, who is seeking admission to the University of Kentucky.

The state wants to defend the suit by pleading equality of education as an accomplished fact rather than a plan for the future

Teacher Seeking To Enter Ky. U To Ask Ruling

LEXINGTON, Ky., (ANP) — Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville teacher seeking entrance into the University of Kentucky through the courts, said that his attorneys will seek a default judgment.

His attorney, James A. Crumlin, said that the default judgment will be sought because the university has failed to answer within the 20 days called for by law. Records in the U. S. District court clerk's office prove that the summons was served on the school June 21.

Johnson is suing trustees and oficials of the university. He is asking that the court issue a permanent injunction to keep the school from admitting him solely "because of color."

The plaintiff has asked the court to declare the school's segregation policy "unconstitutional and violative of the 14th amendment of the United States constitution."

Damages of $15,000 are also being asked.

Twice Refused Entrance To Unit This Year

Trustees Named Defendants To Teacher's Suit

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(ANP) — A suit was filed in federal district court here early last week by Lyman T. Johnson, teacher in Louisville's Central High school, asking that the race-segregation policy of the University of Kentucky be declared "unconstitutional," that a permanent injunction be given to stop the school from refusing him the right to enroll "solely because of color," and $15,000 damages for "illegal and wrongful acts" by university officials.

Johson was twice refused admission to the school, the first time being last March 15 and the second time, June 19. His refusal, according to Dean Maurice F. Seay, university registrar, was made under the state constitution and the Day law. The former bars Negroes and whites from attending the same tax-supported schools; the latter extends that prohibitions to all schools and provides penalties for violations.

In his suit, Johnson made no mention of the Day law, but applied the U. S. code to test the constitutionality of the policy. His complaining was that he had the necessary academic qualifications but was refused admission "solely on the grounds of race and color."

URGES TRUSTEE ACTION

His first rejection, at the hands of Dean Seay, was appealed to the university trustees and Frank D Peterson, university controler and secretary of the board of trustees.

Johnson pointed out that there was no other public-supported school in Kentucky where he could take courses leading to a degree of doctor of philosophy. He contends that he adn "other Negroes similarly situated suffered an irreparable injury because of the university's arbitrary and illegal refusal."

Named as defendants in the suit are university trustees H. L. Donovan, president; Dr. Seay, and three ex-officio members of the board; Gov. Earle C. Clements, Bowell B. Hodgin, superintendent of public instruction; and Harry F. Walter, commissioner of agriculture.

Representing Jonson are Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, New York; James A. Crumlin, president, Louisville N. A. A. C. P. chapter; Alfred M. Carroll, Louisville, and John W. Rowe.

Equality Via Airwaves

A SPECIAL INVITATION to students heretofore jimcroed went out over the airwaves a fortnight ago from the University of Louisville. Negroes, who by law are barred from the classrooms, were urged to enroll in the university's radio correspondence course.

Meanwhile, the fight to secure equal rights as bona fide students went on at Louisville. Individuals and organizations leading the campaign were undaunted by this new offer of "a college course for credit" by air. They would hold their ground.

Subterfuge creeped slowly in. The all-Negro Kentucky State College was raised "to the same standard" of the University by the state board of education, 6-1. This is viewed as a direct attempt to halt the fight for equality—by claiming the college has the same rating as the university, and therefore is equal.

Jim Crow To Be Maintained Under New Law

University Head Says System Not Subterfuge

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(ANP)—Kentucky educators came up with a new scheme last week designed to get around the U. S. Supreme court decisions that states must provide equal educational facilities for all their citizens.

Under the Kentucky plan segregation will be maintained, and professors at the University of Kentucky will act as "tutors" to Negro students who desire graduate courses or subjects not taught at the jimcrow Kentucky State College.

Colored students will use University of Kentucky laboratories a special times of the day so that they will not come in contact with the white students. Students graduating under this system will receive a joint U. K. K. S. C. degree signed by both college presidents.

REMAIN AT SCHOOL

Negro students will remain at Kentucky State while university instructors will travel to the colored campus to teach them.

The plan was announced by the state board of education and the University of Kentucky State.

Atty. Gen. A. E. Funk made the announcement after a conference with Dr. H. L. Donavan, president of the university; Gordie Young, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, and M. B. Holifield, assistant attorney general.

Discussing the plan, Funk said:

"We're trying to keep our Day law and still offer equal educational opportunities and facilities. We want to get this set up before we have to answer that suit," he said in reference to a Kentucky teacher's suit against the state for entrance into the university. The suit was filed by Lyman T. Johnson of Louisville.

"What we've done," he continued, "is to work out a plan whereby we can give all the courses of higher learning at Kentucky State which are offered at U. K. If the faculty at Kentucky State is not sufficient, U. K. will provide the instruction."

In Lexington, Dr. Donovan of Kentucky U. said, "This is not a subterfuge. It is designed to provide equal educational opportunities."

Ky. Has New 'Duck Act' For Equal Schools

FRANKFORT, Ky., (ANP) — Kentucky educators came up with a new scheme last week designed to get around the U. S. Supreme court decisions that states must provide equal educational facilities for all their citizens.

Under the Kentucky plan, seg-

regation will be maintained, and professors at the University of Kentucky will act as "tutors" to Negro students who desire graduate courses or subjects not taught at the jimcrow Kentucky State college.

Colored students will use University of Kentucky laboratories at special times of the day

Negro College Plan Arouses Discussion Among Readers

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

The directors of the Kentucky Negro Education Association wish me to express their agreement with your editorial concerning the proposed plan for giving graduate work to Negroes at Kentucky State College through liaison with the University of Kentucky. A contract between the two schools, putting it into operation, has been approved by the State Board of Education over the dissenting vote of its Negro member, A. E. Meyzeek. Its sponsors claim the action will give Negroes equality of educational opportunity, yet keep the Day Law, which makes mandatory the separation of the races in educational institutions.

The K.N.E.A. does not believe the proposed plan will give equality of educational opportunity. The administration at Kentucky State College is to be commended for the excellent job it has done with the means at its disposal, but has been able barely to attain the minimum requirements as an "A" rated school offering the bachelor's degree. Do those responsible for the State's educational program sincerely believe Kentucky State College, with its woefully inadequate library and laboratory facilities and with its limited classroom space and equipment, can now give masters' and doctors' degrees, even with University of Kentucky support? Will the constant transportation of Negro students backward and forward between Frankfort and Lexington, to do laboratory work in isolation at the University of Kentucky, provide the equality of educational opportunity first class citizenship merits?

Because Negro citizens of Kentucky may not secure graduate instruction at the tax-supported University of Kentucky, the Commonwealth has for several years practiced the expedient of giving financial aid to Negro students doing graduate work at out-of-State institutions. Consequently they have attended the best schools of the country. Does the Kentucky State College-University of Kentucky tie-up mean this aid will be withdrawn, with the result that the level of graduate work made available to them by the State will be lowered? Will the out-of-State aid fund be used in financing the new project? The K.N.E.A. has accepted the idea of out-of-State aid under protest, but objects to its replacement with an inferior offering.

In Kentucky's segregated system of education, educational opportunity does not exist on any level. The great expense of our dual system is a barrier to the best intentions in that direction. Therefore, our organization is supporting the suit filed by a Negro resident of the State to test the constitutionality of the Day Law. We believe its removal is the only way to secure real equalization of educational opportunity, which is delayed by such actions as the Kentucky State College-University of Kentucky setup.

WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR., Secretary,
Kentucky Negro Education Association.

Louisville

Regarding Civil Rights

Kentuckians must be very proud of themselves. They elect senators who go to political conventions and rave about the equality of man (regardless of color) and at the same time their Negroes are being compromised and railroaded into an education of left-overs.

J. W. HEIMER.

Lexington, Ky.

In our efforts to find the best way to deal with the vexed racial issue, there is now a rare opportunity for the display of intelligence, consideration and social statesmanship. If progress is to be made, there will be demanded mutual understanding on the part of both whites and Negroes—a certain give-and-take attitude, a greater or less yielding on either side. In the first place, the so-called Day Law, prohibiting the education together of whites and Negroes, should be repealed. The matter should be left to future legislatures and to the discretion of the educational authorities of the State on both higher and lower levels. There should be set a definite goal of equal educational facilities and accommodations for Negroes, something for which we must acknowledge our heavy remissness and dereliction.

At the same time, the situation would be greatly bettered if the Negroes would limit their insistence along educational lines rather than demanding that their education must necessarily be in company with that of whites, despite any obligation from a considerable portion of the latter. If complaint is made that this policy involves separation of the races, that would seem better than association forced through legal measures. Voluntary approaches are at once, and in the long run, far better than attempts at legal compulsion.

Nothing is to be gained by ignoring or disregarding the mores of a people; nor can we expect them to be changed overnight. They have to be reckoned with in human society, unseemly and far-fetched though some of them may be. This is a lesson that we have to learn from history. Force (when embodied in the law) cannot always be depended upon to mend matters; it can exacerbate feelings; it can retard healthy growths.

Understanding, patience, forbearance, mutual respect, uncoerced strivings for fair dealings, recognition that we are all brothers under the skin and all members of one great race, faith that matters can and will be bettered with time—these are the things that will set us in the right direction in dealing with this great American problem.

Lexington, Ky. HARRY BEST.

Segregation In Education

Every so often there is a case of a Negro student being prevented from entering the University of Kentucky or another tax-supported educational institution because of antiquated laws based on the psychology of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Old South. Now the situation is reversed. A white student, Miss Betty Marie Ellis, is refused admission to the Kentucky State College at Frankfort, because her skin is a few shades too white. It happened the college was convenient and offered certain work—necessary for her preparation for the career as a missionary—not available elsewhere in the State.

Here is the chief reason Kentuckians are on the average more poorly educated than their fellow Americans who live north of the Ohio River. We cling to an antiquated racist psychology which necessitates a dual educational system with consequent duplication of expense and poorer facilities. It seems that it would be cheaper and saner for us to sincerely practice the brotherhood of man, instead of just giving lip service to it on Sundays.

If there is any white superiority in America, it certainly is not in the South, where both whites and Negroes are segregated out of a chance to acquire an education equal to that available in the non-segregated areas of the nation and world.

Lexington, Ky. GILES COOPER.

Ky. Weighs Plan for Graduate Study

New Project Would Still Separate Races

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky officials have come up with a new plan for taking care of the educational needs of colored graduate students and yet maintaining its strick segregation pattern.

Under the project, University of Kentucky faculty members would come to Frankfort to teach any subject for which Kentucky State College lacks instructors.

For laboratory work and other needs, the colored students would be permitted at the university at times when white students are not being taught that particular work. This to be in effect only until Kentucky State is provided with the required equipment.

Kentucky's Day Law forbids colored and white persons being taught together in tax-supported schools. Attorney General A. E. Funk explained the new proposal.

Twice Refused Entrance To Unit This Year

Trustees Named Defendants To Teacher's Suit

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(ANP) — A suit was filed in federal district court here early last week by Lyman T. Johnson, teacher in Louisville's Central High school, asking that the race-segregation policy of the University of Kentucky be declared "unconstitutional," that a permanent injunction be given to stop the school from refusing him the right to enroll "solely because of color," and $15,000 damages for "illegal and wrongful acts" by university officials.

Johson was twice refused admission to the school, the first time being last March 15 and the second time, June 19. His refusal, according to Dean Maurice F. Seay, university registrar, was made under the state constitution and the Day law. The former bars Negroes and whites from attending the same tax-supported schools; the latter extends that prohibitions to all schools and provides penalties for violations.

In his suit, Johnson made no mention of the Day law, but applied the U. S. code to test the constitutionality of the policy. His complaining was that he had the necessary academic qualifications but was refused admission "solely on the grounds of race and color."

URGES TRUSTEE ACTION

His first rejection, at the hands of Dean Seay, was appealed to the university trustees and Frank D Peterson, university controler and secretary of the board of trustees.

Johnson pointed out that there was no other public-supported school in Kentucky where he could take courses leading to a degree of doctor of philosophy. He contends that he adn "other Negroes similarly situated suffered an irreparable injury because of the university's arbitrary and illegal refusal."

Named as defendants in the suit are university trustees H. L. Donovan, president; Dr. Seay, and three ex-officio members of the board; Gov. Earle C. Clements, Bowell B. Hodgin, superintendent of public instruction; and Harry F. Walter, commissioner of agriculture.

Representing Jonson are Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, New York; James A. Crumlin, president, Louisville N. A. A. C. P. chapter; Alfred M. Carroll, Louisville, and John W. Rowe.

State Says Negroes Have Equal School Facilities

The Courier-Journal
14e(1)
Louisville, Ky
Thur 8-26-48

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 25 (AP)—Kentucky has provided equal and adequate facilities in higher education for Negroes, the State said today in answer to a suit filed by a Louisville Negro seeking admission to the University of Kentucky.

The answer was filed by the attorney general's office in response to an amended petition of Lyman T. Johnson, who filed the suit to gain admission to the university's graduate school.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford quashed a similar petition of Johnson's August 3 on the ground that the plaintiff's suit had been served improperly. Johnson then filed the amended petition.

Denies They're State Employe

Thur. 8-26-48

In the answer filed today it was denied that three of the defendants named in the petition are officers of the State.

The answer set out that Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the university; Dr. Louis A. Pardue, dean of the graduate school, and Mr. Maurice F. Seay, university dean and registrar, are employees of the university's board of trustees instead of officers of the State.

Several answers to Johnson's petition stressed that the State Constitution and statutes prevent attendance of white and Negro students in the same schools.

Lists Steps State Took.

Steps also were listed which the State has taken since the United States Supreme Court ruled in an Oklahoma case last March that equal educational facilities must be provided for Negroes in the state.

8-26-48

These steps, it was pointed out, include a contract the State Board of Education has signed with the university board of trustees to furnish the Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort with all necessary libraries, laboratory facilities, and teaching personnel not available at the Negro college. The answer added that Governor Earle C. Clements has set up a $45,000 fund to pay for the program.

Education Board Elevates K.S.C. To U.K. Standard

Teacher Transportation Set As New Plan Passes, 6 to 1; Negro Member Scores Move

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., July 13.—With its Negro member objecting, the State Board of Education today elevated higher public education for Negroes to theoretical equality with the University of Kentucky.

This is the essence of the plan the board adopted by a vote of 6 to 1:

1. Negro students wanting courses offered by the University of Kentucky, but not offered here by Kentucky State College, will be taught by white instructors who will commute the 26 miles between Lexington and Frankfort.

2. Negro students requiring laboratory and library facilities not offered by their own college will be transported to the university for special periods of work or research.

3. The arrangement covers both the graduate and undergraduate fields. It will be financed the first year by special grants totaling $45,000.

The plan was called a "subterfuge" by A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville, the Negro member.

Held 'Jim Crow' System.'

"It sets up a Jim Crow system of education. It was done for the purpose of discriminating against Negroes in the field of public education. The plan is to protect the Day Law, as the attorney general so frankly told us," Meyzeek said.

The Day Law is the Kentucky statute that forces race segregation in public schools. Meyzeek's legal reference was to Assistant Attorney General M. B. Holifield, who told the board it is his opinion today's plan is legally correct and meets fully all mandates of the Supreme Court in the Oklahoma and Missouri cases.

"The Day Law," Meyzeek continued, "is the most vicious piece of hate legislation ever entered on our statute books. My people are fervently praying it will be repealed. The Day Law robs our children of the educational birthright guaranteed to them by democracy.

'Can't See Equality.'

"My people can't see equality in this plan. To transport professors from Lexington to Frankfort isn't equality, for library facilities can't be brought with them. And the plan to transport one or two Negro students to the university for private work in laboratory or library is an insult to their manhood and womanhood. They will be carefully shut off from everybody else after they get there.

"I am a graduate of Indiana University with A.B. and M.A. degrees. At Indiana, and at Illinois across the way, thousands of Negro students are on the campus daily, without ripple or incident. Are they more civilized than we are down here? A Negro student or two on the campus at the university would never be noticed," Meyzeek said.

Commended for Stand.

The Negro's statement of protest to his fellow board members was received with courteous attention, and he was commended for taking so forthright a stand. But it was consensus of the other members that the General Assembly, not the board, is responsible for ultimate fate of the Day Law.

After the meeting, Meyzeek said he spoke without personal rancor and in full appreciation of what he deems to be the sincerity of Governor Earle C. Clements in trying to correct a bad situation.

Affirmative Votes Told.

"Manhood impelled me," he said, "to enjoy my democratic freedom of speech."

The State Board of Education is the governing body of Kentucky State College. The six casting affirmative votes to Meyzeek's lone negative were Dr. C. B. Stacy, Pineville; Mrs. J. K. Grannis, Flemingsburg; Charles J. Haydon, Springfield; John M. Hunnicutt, Covington; Rumsey B. Taylor, Princeton, and Virgil Picklesimer, Whitesburg.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, said the plan can hardly become effective until opening of the September term.

"The summer term ends July 23," he said, "and I don't believe we could break into it at so late a date.' '

"This was not my idea," Dr. Atwood continued, "but my board has approved it, and I am going to try to make it work."

The plan presents many problems that will have to be adjusted in the light of experience, Dr. Atwood said, because no other state with segregated education has gone so far as the plan adopted today.

Here are some of the problems Dr. Atwood said would have to be met if the plan is to meet the high hopes set upon it:

1. The plant will have to be expanded at Kentucky State College. It is crowded now, and increased enrollment is bound to be an immediate result of the new plan. In this connection, Dr. Atwood has increased from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 his request to the building commission.

2. Opening the graduate field at Kentucky State College presents special difficulties. For example, the plan sets aside $20,000 to buy library books useful in graduate work, but there is no library space to accommodate them. Graduate work requires seminar rooms, and there are none. Graduate work requires more classrooms, and more are needed even for undergraduate work.

Says Plan Can Work.

"While the plan is cumbersome," Dr. Atwood said, "it can be made to work if given adequate financial support. Success of the program will be more nearly assured as adequate facilities and competent personnel are placed at Frankfort, where the students are, instead of 26 miles away."

Some details of the plan are:

1. On paper, at least, it sets up at Kentucky State College a Graduate School offering the same instruction given in the Graduate School at the university.

2. Undergraduate equality at Kentucky State College is specifically deemed to include both professional and academic courses.

3. The expressed intention of the plan is that co-operation between the two institutions is temporary, in that participation by the university will decrease as equal facilities at the college increase.

Fees Go to K.S.C.

4. Of the $45,000 extra money available for the first year, $25,000 will come from the Governor's emergency fund. Source of the other $20,000 is not specified, but presumably it would come from the building commission, inasmuch as it is for capital outlay in library expansion.

5. The university will be paid at the rate of $60 a semester hour taught at the college, plus commuting expenses of instructors.

6. Students will pay their fees to the college, notwithstanding work actually done at the university.

7. The university reserves the right to specify hours that Negro students can use the laboratory or library.

8. Certificates or diplomas earned under the plan shall be signed jointly by the presidents of both institutions, but academic credits shall be recorded at the college only.

Paid Transportation.

9. Students using facilities at the university will be transported to and from Lexington at no expense to themselves.

10. The plan is embodied in detail in a legal contract between the State Board of Education and the board of trustees of the university. The contract is postdated July 16, 1948.

The plan represents several weeks of preparation by Attorney General A. E. Funk and his staff and Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the university, and his staff.

The urgency was supplied by the suit in Federal Court, filed by Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro, for admission to the university. The State had been anxious to defend the suit by pleading equality of education as an accomplished fact, rather than as an obscure plan for the future.

Impossible Equality In Our Schools

Let me congratulate the State Board of Education for their shrewdness and ability in maneuvering this most complicated educational situation around in order to abide by this most defective Day Law. Again let me congratulate A.E. Meyzeek for his most worthy, loyal and straightforward stand against this so-called equal educational system.

I am a student at Kentucky State College and I wish to say that this system is impractical. As stated in a recent article, this system is equal theoretically, but theory isn't practice, and many obstacles will stand in the way of putting it into practice. My intention is to enroll in the new system, hoping that it will help prove its many disadvantages and the faculty plan that is established. If U. K. is going to reserve the right to specify the time in which a Negro student is to use their facilities, it will cause many inconveniences and conflicts with the schedules of this school. A student will lose two hours a day just through transportation. Students in the field of exact sciences, who have to be in and out of the laboratory continually to keep up with an experiment, will run into serious difficulties. Maybe they are going to transport the students by plane, or the student will have a television set installed in his room at K. S. C. and carry on experiments at U. K. by mechanical means.

It is quite evident that this plan is pure subterfuge in order to evade a recent stand Lyman Johnson of Louisville took against the previous setup. May there be many more who will have the courage to challenge this disgraceful system! The State of Kentucky preaches equality in conventions, but doesn't practice it at home. Wake up, Kentucky! I am personally offering each and every one a challenge to fight this situation. Let's get on the ball, Kentucky.

JAMES W. HAMMONS.
Frankfort, Ky.

Johnson May Be Admitted to U. of Ky. by Default

Teacher's Suit in 20-Day Legal Limit

University Failed to Answer Louisville

LEXINGTON, Ky. (ANP) — Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville teacher seeking entrance into the University of Kentucky through the courts, said that his attorneys will seek a default judgment.

His attorney, James A. Crumlin, said that the default judgment will be sought because the university has failed to answer within 20 days called for by law.

Records in the U.S. District court clerk's office prove that the summons was served in the school on June 21.

Asks Dropping of Bars

Johnson is suing trustees and officials of the university. He is asking that the court issue a permanent injunction to prevent the school from not admitting him, solely "because of color."

The plaintiff has asked the court to declare the school's segregation policy "unconstitutional and violative of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution."

Damages of $15,000 are also being asked.

"Equal" Education Mapped

In the meantime, at Frankfort, Asst. Atty. Gen. M. B. Hollifield had nothing to say except that he was coming to Lexington to investigate the case.

At the same time, the State has come up with its "visiting professors and students" plan to maintain a segregated school system and provide "equal" educational facilities.

Under this visitors scheme, university professors will travel to the jim-crow Kentucky State campus to teach colored students subjects taught at the university and not there, and students will drop in on the university campus for laboratory and library work not available at the colored school.

School Plan For Negroes Is Drafted

State to Offer All U.K. Courses At Frankfort

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., July 6.—Kentucky State College for Negroes here will provide private instruction this fall in all courses offered by the University of Kentucky.

Attorney General A. E. Funk said today the plan awaits only final contract negotiations between the State Board of Education and the U. K. board of trustees. The State Board of Education is the governing board of the Negro college.

Funk's announcement followed a conference with Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky; Gordie Young, assistant State superintendent of public instruction, and M. B. Holifield, assistant attorney general.

Joint Diplomas Planned.

If a Negro enrolls for a course not offered by Kentucky State College, but included in U. K.'s crriculum, Funk said the plan would work like this:

1. The Negro student would be taught at K.S.C. by a U.K. instructor who would travel to Frankfort to teach his classes.

2. If laboratory work is required and no facilities are available at K.S.C., the Negro student would be transported to U.K. for laboratory study during special hours.

3. Graduating Negroes would receive a joint U.K.-K.S.C. diploma, signed by both Donovan and Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the Negro college.

All courses offered at U.K., both graduate and undergraduate, which are not offered at K.S.C., would be made available to Negro students at K.S.C., Funk explained.

Effort to Keep Day Law.

Funk said the plan was an effort to reconcile Kentucky's Day Law with recent United States Supreme Court decisions requiring equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites. The Day Law prohibits joint schooling of whites and Negroes in Kentucky.

"We're trying to keep our Day Law and still offer equal educational opportunities and facilities," Funk explained. He said the plan is the State's answer to a suit filed in Federal District Court at Lexington by Lyman T. Johnson, Negro high-school teacher at Louisville, demanding admission to U.K. "We want to get this set up before we have to answer that suit," he added.

"What we've done is to work out a plan whereby we can give all the courses of higher learning at Kentucky State which are offered at U.K.," Funk continued. "If the faculty at Kentucky State is not sufficient, U.K. will provide the instruction."

Funk said Dr. Donovan, Dr. Atwood, and Governor Earle C. Clements were familiar with the plan and had indicated approval of it. He estimated it might cost $25,000 the first year to put it in operation. This sum would come from the Governor's emergency fund, he added.

The first step, Funk said, is for the State Board of Education to negotiate a contract with the U.K. board of trustees for instruction in courses not already offered at K.S.C.

"We have asked the State board to meet next Tuesday on the matter," he added.

Dr. Donovan, at Lexington, confirmed details of the plan as outlined by Funk. The U.K. president added:

"This is not a subterfuge. It is designed to provide equal educational opportunities."

A Roundabout Plan Strains At Equality

THE plan to offer Kentucky Negro students the same college courses that are open to white students falls into the familiar process of whipping the devil around a stump. There is the usual straining to adapt laws and customs to the facts of progress and need. There is the refusal to alter attitudes even while, in effect, they are being altered and while circumstances, at hand or lying clearly ahead, say they will have to be altered. The Day Law against racial contact in Kentucky schools is upheld, while a way is found to get around the Day Law.

Apart from its temporizing, the plan is ingenious, even though cumbersome. It will certainly expand the opportunities for education at Kentucky State College, the institution for Negroes at Frankfort. Though we can't be too sure, it may even serve as an answer to the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that a State must give equal facilities for the schooling of both races.

Under the plan as announced by Attorney General Funk, a Negro student who wants a course not to be had at K.S.C. but available at the University of Kentucky, would be taught by an instructor from Lexington who would travel the 30 miles or so to Frankfort and back. Presumably this would be done for only one student if necessary. If laboratory work is required, and there are no facilities at K.S.C., the Negro student would be transported to Lexington for laboratory work at the University of Kentucky at special hours.

How workable this will turn out to be in the long run is a great question. It is plain that the device is to meet an emergency, created by the Supreme Court decision, or an emergency that may be foreseen in broader interpretations of the decision. In theory it apparently is to last until the curriculum and equipment at Kentucky State College are built up to give Negro students all the courses they want. But this is pure theory, as the cost—and waste—of keeping up duplicated and parallel courses in two institutions is plain to see.

The problem may break down under its own weight. That is to say, practical considerations probably will bring about more action like that by the legislature in its recent session. Then the Day Law (Section 158.020, KRS) was amended to permit instruction for Negroes in "nursing, medicine, surgery or other related courses of graduate grade, or on other professional levels," in Kentucky hospitals, if their boards agree. Here was a step taken in the light of reality.

The new arrangement between K.S.C. and the State university is not quite so clear. In at least one detail it looks away from the segregation law which says: "No colored person shall attend any college, school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction." Common use of laboratories, even at different hours, might be seen as incompatible with this. But then, there are a lot of incompatibilities between the 40-year-old Day Law and the new interpretations of equal opportunity. "Equality of education" remains inequality.

Jim Crow To Be Maintained Under New Law

University Head Says System Not Subterfuge

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(ANP)—Kentucky educators came up with a new scheme last week designed to get around the U. S. Supreme court decisions that states must provide equal educational facilities for all their citizens.

Under the Kentucky plan segregation will be maintained, and professors at the University of Kentucky will act as "tutors" to Negro students who desire graduate courses or subjects not taught at the jimcrow Kentucky State College.

Colored students will use University of Kentucky laboratories at special times of the day so that they will not come in contact with the white students. Students graduating under this system will receive a joint U. K. K. S. C. degree signed by both college presidents.

REMAIN AT SCHOOL

Negro students will remain at Kentucky State while university instructors will travel to the colored campus to teach them.

The plan was announced by the state board of education and the University of Kentucky State.

Atty. Gen. A. E. Funk made the announcement after a conference with Dr. H. L. Donavan, president of the university; Gordie Young, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, and M. B. Holifield, assistant attorney general.

Discussing the plan, Funk said:

"We're trying to keep our Day law and still offer equal educational opportunities and facilities. We want to get this set up before we have to answer that suit," he said in reference to a Kenutucky teacher's suit against the state for entrance into the university. The suit was filed by Lyman T. Johnson of Louisville.

"What we've done," he continued, "is to work out a plan whereby we can give all the courses of higher learning at Kentucky State which are offered at U. K. If the faculty at Kentucky State is not sufficient, U. K. will provide the instruction."

In Lexington, Dr. Donovan of Kentucky U. said, "This is not a subterfuge. It is designed to provide equal educational opportunities."

Teacher Sues To Enter University Of Kentucky

By Associated Negro Press

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A suit was filed in federal district court here early last week by Lyman T. Johnson, teacher in Louisville's Central High School, asking that the race-segregation policy of the University of Kentucky be declared "unconstitutional", that a permanent injunction be given to stop the school from refusing him the right to enroll "solely because of color," and $15,000 damages for "illegal and wrongful acts" by university officials.

Johnson was twice refused admission to the school, for the first time last March 15 and the second time, June 19. His refusal, according to Dean Maurice F. Seay, university registrar, was made under the state constitution and the Day law. The former bars Negroes and whites from attending the same tax-supported schools; the latter extends that prohibition to all schools and provides penalties for violations.

IGNORES DAY LAW

In his suit, Johnson made no mention of the Day law, but applied the U. S. code to test the constitutionality of the policy. His complaint was that he had the necessary academic qualifications but was refused admission "solely on the grounds of race and color."

His first rejection, at the hands of Dean Seay, was appealed to the university trustees and Frank D. Peterson, university controller and secretary of the board of trustees.

NO OTHER SCHOOL

Johnson pointed out that there was no other public-supported school in Kentucky where he could take courses leading to a degree of doctor of philosophy. He contends that he and "other Negroes similarly situated suffered an irreparable injury because of the university's arbitrary and illegal refusal."

Named as defendants in the suit are university trustees H. L. Donovan, president; Dr. Seay and three ex-officio members of the board: Gov. Earle C. Clements, Boswell B. Hodgin, superintendent of public instruction; and Harry F. Walters, commissioner of agriculture.

Representing Johnson are Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, New York; James A. Crumlin, president, Louisville NAACP chapter; Alfred M. Carroll, Louisville, and John W. Rowe.

Holifield Defends Negro School Plan

U. of K. Co-operates to Equalize College Opportunities, He Reports

By the Associated Press.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8.—Kentucky's plan to keep Negroes out of the University of Kentucky and still provide them with the college opportunities available to whites was defended today by Assistant Attorney General M. B. Holifield.

The plan sets up certain University of Kentucky courses in Kentucky State College for Negroes here. Before this year, Negroes seeking graduate and professional training not available at their college were forced to get this work in out-of-state institutions. Kentucky subsidized these students at $350 a year until this year, when the aid was raised to $500.

Fought By U. K. Staff.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the Negro college, said three Negroes have availed themselves of the new set-up. One is studying law. Six or seven U. K. professors come here to instruct him. The law books he needs are brought to him from U. K., Dr. Atwood said.

Two Negroes are taking graduate work in physical education. Four teachers from U. K. are serving these students, the president said.

The State's Constitution and laws prohibit whites and Negroes attending the same schools.

In a long letter to William H. Perry, Jr., Louisville, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, Holifield said granting out-of-state aid to Negroes amounted to "discrimination" against white students.

Service Will Continue.

Whites never have had the privilege of being subsidized by Kentucky for attending schools outside the Commonwealth, he said.

This was one of the factors that led to the $45,000 contract for setting up the equalization plan, he said. At the graduate level, Negroes and whites now have equal opportunities in Kentucky, he said, continuing:

"This administration intends to continue that type of service to Negro pupils of Kentucky until educational services and facilities at the State College for Negroes can be enlarged and colored teachers procured to give the colored pupils of Kentucky educational services and facilities equal to those that are furnished by any educational institution in the nation."

Started By Clements.

Holifield said the Court of Appeals has ruled that teachers at U. K. are not bound to the State's $5,000-a-year salary limit. This ruling also is applicable to teachers at the State College for Negroes, he said.

The Administration of Governor Earle Clements is the first to try to provide equal opportunities for Negroes and whites in college, he said.

"This Administration felt that these facilities and services should be furnished to the Negro pupils inside the state and thus build up and strengthen educational institutions that serve either the white or colored pupils of the state."

Might Lose Credits.'

Perry asked: If Negro opportunities were equal to those of whites, why does the state continue to grant out-of-state aid?

Holifield replied that otherwise Negroes who have started their work outside of Kentucky might lose credits gained there if they returned to Kentucky. Transferring graduate credits is more difficult than transferring undergraduate credits.

Out-of-state aid is continued because that is "the only way justice can be rendered these pupils."

To get out-of-state aid, Negroes this year had to sign a waiver which stated Kentucky offered them the courses they wanted. This showed they "voluntarily" wanted to go out of the state, Holifield said, "and not because we are not furnishing them equal educational services with white pupils within the boundary of our state."

White Teacher Says Proposal Not Illegal

Views On Subject Revealed In Letter Sent To Newspaper

NEW YORK—(ANP) —In a letter to the New York Times published last week, Harry Best, professor of sociology at the University of Kentucky, advocated that Negroes be admitted to the university.

His recommendation was based on the fact that his proposal did not violate the constitution and laws of the state and would not conflict with possible plans for regional schools in southern states.

He asked for the repeal of the Kentucky Day laws which do not allow Negroes and whites to attend the same schools.

In this line, Best wrote:

NO WORSE OFF

"I have taught Negroes; I have sat next to them in the classroom; I have eaten meals beside them. I know that I was no worse off in consequence; I only hope that they were not.

"This past spring at a meeting of the University of Kentucky chapter of the American Association of University Professors I proposed that it be the sense of that body that Negroes be accepted for graduate work in this institution.

"This was with the understanding that the proposal was not in conflict with the constitution or laws of the state. It was also with the understanding that it would not stand in the way of participation by the state in a joint institution of southern states for the higher education of Negroes, if that arrangement should appear to be most desirable."

VOLUNTARY BASIS

Speaking of Negro rights and the fight for equal educational opportunities, he recommended that they be given their rights, but all these things should come about on a voluntary basis. He asked Negroes not to be so belligerent in their demands.

Along the school line he asked that they accept segregation if necessary rather than go where the whites do not want them.

Voluntary action by both whites and colored should be the rule to make the United States the ideal democracy we desire, he concluded.

Kentucky College Requests Right to Admit 3 Africans

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (ANP) —Officials of Centre College at Danville has asked the State's Attorney General for a ruling on whether the Day law prohibits the institution, organized in 1819, from admitting three students in Nigeria, West Africa, who have applied for admission.

The Nigerians, two of whom want to take business courses, the other, pre-medical courses, have passed their entrance examinations to enter Cambridge University in England, but the war interrupted their plans. They decided to study in the United States after talking with Americans who were there.

The Day law makes it illegal for colored and white students to attend school together in Kentucky, but Dean Davis, who is ready to admit the Nigerians, points out that students are now enrolled from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba. He called Centre College a "cosmopolitan" school.

In no other State of the Union are religious bodies dictated to by the State and told whom they can educate.

The Baptists may support Georgetown and its seminary, the Methodists may sacrifice to operate Disciples may support likewise prohibit their being taught in the Sunday-great denominations, as school or even worshipping together in church. are free to select This law, which makes the churches subservient their admission policy to the State, has been on the books too long. It is

Wants Day Law Repeal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

The ruling of the State that Centre College cannot accept students from Nigeria because of the Day Law Wesleyan and Asbury, the Discemphasizes the fact that for 44 years Kentucky has Transylvania. Yet these great assumed jurisdiction and control over the churches, well as all private schools, their own students. Instead, the

L. T. Johnson Is On Staff At Central

The Courier-Journal
Thurs. 3-25-48
Louisville, Ky.

The University of Kentucky will reject the application of Lyman T. Johnson, Negro teacher at Central High School here, for enrollment at the university, Dr. Maurice F. Seay, registrar, said yesterday.

Johnson said he had applied for enrollment at the summer session of U.K.

"Our policy has been pretty well defined," Dr. Seay said. "We are prohibited both by State law and the State Constitution from accepting the registration of a Negro."

If Johnson presses his application through the courts, the board of trustees will determine what course the university should follow, Dr. Seay added.

Has No Comment.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

"Until I have been informed officially that I have been rejected, I would rather not comment," Johnson said when apprised of Dr. Seay's statement. "I wouldn't want to start something when perhaps there won't be any need of a fight." 3-25-48

James A. Crumlin, president of the Louisville branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is interested in the outcome of Johnson's application, joined Johnson in refusing to discuss further steps "until we have been notified the application is rejected."

Earlier Crumlin said: "We believe the University of Kentucky will accept Mr. Johnson. We look at this as an opportunity for our State university to take this forward step without the fight that has blotted the records of other universities in the South."

Believed to Be First.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Johnson is believed to be the first Negro to seek admission to the university since the recent Supreme Court decision which ruled that the Oklahoma State University Law School must admit a Negro girl within three days or provide equal facilities for her.

Johnson, who lives at 2627 W. Madison, has taught history and civics at Central High School for the past 14 years. He is treasurer of the A.F.L.-Louisville Federation of Teachers. He received his A. B. degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and took his master's degree at the University of Michigan. He wants to work toward his doctorate in history and political science at U. K. 3-25-48

Negro to Appeal Ruling Barring Him From U. K.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Sat. 3-27-48

An appeal to the board of regents of the University of Kentucky will be his next step toward seeking admission to the university, Lyman T. Johnson, 2627 W. Madison, said yesterday. 14e(1) Discr.

Johnson, a teacher at Central High School who earlier this week applied for admission to the summer school at the university, said he had received official notification that his application had been rejected. His admission was denied on the ground that admitting a Negro to the university was a violation of Kentucky laws and the State Constitution.

"I'm not taking this rejection as final," Johnson said. "Before I take further steps I'll appeal to the board of regents in the hope it will want to see fairness and justice done. I don't want to spend any money for legal action if I can help it—and I would like to save the State some money for such expenses." Sat. 3-27-48

Discrimination By Law.

The Courier-Journal 14e(1) Discr.
Louisville, Ky.

How long can men of good will endure the spectacle of a large segment of our citizenry being made the victim of a discrimination fostered by law? There comes now one Lyman Johnson who seeks to enter the University of Kentucky Graduate School. By an accident of nature, Mr. Johnson's pigment is not the same as that of those who framed our Constitution and who voted aye for the Day law. Accordingly, the facilities of an institution whose support is derived from Commonwealth funds is denied a man whose qualifications to pursue higher study are not contested. It must be noted, and this point is most important, that such funds are not exclusively derived from taxes levied only on white taxpayers. The tax laws mention no race, color, or creed. Can this peculiar form of justice be classified as the product of Kentucky logic that searches no further than the rules of pragmatism and ignores what is essentially right? For is it to be assumed that equal protection under the law is extended to those who are denied equal privilege of the law? Is this concept of justice in harmony with the basic thought expressed in the taxation-without-representative theory of Patrick Henry?

Louisville Ky

The fact that such injustices were ratified a few dark aeons of reasoning ago in Kentucky history is not sufficient reason for us to ignore those errors and realities now. The fact that a white majority can legislate such social restrictions does not impair or invalidate the principles and obligations of the moral code with which such legislation is wholly at variance. A revision must be made of our approach to this most serious and vital problem. A united nation means just that, and what better material do divisionists need than that supplied them by the law itself? Moscow papers, please do not copy!

Louisville. DONALD C. BROWNING.

White Girl Is Refused Entry At Negro School

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

President of Kentucky State College Cites 'Day Law' In Rejecting Lexington Application

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., June 10.—The application of a white girl for admission to Kentucky State College for Negroes here has been denied, Dr. R. B. Atwood, college president, disclosed today. Fri 6 -to allow it. T-M. 6-11-48

The girl is Miss Betty Marie Ellis, 23, a student of religious education at the College of the Bible in Lexington. She also has been director of religious education in the First Christian Church at Shelbyville for the last six months.

Courier-Journal Photo.
BETTY MARIE ELLIS
K.S.C. application rejected.

In a letter to Dr. Atwood, Miss Ellis asked to be admitted to the Negro college for the regular six-week summer term, which begins next Monday.

Day Law Is Cited.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Atwood rejected her application. He explained that Kentucky's "Day Law" prohibits operation of any school where both whites and Negroes are received as pupils.

The Day Law has been upheld by the Kentucky Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, Dr. Atwood said. It was modified by the 1948 Legislature to permit graduate students of both races to study nursing and medicine at Kentucky hospitals if their governing boards voted

Miss Ellis asked for instruction in "rural education, creative writing or elementary piano" at the Negro college.

"I am very sorry that the answer had to be 'no,'" Miss Ellis wrote Dr. Atwood in reply.

Tells 'Firm Opinion.'

"Had I the financial and legal backing, I would like very much to contest the law as it stands," Miss Ellis declared. She said she was of "the firm opinion" that the Day Law was not in accord with democratic principles of the U. S. Constitution "nor with the personal convictions of the forward-looking citizens of Kentucky." Fri. 6-11-48

She said she would have to content herself with protesting to Governor Earle Clements, Boswell B. Hodgkin, superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. Atwood.

In "protest" letters to the Governor and Hodgkin, Miss Ellis wrote:

Tells Human Bonds.

"I believe that mankind is bound together by bonds so strong that hard as we may try, we can never break them. These bonds might be—should be—bonds of love. I am afraid that often they are not.

"When one portion of the human family is denied fellowship with another portion, tensions grow up, fears develop, wars come. Over and over again we have seen it happen—that un-Christian, undemocratic cycle. We hate it with our innermost beings, yet we foster it here in our own State of Kentucky.

"People are people, no matter what color their skin. They love alike, they hate alike, they learn alike—they are alike.

Poses Question.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

"Governor, how would you like to be a Negro? You wouldn't, would you? You would never have become Governor. More than that, you would probably never have had the chance to feel within yourself that you were worth. You would never have had the chance to make the friends you wanted, to eat in the restaurants that were most desirable, to live in the nicer part of town. No, you wouldn't like it.

"For a time, I wondered if I could 'take it' if I were a Negro. Then, I decided that would be much easier than 'taking it' as a white, if being a white meant that I was going along with all things

Ellis left the impression she is an earnest young woman who not only is rankled by social injustice, but has the courage to try to do something about it. There was no evidence she is "a crackpot."

The interview took place at Hamilton Hall, the historic old dormitory for girls at Lexington's College of the Bible. Miss Ellis is a graduate student there, working toward the degree of master in religious education.

She is a registered Republican.

Plans Mission Work.

"My application for admission to Kentucky State was sincere. I wanted to attend and would still like to. Here are my brothers. I cannot associate. Here are my brothers who have been denied the rights of citizenship from the day of birth, and yet have remained humble and good. I have much to learn from them—and hope that I would have something to give them in return." 6-11-48

Girl Interviewed.

An hour's interview with Miss Ellis left the impression she is an earnest young woman who not only is rankled by social injustice, but has the courage to try to do something about it. There was no evidence she is "a crackpot."

The interview took place at Hamilton Hall, the historic old dormitory for girls at Lexington's College of the Bible. Miss Ellis is a graduate student there, working toward the degree of master in religious education.

She is a registered Republican.

Her church is the Disciples of Christ, and she belongs to the Wider Quaker Fellowship. This, Miss Ellis explained, is an organization of other creed members who are sympathetic with Quaker ideals.

Miss Ellis said she applied to Kentucky State College with only two thoughts in mind. First, the college is convenient to her work at Shelbyville. Second, Kentucky State had the courses she wanted.

"It never occurred to me a furor would be raised," she said. "I had no idea there would be any publicity, or even any notice taken. I have gone to school with Negroes all my life. To me, taking a summer course at Kentucky State would have been nothing out of the ordinary."

Native of Indiana.

Miss Ellis is a native of Peru, Ind., where white and Negro children attend the same public schools. She took her B.S. degree at Manchester College, North Manchester, Ind., where Negroes are admitted on the same basis as white students. Several Negro girls lived in her dormitory at Manchester, Miss Ellis said, and she knew them as friends, not as Negroes.

It was not until her senior year at college, Miss Ellis said, that her eyes were opened to the harsh fact the great majority of her race look upon the black race as Negroes, rather than as individuals.

Has Taught School.

Graduating in 1946, Miss Ellis went to Roswell, N. M., to teach the first grade in public school. And it was there, Miss Ellis said, she learned that civil rights mean one thing for the white race, and another thing for the colored races.

"In my classroom," she said, "I had a perfect demonstration of triracial relations, because out there the Mexicans and Negroes both go to school with the whites. I saw the Mexicans and Negroes intolerant of each other, and the white children intolerant of both."

Miss Ellis said her experience here in Kentucky has not interfered thus far with her associates in the dormitory, campus and classrooms.

In Favor of Action.

"Looking back," she was asked, "would you have applied had you you known at the time events would take the course they have?"

"Oh, yes," she replied quicly. "It's one thing to talk about racial friendliness, but it's another thing to do something about it. I think it would be fine if more and more white people demonstrated they are willing to do something. The action we see is by Negroes: It would do them, and us, too, a lot of good if some of the action came from our side."

Negro Appeals To Court In Fight To Enter U. of K.

Suit Asks That Color Bar Be Held Unconstitutional; $15,000 Damages Are Sought

By the Associated Press.

Lexington, Ky., June 21.—Lyman T. Johnson, teacher in a Negro high school at Louisville, asked Federal District Court today to help him gain admission to the University of Kentucky Graduate School.

He filed suit asking:

1. The university's race-segregation policy be declared "unconstitutional and violative of the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

2. A permanent injunction forbidding the university from refusing him the right to enroll "solely because of color."

Asks $15,000 Damages.

3. $15,000 damages for alleged "illegal and wrongful acts" by university officials.

Johnson twice was refused admission. The first time was last March 15, the second last Saturday.

Dean Maurice F. Seay, university registrar, cited the State Constitution and the Day law in denying enrollment privileges. The former bars Negroes and whites from attending the same tax-supported school; the latter extends that prohibition to all schools and provides penalties for violations.

Johnson's suit made no mention of the Day Law. It was filed under a section of the United States Code to test the constitutionality of the policy.

The petition set forth that Johnson had the necessary academic qualifications, but was refused admission ". . . solely on the grounds of race and color. . ."

Appealed First Rejection.

Johnson appealed his first rejection to the university's board of trustees and Frank D. Peterson, university controller and secretary of the board of trustees, said the matter is under consideration. The board will meet next Friday, the day after final registration for the summer term is permitted.

The Negro teacher at Central High School said there was no other public-supported school in Kentucky where he could take courses leading to a degree of doctor of philosophy.

The suit said Johnson and "other Negroes similarly situated" suffered "an irreparable injury" because of the university's "arbitrary and illegal refusal . . ."

Defendants named were university trustees, President H. L. Donovan, Peterson, Dr. Seay, and three ex-officio members of the board, Governor Earle C. Clements, Boswell B. Hodgkin, superintendent of public instruction, and Harry F. Walters, commissioner of agriculture.

Late Dean a 'Defendant.'

The late Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, dean of the Graduate School at the time of his death, was referred to as a "defendant" several times in the body of the petition. He also had been named in the suit, but his name was inked out at the beginning and Peterson's name substituted. This indicated the suit might have been prepared some time ago.

Johnson's counsel includes James A. Crumlin, president of the Louisville chapter of the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People; Alfred M. Carroll, Louisville; Thurgood Marshall, New York, and John W. Rowe, Lexington.

Negro Will Seek U.K. Default Ruling

Johnson Counsel Says School Failed To File Reply In Allotted 20 Days

Lexington, Ky., July 14 (AP)—Counsel for Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro schoolteacher who petitioned Federal Court for the right to enroll in the University of Kentucky Graduate School, said today they would seek a default judgment tomorrow.

James A. Crumlin, one of Johnson's attorneys, said he would base his request on grounds the university failed to file its answer within the 20 days allotted by law.

Records at the U. S. District Court clerk's office here showed the summons was served on attorneys for the school on June 21.

At Frankfort, Assistant Attorney General M. B. Mollifield said he planned to come to Lexington tomorrow to investigate the status of the case. He declined further comment.

Attorney General A. E. Funk, attorney for the university trustees, is in Philadelphia to attend the Democratic National Convention.

Asks $15,000 Damages.

Johnson attempted to enroll at the summer term of the university.

Dean Maurice F. Seay refused him admission, saying his action was based "upon a State constitutional provision and a State law known as the Day Law."

The Kentucky Constitution prohibits white and Negro students from attending the same tax-supported schools. The Day Law extends that prohibition to all schools in the State and sets up penalties for violators.

Johnson then filed suit against the trustees and some of the university officials.

He asked the court to declare the school's race-segregation policy "unconstitutional and violative of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution."

He also asked $15,000 in damages and a permanent injunction to forbid the school from refusing to admit him "solely because of color."

Calls Plan Unacceptable.

Meantime, the State has announced a plan to offer instruction in courses not available to Negroes at Kentucky State College, Frankfort.

This plan would include sending instructors from the university here to Frankfort to teach certain courses and permitting Negro students to use laboratories at the university at times when they are not in use.

Crumlin, president of the Louisville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this plan "is not acceptable." He said his client would carry on his court fight against the school.

Johnson has taught at Louisville Central (Negro) High School for 14 years. He is a native of Columbia, Tenn. He tried once previously to enroll in the university and was refused.

The Day Law and Education

At a recent regional meeting of the National Education Association in Cleveland, a County superintendent from the mountains of Kentucky told a story of the backwardness of some of the rural schools in her county, and then stated that the conditions were typical of other counties in the State. A few days after this revelation, the Attorney General announced that a plan had been worked out whereby the Day Law could be maintained and at the same time furnish equal opportunities in education to Negroes. No money can be found to help rural schools, but the Governor appropriates $25,000 from his fund to further the unequal opportunities in education at Kentucky State College.

It is interesting to note the part Kentuckians have played in the fight to make democracy a reality. (1) Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The United States is a better place to live; (2) Commissioner Chandler refused to keep the doors of organized baseball closed to Negroes; (3) Chief Justice Vinson and Associate Justice Stanley Reed supported the majority opinion in the now famous Oklahoma case; (4) Adolph Rupp, an adopted Kentuckian, reasoned that if Don Barksdale was good enough to be chosen for the Olympic basketball

Miss Ada Sipuel, the local NAACP Kentucky school of law for the branch is rallying its forces to spring quarter, beginning March seek admission of Negroes to Ken- 29.
tucky graduate and professional schools this spring. The campaign will center itself around a young girl's plans to file application for admission to the University of

Governor Clements could follow in the footsteps of these illustrious gentlemen and refuse to support this makeshift program for Kentucky State College.

Danville, Ky. — (ANP) — H. E. Goodloe.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

NAACP Seeks Negroes' Admission To Ky. Schools

Picketed Md. U. School to Run For 2 Negroes

Baltimore, June 24 (AP) — The University of Maryland plans to continue a special summer course in Baltimore for Negro teachers despite the fact that picketing has driven off most of the students.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been picketing the sessions, being held at a Baltimore high school, on the ground the course furthers racial segregation.

Only two Negro teachers registered. But Dr. Harold Benjamin, dean of the College of Education, said the two would receive instruction. He had expected 50 to 60.

He asked that the university be given a "sporting chance for at least one year" to operate a teacher education program for Negroes.

Dr. Benjamin said the course was established with a tentative staff of 14 instructors "equal to the best at College Park.

WYOMING—New Degree

A new degree, Master of Arts in international relations, has been added to the graduate school curriculum of the University of Wyoming. The program will require work in history, political science and economics, according to the student's interests.

U.S. Court to Hear Md. Art Institute Bias Case Jan. 8

BALTIMORE

Further hearing in the case challenging the right of the Maryland Institute of Art to receive city support while limiting its student body to white persons only is scheduled for the U.S. District Court on Jan. 8.

When the case was first argued in September, the plaintiffs asked that city funds be withheld from the Institute or that the school be directed to admit colored students. Judge W. Calvin Chesnut heard the case.

Since the lowering of the color annual allotment in city funds for the Art Center since money was already being given to the Institute.

The request met heavy opposition from members of the City Council who questioned the "liberality" of the sponsor and the Board of Estimates did not include the bill in the municipal budget which it sent to the Council.

Mr. Norris is being represented by Fred S. Weisgal and Harry O. Levin, with NAACP attorneys, Charles H. Houston and W. A. C. Hughes Jr., serving as consultants.

Has AFRO Support

The suit is being financed with part of the $2,000 fund given by the AFRO to the NAACP for legal action in cases in which color barriers are held against Baltimore citizens.

Denied Admission

The case was filed on behalf of Leon A. Norris, 32, war veteran and talented artist, who was denied admission to the institution. Contending that he was barred "solely because of race and color," his attorneys hold that while the school is receiving municipal support, the city is denying Mr. Norris equal protection of the law as a taxpayer.

Receives City Funds

Since 1887, the Institute has received an annual allotment from the city. In 1947, the amount was $26,000.

In return for this money, each City Councilman is allowed to appoint one pupil a year to free scholarship at the Institute.

Four colored students have attended the Institute under this arrangement, but in 1895, the school adopted a resolution to limit its student body to white only. No colored students have attended since.

During the hearing, it was brought out that the last contract between the city and the school expired in 1935, but the Institute has continued to receive its annual grant nevertheless.

The city provides no other such facilities for colored art students. Many are attending the Baltimore Art Center, operated by the Baltimore Interracial Fellowship at 21 W. Preston St., which is inferior in space and equipment to the Institute.

While Norris's case was pending, his attorney asked the Board of Estimates to approve a $5,000

Regents Hear Plea Against Segregation

Baltimore, Oct. 22 (AP).—Representatives of a dozen organizations argued before the University of Maryland board of regents today that setting up special graduate schools for Negroes does not mean equality of opportunity for an education.

They insisted that Negroes should be admitted to the university's professional schools and colleges.

"There can be no equality where there is segregation," said Franklin H. Williams, special counsel for the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People.

Senator Tydings set up the point. What would happen, he asked, if the university duplicated its schools brick by brick for Negro students. Would they be satisfied?

"No," said Williams. He added that Negroes still would have the legal right to enter the white schools.

The Maryland Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity was another group to argue against separate schools.

It asked the regents to declare a public policy for graduate professional training of all races, creeds and colors and implement the statement with directives to the heads of the university's divisions.

The University Law School has for several years accepted Negroes, but all the other divisions both in Baltimore and College Park have not permitted any to enroll.

Williams argued the State is denying Negro students their constitutional rights.

He said there is a further violation of the law because the university accepts land grant college funds from the Federal Government and the regulations under which these funds are dispensed specifies there shall be no discrimination.

He also said he could find no law in Maryland which requires segregation of white and Negro students.

Judge William P. Cole, president of the regents, said after the hearing the board is keenly conscious of the situation and will give it every consideration.

U. OF MD.'S QUICK SHIFT

Within less than six hours after a delegation representing the Maryland Committee for Equal Educational Opportunities had appeared before the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland last Friday, the board had issued a public statement denying that any qualified students "are now being" rejected on the basis of race, color or creed.

In making its statement, the board was careful to use the present tense and made no reference to past cases in which color was the sole basis for denial of admission. But whether or not it believed that this choice of words protected it from future applications, the board is in for a shock.

Back in 1938, as a result of the case of Donald Gaines Murray vs. the University of Maryland, colored citizens gained admission to the university's law school at Baltimore and have been attending in increasing numbers ever since.

It was naturally expected that other graduate and professional schools of the university would open their doors as a consequence, but today, ten years later, nothing of the sort has happened. Instead, it has become necessary to resort to the courts again in an effort to gain admission, and a case is now pending.

For years, the university, through double-talk and subterfuge, has managed to keep College Park lily-white, while all around it private institutions like St. John's College, American University, Catholic University and even Georgetown University have let down their bars.

Court decisions, judicial interpretations and an enlightened public opinion have been and are continuing to be instrumental in breaking down barriers which have deprived qualified colored students of educational opportunities. The fallacy of the "separate but equal" theory has been exposed time and again.

It would come with much better grace if the University of Maryland regents face up squarely to the present situation, admit their transgressions and start off with a clean slate by squaring practice with preachment. They should make a clear-cut statement that qualified colored students will be admitted to all post-graduate departments of the university, effective now.

Once that is settled, we can then begin work on smashing the remaining undergraduate barriers.

New Suit Filed Against University of Maryland

BALTIMORE

A petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy to accept his application without regard to race was filed Friday in City Court on behalf of Martin B. Booth, 2d, Morgan State College student.

The young man is represented by Donald G. Murray, attorney who instituted the civil action which opened the university's law school in 1935.

Co-counsel is Charles Houston, NAACP attorney of Washington.

The litigation sets forth that Mr. Booth's application for admission to the September term of the School of Pharmacy was returned last May 25 with explanation that the quota was filled.

Others Accepted Since

His attorneys charge that he was refused admission solely because of race and color, and that the school has since accepted students of no better moral or educational qualifications.

Named as defendants are Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd, president of the university; its board of regents, Andrew G. DuMez, dean of the pharmacist school; and Edgar F. Long, director of admissions.

It was said that Mr. Booth was told again Thursday in a personal interview with the dean that the quota was filled.

The suit contends further that this school of pharmacy is the only State institution of its kind in Maryland, the only pharmaceutical school in Maryland approved by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and that it is a member of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

Now or Next Term—No Later

A four-year course there leads to the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy. Admission of first-year students is made simply on the basis of the applicant's high school education.

This writ of mandamus asks that the court admit Mr. Booth to Douglass High School, a war veteran, for the current year or ran and a junior at Morgan College. He lives at 1936 W. Lanvale St.

The civil action is taken under the equal protection of the laws of the 14th Amendment and the civil rights statute, Vol. 8, of the U.S. Code, Sections 41 and 42

Mr. Booth is a graduate of

Maryland U. Prexy Mysterious About His New Type Jim Crow

Chicago Defender

COLLEGE PARK, Md. — Negroes must be admitted to the university and have got to get University of Maryland diplomas," President H. C. Byrd said here last week as he indicated that he had a plan for "controlled segregation."

Chicago Tribune

Meeting with a group of Maryland educators before a college football game, President Byrd said that he would be glad at another time to explain what he meant by "controlled segregation" for integrating Negroes into the university.

Sat-11-27-48

His veiled suggestion grew out of his admitting that he was opposed to transfer of Princess Anne Agricultural College for Negroes to the jurisdiction of Morgan State College because "It would be utterly impossible for a Negro Institution to develop work equivalent to or equal in any sense to the work of the University of Maryland".

President Byrd said "Negroes must enter the University, but it would be disastrous to have them come to College Park under present conditions". Although indicating that he saw some future change in said "conditions" he did not explain at the time to what he referred.

Sat-11-27-48

U. of M. Must Admit Negroes, Byrd Savs

Wash Post

INS By The Associated Press

President H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland believes "Negroes must be admitted to the university," although he adds "it would be disastrous to have them come into College Park under present conditions."

Wash D.C.

He suggests a method which he termed "controlled segregation" for intergratin Negro and white students at the university. He did not explain what he meant by the term. At present there are no Negro students at College Park.

Byrd's statements were made yesterday during a pre-football game meeting with a group of Maryland legislators.

When one legislator asked what he meant by "cortrolled segregation," Byrd said he would be glad to go into the sujbect at some future time.

Byrd said he believes "Negro and white work should be integrated at the university," adding that "it can be done in such a way as to meet objections."

"Negroes, he said, "have got to get University of Maryland diplomas."

The university president said he opposed a proposal to transfer Princess Anne Ayricultural College for Negroes from his jurisdiction to Morgan State College for Negroes.

"It would be utterly impossible," he added, "for a Negro institution to develop work equivalent to or equal in any sense to the work of the University of Maryland."

Maryland Divided On New Princess Anne College

The Lighthouse + Informer Columbia, S. C.

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.—(ANP)—Educators and lay citizens, colored and white are separating into two violently opposite camps on the establishment of the New Princess Anne college as a state land grant college for Negroes following developments last week.

Sun. 12-19-48

On one side of the fence are the Afro-American newspapers, Baltimore's Morgan State college for Negroes and the NAACP. These groups are demanding that Princess Anne academy be turned into a first rate high school for Negroes.

The claim that the move to establish a college there is designed to keep Negroes from obtaining equal education at the University of Maryland.

On the other side are Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, and Dr. John T. Williams, former dean of Kentucky State college and newly-appointed president of the Princess Anne college.

NOT ENOUGH DONE

Dr. Williams and Dr. Byrd agree that the state has not done enough to educate Negroes even to the level of most southern states. Dr. Williams, however, said he does not wish to enter the argument between the other group and Dr. Byrd.

Sun. 12-19-48

The controversy between Negroes and Dr. Byrd flared anew recently when a grant of $3,755,000 had been made by the state to change the academy to a college in Princess Anne, the county seat of Somerset county on the Eastern Shore.

About 50,000 Negroes live in this area, considered as prejudiced as many places in the deep south. The college here will be under the control of the University of Marvland.

2 Teachers Quit in Protest on Segregation

Two Washington educators resigned summer teaching post at a Baltimore high school in protest against segregation it was announced yesterday as picket lines formed about the school.

The pickets were members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposing segregation of Negro teachers slated to take summer courses, under auspices of the University of Maryland, at the Baltimore school.

The two Washingtonians to resign were Dr. Madeline W. Kirkland, head of the home economics department for Washington Negro schools, and Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages at Howard University.

School "Boycotted"

Both said that they did not understand seggregation would be the policy when they accepted the summer positions. Added weight was given, Dr. Cook said, when he learned that "friends in Baltimore" were "boycotting" the school

Fourteen instructors had been assigned to the Negro classes. Registration was to have started yesterday but only one teacher braved the picket line.

The high school was selected by the University of Maryland for its first summer session for Negro teachers. Summer sessions for whites are held on the College Park campus.

A notice distributed by Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP, read in part:

"... Maryland is required by law to provide equal educational facilities for all its citizens. Do not accept an inadequate temporary and segregated educational program."

The university's information bulletin declared: "It is likely that, as facilities become available, a full program will be provided to duplicate the program at College Park, so that colored teachers possessing a bachelor's degree may work for advanced degrees in the University of Maryland."

MARYLAND U. ENROLLEES COMPLETE SUMMER COURSE

BALTIMORE—(NNPA)—The only two elementary grad teachers who who enrolled in a separate course set up for colored teachers at Douglass high School by the University of Maryland, have completed six weeks of postgraduate work in the summer school.

The two elementary teachers, Miss Laura Tatum of Washington and Mrs. Myrtle V. Wake, of Baltimore took advanced study similar to the courses offered for white teachers at the summer session in College Park, Maryland, although a charge of race discrimination in setting up the course was made.

Milton P. Brown, executive secretary of the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that fewer courses were offered at Douglass High than at College Park where colored teachers were barred.

The Maryland Committee for Equal Educational Opportunities, he said, will protest the discrimination before a meeting of the State board of regents of the university in Maryland next September or October.

From a comparison made between the two summer schools, George C. Grant, dean of Morgan State College, found that a total of 234 courses were offered to white teachers at College Park while only twenty-seven were available to colored teachers at Douglass High.

Teachers Balk Maryland U. Plan To Staff Negroes By Themselves

WASHINGTON—Two Washington teachers, Dr. W. Mercer Cook, professor of Romance Languages at Howard University, and Mrs. Laura Kirkpatrick, head of the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational High School refused to serve as members of the summer faculty of Maryland University when they found they were expected to teach Negro teachers in a Jim Crow facility established by the university for them in a Negro high school.

The all-Negro summer school annex which is being conducted as the first summer session for Negroes which the university has ever undertaken so far has attracted two teachers. It has been picketed from the beginning by the Baltimore Chapter of the NAACP. A mimeographed pamphlet distributed by Mrs. Lillie N. Jackson, President read:

"The State of Maryland is required by law to provide equal educational facilities for all citizens.

Dr. Harold Benjamin, dean of the College of Education at Maryland University said the Jim Crow school would continue. He asked that the university be given a "sporting chance for at least one year" to operate a teacher education program for Negroes. Dr. Benjamin said the course was established with a tentative staff of 14 instructors "equal to the best at College Park." He also disclosed that the university had expected a summer enrollment of from 50 to 60 Negro teachers. He said that the two who have been enrolled would receive instruction.

ficials will include many colored persons from Great Britain, India, Africa, Haiti, Ethiopia, Mexico and other nations in which men are adjudged by ability rather than by color.

"The University of Maryland at College Park is at present engaged in a campaign to bar all persons from admission except white individuals.

Policy of Segregation

"An important part of the university's program is to exclude colored persons from its agricultural departments.

"The president of the university, Dr. H. C. Byrd, has proposed that training of this kind for colored citizens be located at the Princess Anne College on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"The State of Maryland also has a law requiring segregation of the races in intra-State transportation. This law is enforced on the Eastern Shore and any colored person connected with the United Nations, FAO would endoubtedly be subject to

Would Be Backward Step

"Under the circumstances, it would be a long backward step for the United Nations to locate any of its functions at the University of Maryland."

Invited by Dr. Byrd, 35 delegates from 20 countries to the fourth annual FAO conference in Washington visited the campus Saturday and toured several county farms under auspices of the university.

School's Character Told

Dr. T. B. Symons, dean of the university's School of Agriculture, has expressed the opinion that the establishment of the FAO at the university would be beneficial to both institutions.

Its "interest in the field of agriculture, its unique position as a State university — laying emphasis on teaching, research, extension, marketing and home demonstration work in agriculture —and because of its close relation to various departments of the Federal Government."

He suggested that the State construct the necessary building and rent it to the FAO for $2,500,000 annually, later deeding the building and land to the agency; and that its workers be considered faculty members of the university.

School's Character Told

The NAACP's letter of opposition said in part:

"Since the United Nations is an organization of representatives of important nations of the world, it is certain that FAO of-

Location of UN Food Unit at Maryland U. Opposed

BALTIMORE

Because of the University of Maryland's refusal to admit Negro students, the NAACP is opposed to the establishment of headquarters for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization on its campus at College Park, Md.

Letters making this objection were sent by the Baltimore NAACP this week to Trygve Lie, secretary general, United Nations Secretariat; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman, UN Commission on Human Rights; Leslie A. Wheeler, United States representative of the FAO, and Sir John Boyd Orr, director-general of the FAO.

Byrd's Sales Talk

Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd, president of the university, has proposed that the FAO set up permanent headquarters at the university be-

Byrd Foresees Full Afro American Integration at U. of Md.

BALTIMORE

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd sees complete integration of colored and white students in all departments of the University of Maryland, but not for next term, or next year, or within any specific period of time.

There is no doubt about it, Dr. Byrd said today (Friday), the State is legally obligated to provide education for all students alike, so a practical plan must be worked out to meet this obligation.

"It's up to the Legislature to establish a policy," he explained. "And we at the university will live up to it, whatever that policy may be." The Legislature convenes in Annapolis on Jan. 4.

"All I did was to ask the State to provide the facilities and funds to enable it to implement what the law requires it to do," he continued.

"The University of Maryland is under obligation legally to consider on the same basis that it does for white students, all applications from colored students. There is no way for the State to shun this obligation if it wanted to, and I don't believe that it would want to."

Summing up the problem which faces the State under these circumstances, Dr. Byrd said:

"The white people feel very strongly about continuing segregation in education. Colored citizens feel equally as strong about getting the education to which they are properly entitled.

Adjustment Needed

"Our job is to make an adjustment which will satisfy both groups. But if we just throw the institution wide open, with a lot of newspaper fanfare, we will aggravate a situation wherein neither one will be satisfied."

Any proposal to maintain a "separate but equal" institution would be ridiculous and impossible, Dr. Byrd said, so the only answer is to admit colored students to the University of Maryland.

His suggestion for a practical way of doing this without aggravating racial feeling is to admit them quietly and gradually so that eventually complete integration will be the result.

Gradual Process

This integration would be more adaptable and more easily accepted if begun on a graduate level, he said, and gradually extended to the undergraduates.

With this program in action, Dr. Byrd believes that the Maryland State College agriculture school at Princess Anne as well as Morgan State College should be a part of the overall university operation in Maryland.

"The State has invested a great deal of money in those institutions," he pointed out. "It would seem advantageous to operate them all as one university, improving the standards at each as the integration system goes into effect."

Great Deal of Money Needed

This plan, as well as a long-range expansion program for the university, looking forward to increased enrollment with the gradual admission of colored students, will require a great deal of money, Dr. Byrd explained in justification of his financial request to the Legislature.

The question of dormitory facilities at College Park for colored students is less important, Dr. Byrd said, than the primary issue of working out a practical and agreeable program of integrating them into the university training program without too much attention and friction.

Having been denied entrance to the University of Maryland, two Baltimore students, charging racial discrimination, have enlisted support of the NAACP in forcing the university to admit them.

Suit Against University

A civil suit has been entered against the university on behalf of Martin Booth, who seeks training at the School of Pharmacy. Dr. Byrd said that Mr. Booth's application was considerd on the basis of qualification only, as the records will show if the case remains in court.

In another instance, Mrs. Lucille Williams was denied admission to the School of Home Economics. After reviewing the case, Dr. Byrd admitted that "she probably will qualify and I think we are going to have to do something for her."

The State's problem of meeting its obligation to colored students without creating unpleasant racial tension is great, Dr. Byrd pointed out, because "we have to deal not only with the law and common sense, but also with emotions and prejudices on both sides."

Negro Sues U. of Md. for Admittance

Baltimore, Sept. 18 (AP)—A 21-year-old Negro who contends he has been denied admittance to the University of Maryland's school of pharmacy because of his race has filed mandamus proceedings against the university to require it to admit him.

The suit was brought in Baltimore City Court yesterday by Martin B. Boone.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, said "We haven't turned down anybody in any school on the basis of his being a Negro. Each dean in Baltimore has instructions not to reject any student because he is a Negro."

Byrd declared this policy would "apply to College Park, too, although the problem hasn't come up there as yet."

Boone said he applied for admittance in May, but was turned down on the grounds that the quota had been filled for the school year. He said he submitted another application last month, but said school officials refused to pass on that application.

Dr. Edgar Long, director of admissions, said he had "nothing to say on the matter." He said "this is the first time I have heard of it."

Dr. Byrd said he had not known of the suit, but disclosed Boone had written him some time ago.

"I replied to him that I had referred him to the dean of the school of pharmacy," he said. Academic factors alone don't determine admission, Dr. Byrd said. He explained that there were "other factors," but stressed these do not include color.

LETTERS

From the Readers

Race Hate in St. Louis

Dear Sir:

Here is the pattern of racial prejudice employed by the University of Minnesota Alumni Assn. in the city of St. Louis, recently.

Leif J. Sverdrup, as chairman of a dinner meeting, invited all University of Minnesota alumni to a dinner and get-together at the Missouri Athletic Club. Then he claimed that when final plans were being made it was found that the policy of MAC was against the admission of Negroes to any function in the club building. Two Negroes had previously accepted the invitation to attend the meeting, but were told that because of the club's policy of discriminating against their race they would not be expected to attend.

The writer suggested that the meeting place be changed to some hotel where Negroes would be accepted, but Sverdrup refused to cancel the meeting at MAC and claimed that due to shortness of time no other arrangement could be made. There were about 80 people invited and three days elapsed before the dinner was held.

Not a single alumnus had the courage to comment about the affair either by press or letter, and what Sverdrup has said places him in the category with the most rabid race-hater. His statement to the press was: "All of us must remember that, although we went to school in Minnesota, we live in Missouri."

So St. Louis carries on with a "lily white" University of Minnesota Alumni Assn. and not an association which includes all of its graduates.

P. Eugene Davenport

St. Louis

MISS. STUDENTS INSULTED AT GOVERNOR'S OPEN HOUSE

JACKSON, Miss. — Twelve students and instructors from Jackson College who lined up with other guests in front of the Executive Mansion to felicitate Gov. and Mrs. Fielding L. Wright, during an inaugural open house last week, walked away when a State patrolman "steered them to the back of the mansion."

NEGRO JUNIOR COLLEGE TO BE NEAR ITTA BENA

Selection Of Site Announced By Mississippi Board

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—Mississippi's first Legislature-authorized junior-vocational college for negroes will be established about two miles from Itta Bena in Leflore County on Highway 82.

Selection of the site, announced were Wednesday by W. B. Fontaine, secretay of the State Building Commission, was made by a committee of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, heded by Dr. H. M. Ivy of Meridian. It was the choice over sites offered at Indianola and Tutwiler.

The college, for which the initial state appropriation is $300,000, will comprise about 550 acres, most of which embodied the Ralph Lembo plantation. As an inducement for locating the college near Itta Bena, the Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted $20,000 to help in its construction, and also agreed to build roads at the institution. Legislative authority must be given, however, to the county's cash offer.

Mr. Fontaine, who is also executive counsel to Governor Wright, said the building commission will negotiate the necessary papers for purchase of the lands at its Jan. 13 meeting.

Forrest Cooper of Indianola, here in interest of the site there, expressed keen disappointment in the board's selection. His group had offered 487 acres on Highway 49 for the site, of which 102 acres in 16th Section school lands were offered without cost. In addition, citizens of Indianola offered a $5000 Bonus, while county authorities agreed to build highways at the college. Price of the Indianola lands was $46,155, while the Itta Bena location will cost $50,000.

14e(1) 1948

Discrimination (Missouri)

Claims Stowe Is Inferior City School

Board Ordered To Show Cause

A suit to require the admission of a Stowe Teachers college student to Harris Teachers college was filed Tuesday. The petition was filed in behalf of Marjorie V. Toliver of 28 Inge place, Carr Square Village, by her mother, Mrs. Carrie Dempsey. It charged that the plaintiff was barred from Harris because of her color and that Stowe is inferior to Harris in violation of provisions of the federal and state constitutions.

Representing the Stowe freshman in the suit are three lawyers of the St. Louis Branch of the NAACP, Attys. Robert L. Witherspoon, Henry D. Espy and S. R. Redmond. The branch is giving financial assistance in the case.

Named as respondents are the Board of Education, Superintendent of Instruction Phillip J. Hickey, Acting Principal of Harris, Charles A. Naylor, Jr., and Registrar of Harris, Hugh H. Barr.

The suit was referred to the Court of Circuit Judge William K. Koerner, who issued an order returnable Oct. 7, at which time the defendants must show cause why a writ of mandamus permitting Miss Toliver's admission to Harris should not be issued.

In her petition the plaintiff states that she filed an application to enter Harris College about August 12 for admission in September. She further stated that about August 19 she was arbitrarily and illegally denied and rejected solely on the ground that she is a Negro. She set forth that she was a June, 1947, graduate from Vashon High School with lawful qualifications for admission to Harris, the only accredited teachers' college in Missouri maintained by the residents.

Contending that inferiority of Stowe College impairs her preparations for her chosen profession of teaching, the following shortcomings of the school are cited:

(1) Harris College is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the standard accrediting agency of colleges in the region membership in said association being a guarantee and endorsement of merit and academic standing. Stowe does not meet the requirements for membership and has never been accredited by the association.

(2) That Stowe College's library is deficient, below the standard, unacredited and has not the proper number of required volumes, kinds of books, quality of books, space for books, personnel and staff to operate the library, etc.

(3) That the faculty of Harris Teachers' College is an accredited faculty with the required number of professors, assistant professors, associated professors, instructors and teachers with the required amount of academic and scholastic training; and, that better salaries are paid at Harris than at Stowe.

(4) That there are not enough professors, associate professors, instructors and teachers teaching in their major field of training to give the Stowe faculty a rating.

(5) That there are courses of instruction, equipment, facilities, activities and events conducted and maintained at Harris which are not offered at Stowe.

(6) That the Board and its appointees and employees operate Stowe on a standard and with facilities, personnel, material and equipment much lower and inferior to that maintained at Harris.

Superintendent Hickey stated that he had not seen the pleading in the case and any statement made concerning it would have to come from the Board's attorney, Emmett Carter.

Another Example of The "American Myth"

Missouri Pays High To Maintain 'Separate But Equal' Law School

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — It costs the state of Missouri nearly $600 per student more in the segregated law school of Lincoln University here than it does to train a white student at the University of Missouri, a recent study by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch revealed this week.

According to the survey, the state spends $807 a year to train a Lincoln law student to only $228 per Missouri student. Last year $63,370 was spent to educate 277 whites with a full time faculty of nine, and more than half that amount, $35,500, was spent for 44 Lincolnites and five faculty members.

NEW BUILDING

All this is done to maintain the "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes and whites. And the maintenance of Lincoln may cost Missouri an added $400,000 this year for a new building.

At present the St. Louis school is located in a hotel. Street noises and student traffic through the library make it very difficult for students to study. The rooms also are not classroom type.

According to the Post-Dispatch, the Lincoln law school already is serving as a kind of sectional school. Half of its students come from other states, while at Missouri only about 10 per cent of the students are not out of staters.

BOTH ACCREDITED

Both Lincoln and Missouri are accredited by the Association of American Law Schools, and both are approved by the section of legal education and admissions to the bar of the American Bar Association.

According to Dean McCleary, Missouri requires three years of pre-legal work at an accredited college although veterans are admitted with ony two years study.

Lincoln requires two years study at an accredited college with an average of 70 or higher. According to Dean Richardson, most Lincoln students are college graduates.

Negroes have never fully accepted Lincoln, the newspaper survey reported. When it was first opened as a result of the Gains case, Negroes picketed it for inadequate staff and facilities.

Colored lawyers are against the school, the Post-Dispatch said, because of the idea of segregation and because of the faculty. One lawyer said:

AMERICAN MYTH

"It is just another example of the great American myth—'equal but separate' education. The dean is a good man and the school is coming along but it does not and cannot compare with the law school at the University of Missouri.

"A law school is more than books. Its reputation and its effectiveness depend upon the presence on its faculty of men who are recognized authorities in their particular fields and whose qualifications as teachers, not necessarily as law practitioners, are high.

"These elements are lacking at Lincoln University law school and will continue lacking because the legislature will never appropriate enough money to attract that kind of men."

LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 30—(AP)—William Jewell College yesterday denied an application of a Negro Baptist pastor for admittance.

Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of the college, a Baptist institution, said that the application of the Rev. William L. Blake, 29-year-old pastor here, was turned down because of the school's policy on racial matters.

Negro Education Below Par Under St. Louis Jim Crow

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — The educational system in St. Louis is unequal — and far below par. Stowe Teacher's College here for Negroes has not been accredited by the North Central Association, where as Harris Teachers College for whites in this city has been accredited.

The training school for nurses at Homer G. Phillips Hospital has not been recognized by the National accrediting agency; though the training school for nurses at the white City Hospital has been recognized.

Authority for this important information is Attorney Sydney R. Redmond, Republican alderman of the 18th ward of St. Louis, as former assistant City counselor and a graduate of Howard University.

STATEMENT

Here is what Mr. Redmond said: "I just received a letter from the secretary of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools advising me that our Stowe Teachers college is not now and never has been accredited by the North Central association. Why? The training school for white, Harris Teachers college is accredited when they come up to a certain standard and are denied accreditation until they meet the standard. If a school is not accredited, its students will not get full credit when they go to a first class school. My investigation reveals that Stowe is not accredited for the following reasons; (1) Too many of its teachers are not qualified due to the policy of the board of education in getting teachers there at low salaries; (2) The load per teacher is too high; and (3) The school does not have an adequate library nor proper and sufficient equipment.

"This deplorable condition is a reflection on every Negro. We have one school system in St. Louis. The United States Supreme court has ruled in no uncertain terms that all students are entitled to equal treatment. Harris Teachers college is superior to Stowe Teachers college. There can be no question about it. That explains why Harris is accredited and Stowe is not. The condition is unfair to every student at Stowe and to every Negro taxpayer.

"How long will we remain silent in the face of such gross discrimination by the board of education? Are we afraid to take a stand? Are we not citizens? Why do we act as people who are in chains? Why is the NAACP so inactive in the face of this and many other inequalities in the public school system? Is no one interested? The time for action is now."

Dr. Compton Explains Stand For Segregation In Schools

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington U., and member of the famous family of atomic scientists, issued a statement to justify his stand against dropping of segregation in education in a letter last week.

The educator in explaining his minority stand in the recommendation of the President's Commission on Higher Education that jim-crow schooling be discontinued, was concerned lest unwillingness to proceed with Federal support until segregation is abandoned should prevent aid to higher education for both Negroes and whites in the South so urgently needed now. We of the minority were not interested in maintaining the policy of segregation. In our dissenting statement we were concerned solely with providing "..as rapidly a spossible" an advance in educational opportunities, with particular reference to the Negroes With such an advance it is not impossible that the South would look more favorably upon elimination of segregation. But we feared that if elimination of segregation is made the condition for educational aid, such aid will not in fact become available to the parts of the Nation that need it most.

Following strong protests along this line by our minority group, the final editing of the Commission's report has fortunately eliminated the provision that Federal aid of higher education should be used as a means of forcing non-segregation on communities which do not want it. I am personally quite satisfied with the final form of the Commission's recommendation, which reads as follows:

"If, as this Commission recommends, steps are taken to make Federal funds available to equalize higher educational opportunities among the States and otherwise to supplement inadequate State financial resources, all such legislation should clearly specify that there may be no discrimination in the channeling of such funds, either as regards possible individual beneficiaries under student grants-in-aid and fellowships, or as to institutions for white students as compared to institutions for Negroes only .. The Negro institutions should by law receive their full proportionate share of all Federal and State funds destined for the support of college instruction."

I may add that I recognize also that it is very difficult if not impossible to ensure true equality of educational opportunity within a pattern of segregation. For the time being, the Southern states are, however, unwilling to accept non-segregation in education as a part of their social pattern, is indicated by the laws that regulate their education. I have accordingly had to recognize that the most effective procedure for advancing Negro educational opportunity that can now be followed is that which falls within the existing legal framework.

Yours sincerely,
Arthur H. Compton.

To Missouri Pays More To Segregate Law Students

Negroes have never fully accepted Lincoln, the newspaper survey reported. When it was first opened as a result of the Gaines case, Negroes picketed it for inadequate staff and facilities.

Colored lawyers are against the school, the Post-Dispatch said, because of the idea of segregation and because of the faculty. One lawyer said: "It is just another example of the great American myth—equal but separate education. The dean is a good man and the school is coming along but it does not and cannot compare with the law school at the University of Missouri.

"A law school is more than books. Its reputation and its effectiveness upon the presence on its faculty of men who are recognized authorities in their particular fields and whose qualifications as teachers, not necessarily as law practi-

All this is done to maintain the "separate but equal" facilities for other states, while at

It costs Negroes and whites And the maintenance of Lincoln may cost Missouri an added $400,000 this year for a new building.

At present the St. Louis is located in a hotel. Street noises and student traffic through the library makes it very difficult for

Comparative costs of maintaining schools for Negroes. Such institutions would be cooperative ventures supported by several southern states.

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Missouri requires three years of college although veterans are admitted with only two years study. Lincoln requires two years study with an average of 70 or higher. According to Dean Richardson, most Lincoln graduates.

"These elements are lacking at Lincoln university law school and

Mother Wants Fair Training For Her Child

Petition Charges Facilities Not Adequate Otherwise

ST. LOUIS—(NNPA)— A suit to force the St. Louis Board of Education to admit a colored girl as a student at Harris Teachers College, which is maintained by the board for white students, was filed Tuesday, September 28, in Circuit Court.

The action was filed in behalf of Miss Marjorie Vanderbilt Toliver, by her mother, Mrs. Carrie Dempsey, because Miss Toliver is a minor. It names the Board of Education, Superintendent of Instruction, Philip J. Hickey, Charles A. Naylor, Jr., acting principal of Harris Teachers College, and Hugh H. Barr, registrar at the college, as defendants.

In addition to maintaining Harris Teachers College for white students, the Board of Education operates Stowe Teachers College for colored students.

In her petition, Miss Toliver, who is 20 years old, said she was not admitted to Harris because of her color, although she is a graduate of Vashon High School and has the required number of credits to enter the college. This is contrary, the petition said, to the Constitution of the United States.

She said her application for admission was sent to Harris rather than Stowe, because the library at Stowe is below standard, the faculty is neither accredited nor sufficient in numbers, and the academic standing of Stowe is inferior to that of Harris. By forcing her to attend Stowe, she said, the Board of Education will handicap her in her chosen profession.

Superintendent Hickey said Miss Toliver's application had been accepted at Stowe. Under the State Constitution, he added, the board is forced to maintain separate schools for white and colored students. The facilities at Stowe, he said, have been termed adequate to prepare students as teachers and the entire school is maintained on the same basis as Harris.

The suit was referred to the court of Circuit Judge William K. Koerner, who issued an order returnable October 7 at which time the defendants must show cause why a writ of mandamus directing Miss Toliver's admission to Harris should not be issued. Her attorneys are Alderman Sidney R. Redmond, R. L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy.

Washington U. To Admit Negro Students

ST. LOUIS —(NNPA)— Admission of qualified colored students to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Washington University has been authorized by the board of directors, Chancellor Arthur H. Compton announced last Tuesday.

The authorization, which becomes effective immediately, brings to three the number of graduate schools in which colored students may enroll at the university. The others are those of the School of Medicine, where a colored physician recently completed a seminar course and of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, where two colored women students are currently enrolled.

Dean Carl Tolman of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences said the action of the directors followed a recommendation made by him. He said he canvassed the graduate council, made up of heads of departments represented in the graduate school, and found unanimous approval of the idea The recommendation was made to the central administration of the university and conveyed by it to the directiors, he said.

MUST MEET STANDARDS

"Henceforth, anyone can be considered for admission to the school, irrespective of race, creed or color," he said. "Admissions have always been on an individual basis and all applicatns must meet the same standards of admissibility. Those standards will no longer include," he added.

Dean Tolman said the graduate school had been admitting for some time Chinese and Indian students. "It seemed to me completely out of place to bar students of one particular color, and I felt that graduate school especially ought to be above such considerations," he said.

The Arts and Sciences graduate school is the largest of the three admitting colored students, Present enrollment is about 600 students.

Sues To En St. Louis Nc

By HOWARD B. WOODS

ST. LOUIS — The State of Missouri witnessed the beginning of what might become another Gaines case with the filing of a suit in Circuit Court to force the St. Louis Board of Education to admit a Negro student to the lily-white Harris Teachers' College.

The action was filed in behalf of 20 year old Miss Marjorie Vanderbilt Tolliver by her mother, Mrs. Carrie Dempsey.

The suit names the Board of Education, Superintendent of Instruction, Philip J. Hickey; Charles A. Naylor, Jr., acting principal of Harris Teachers' College and Hugh H. Barr, registrar at the college as defendants.

The Board of Education operates both Harris and Stowe Teachers' colleges. The latter is for Negro students.

Barred By Color

Miss Tolliver, represented by NAACP council. Attys. Sidney R. Remond, alderman; Robert L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy, states she was refused admittance to Harris, solely on the basis of her color, although she is a graduate of Vashon high school and has the required number of credits to enter college. This, she points out, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey said under the state Constitution, the board is forced to maintain separate school systems. He said the facilities at Stowe college, have been termed adequate to prepare students for teaching.

Circuit Judge William K. Koerner, in whose court the suit has been referred has issued an order returnable this week, for the defendants to show cause why a writ of mandamus permitting Miss Tolliver admission to Harris should not be issued.

Suit Filed To Gain Admission Of Girl To St. Louis School

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In her petition, Miss Toliver, who is 20 years old, said she was not admitted to Harris because of her color, although she is a graduate of Vashon Nigh School and has the required number of credits to enter the college. This is contrary, the petition said, to the Constitution of the United States.

BELOW STANDARD

She said her application for admission was sent to Harris rather than Stowe, because the library at Stowe is below standard, the faculty is neither accredited nor sufficient in numbers, and the academic standing of Stowe is inferior to that of Harris. By forcing her to attend Stowe, she said, the board of education will handicap her in her chosen profession.

Superintendent Hickey said Miss Toliver's application had been accepted at Stowe. Under the State Constitution, he added, the board is forced to maintain separate schools for white and colored students. The facilities at Stowe, he said, have been termed adequate to prepare students as teachers and the entire school is maintained on the same basis as Harris.

The suit was referred to the court of Circuit Judge William K. Koerner, who issued an order returnable October 7 at which time the defendants must show cause why a writ of mandamus directing Miss Toliver's admission to Harris should not be issued. Her attorneys are Alderman Sidney R. Redmond R. L. Witherspoon and Henry D Espy.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FAVORED

(International News Service)

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 3.—A proposal to amend Missouri law to provide equal higher education facilities for Negroes was made by the University of Missouri board of curators.

The board recommended that the state law be amended to allow Negro students to enter "white" Missouri educational institutions if comparable facilities are not provided by Negro schools.

The recommendation was submitted to the equal rights committee of the Missouri House of Representatives at a hearing in Jefferson City. The committee will make a report to the 65th General Assembly which convenes January 5.

School, College Officials Sued

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)—A suit to force the Board of Education to admit Miss Marjorie V. Toliver to Harris Teachers College, maintained for white students only, was filed last week in her behalf by her mother, Mrs. Carrie Dempsey. Miss Toliver is a minor.

Named as defendants in addition to the board are Phillip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction; Charles A. Naylor Jr., acting principal of the college; and Hugh H. Barr, registrar at the college.

JC College Inferior

The plaintiff, who is 20 years old, charged that she was not admitted to the college because of her color, although she is a graduate of Vashon High School and has the required number of credits for admission.

She charged also that her application was sent to the white college rather than to Stowe Teachers College for colored students, because the Stowe library is below standard, its faculty unaccredited and insufficient, and its academic standing is inferior.

Missouri U. Asks Mixed Classes

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.

Limited enrollment of colored students at State-supported institutions of higher learning, including the university, was recommended last week by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri before the House Committee on Equal Rights.

The legislative committee is studying the State's segregation law with a view to changing its educational provisions.

Cites Federal Ruling

The curators' recommendation carried a statement which re-

ents, "in those divisions of the ula where instruction of colored t character" is not af- Lincoln University in

Legislative Action

rators pointed out that the 's 1875 constitution pro- definite segregation, but 945 constitution provided

Slate colleges where equivalent facilities for colored students are not provided by the State laws and noted the recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that Oklahoma and Arkansas must provide equal educational facilities for colored students.

The curators recommended that the Equal Rights Committee seek a change in Missouri law to permit enrollment in the university and that the admission of colored students to Missouri University or

Ask Legislative Action

The curators recommended that the State's 1875 constitution be amended to permit enrollment in the university and that the 1945 constitution provided definite segregation, but that the admission of colored students to Missouri University or

Dewey to Ask End of Racial Bans By Law on Admission to Colleges

By LEO EGAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 3 — Governor Dewey, in his annual message to the opening session of the 1948 Legislature next week, will recommend enactment of a law barring discrimination on racial or religious grounds in admission to colleges and professional schools, it was learned today.

The Governor's proposal, it is understood, will call for placing responsibility for enforcement of the ban in the State Department of Education, which already exercises general supervisory power over all institutions of learning within the state.

While designed to serve the same purpose as the Austin-Mahoney bills of the last two legislative sessions, the procedure favored by the Governor is understood to differ in many respects from earlier proposals.

Mr. Dewey's plan is believed to anticipate a recommendation of the Temporary Commission on a State University, headed by Owen D. Young, retired industrialist and former member of the State Board of Regents. The Young Commission has been engaged for almost two years in a study of the need for a state university and on the extent to which racial and religious discrimination affect admissions to colleges and professional schools within the state.

It is understood that the Governor will recommend leaving the drafting of the proposed law to the Young Commission, which will meet here on Jan. 12 to complete its report, findings and recommendations for legislative action. The commission, which consists of thirty members, including representatives of both branches of the Legislature, is said to have reached a tentative agreement on the form and content of the proposed law.

The tentative agreement is understood to meet the objections raised to the Austin-Mahoney bills by the State Catholic Welfare Conference. These objections were a major factor in blocking any action on the bills last year. The Mahoney bills came from the principal support for the Austin-American Jewish Congress and the State Congress of Industrial Organizations.

State Function Opposed

One of the major objections of the Catholic groups was a statement in the declaration of policy that education is a state function. It was feared that this might be an opening wedge to restrict or limit church control of parochial schools although sponsors disavowed any such intent.

Special provision will be made in the proposed law for denominational institutions. The tentative agreement, it is understood, proposed that such institutions be authorized to give preference to members of their own faith but that they be barred from discriminating in admitting students of other faiths.

By limiting the ban to admissions, the Governor and members of the Young Commission believe they will overcome objections to the Austin-Mahoney proposals raised by college and university officials. There had been considerable concern among educators lest the law interfere with their rights to select members of the faculty. It was also feared that the language of the earlier proposal was so broad that charges of discrimination could be based on the grades given students in their courses.

Three forms of sanctions against institutions that violate the ban are possible. They are: Suspension of their exemption from real estate taxes while the discrimination continues; suspension of their power to confer degrees or a resort to the equity powers of the Supreme Court to enjoin continued violation. If the last sanction is employed officials of the institutions would be subject to punishment for contempt of court if they flout the injunction.

Injunctive Power Favored

The Young Commission is understood to favor use of the injunctive power to enforce compliance. Their belief is that the mere existence of this drastic remedy would be enough to obtain full compliance. In this connection members of the commission cite the experience of the state commission against discrimination in employment. Although several thousand complaints have been filed with the anti-discrimination commission none have ever reached the hearing stage. In all instances the commission has been able to obtain compliance with the law through conferences and conciliation procedure.

In addition to its recommendation in favor of an anti-discrimination law, it is understood that the Young Commission will recommend that more public institutions of higher education be established.

Although no final decision on this score has been reached the present trend is said to favor regional junior colleges that could be expanded into full-sized degree conferring institutions later. The principal controversy within the commission is said to relate to the financing of this type of institution. Some members want a substantial share of the cost borne by the regions they serve; others want the state to pay the entire bill.

Bills Seek University, End to Bias

ALBANY

Bills to create a State university system, and outlaw racial and religious discrimination in admissions to all schools of higher education, except religious or denominational institutions, were submitted to the Legislature Friday by Gov. Dewey.

Both measures were recommended by the Young Commission, which studied the need for a State university. They were introduced under bi-partisan endorsement, indicating overwhelming endorsement.

In a special message, Dewey said that "if we are to meet the growing needs of our youth for higher education, private philanthropic effort must be supplemented still further by a greater measure of State and local government participation."

The university bill would establish four-year liberal arts, professional and graduate colleges, two medical centers and two-year community colleges.

The anti-discrimination bill would make it an "unfair educational practice, subject to penalties, to bar a student because of race, color or ntaional origin.

DEWEY APPROVES COLLEGE BIAS BAN

Race, Religious Discrimination in Admission of Students Is Made Illegal in State

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 5—Describing racial and religious discrimination in the admission of students to colleges as "obnoxious and undemocratic," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey approved today a bill making such practices illegal in New York and vesting the State Education Department with power to eliminate them.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic leader of the Senate, and Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe, Brooklyn Republican, was based on a recommendation of the Commission on the Need for a State University, which Owen D. Young headed.

In approving it, Mr. Dewey said: "This bill is a further step by New York State to reduce obnoxious and undemocratic barriers based on religious belief or the accident of birth. Discrimination is already unlawful in our public schools.

"This bill adds to already existing provisions on the subject a clear and extensive prohibition against discrimination in admission because of religion, creed, color or national origin by any school of higher education. It carefully preserves, however, religious freedom and the right of religious groups to establish and control schools in furtherance of their religion.

"It is the product of two years study, debate and deliberation by the commission on a state university. The commission found that such discrimination existed in certain instances.

"As a nation, perhaps more than any other in the world, we are proud of and devoted to the education of our children. College and university education has become the goal of an ever increasing number of parents. Nothing can be more ugly or agonizing to any parent than the realization that his child is to be denied his full opportunity for learning and contribution merely because of his parentage. Such restraints are foreign to a country of growth, a country of progress, a country of moral leadership and a country born and preserved by the sacrafice of those who thought they were fighting for freedom.

"Education and particularly higher education is a quest for the truth; baseless distinctions have no place in that quest. Education controls the opportunity for professional careers; careers should depend only upon ability to serve. Education flourishes in the controversy of divergent groups, in conflicting ideas and ideals; intellectual inbreeding has always proved disastrous.

"This new law is another demonstration of the solid progress to be made upon the basis of full discussion, mutual education, persuasion and agreement."

Governor Dewey also approved today a bill setting up a medical advisory board of nine members to be appointed by him. The board will be charged with the duty of recommending physical standards for the physical examination of professional boxers and wrestlers.

Also signed was a bill providing for an exchange of land between the state, city and Federal Governments for the construction of the Battery Park underpass of the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel.

Another bill approved today provided that any member of a local school board in New York City who failed to attend three successive meetings without a good and valid excuse should vacate his office.

Bills exempting the United Nations from state and local excise and sales taxes upon the purchase of goods and services were approved also.

City College Aide Quits After Board Charges Racial Segregation to Him

William C. Davis, assistant to the president of City College and director of the school's Army Hall, resigned yesterday immediately after a special faculty board, formed last November to investigate his administration, made public its report charging him with following practices of racial segregation in the Army Hall dormitory.

Mr. Davis' resignation followed a tumultuous five years during which the Army Hall dormitory, at 139th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, became a storm center for student residents, custodians and college officials. In the last eight months Mr. Davis has been variously accused by residents, many of whom attend Columbia University and by employes, of segregating Negroes, engaging in anti-union activities and maintaining an insanitary cafeteria.

Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college, announced his acceptance of Mr. Davis' resignation at a special meeting of twenty-five student leaders and members of the faculty. The inquiry was ordered by Dr. Wright after the Army Hall Residents Council appealed to him to end the "segregation policy" last fall. This was followed, on Oct. 30, by a front-page streamer and editorial in the official undergraduate newspaper, The Campus, demanding an investigation of Mr. Davis' entire administration by the Commissioner of Investigations.

68 N. Y. State Colleges Still Ask Bias Questions

Of the 97 non-sectarian colleges and universities in the State of New York 68 still ask for information in their applicant's race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin, it was revealed in a survey of college application blanks made public today by the American Jewish Congress.

In announcing the survey results, Leo Pfeffer, Acting Director of the AJC Commission on Law and Social Action, pointed out that the presence of such questions on application blanks does not conclusively establish that the institution is guilty of racial or religious discrimination and, conversely, that the absence of such questions is not conclusive proof that the institution is not guilty of discrimination in admission.

Nevertheless, Pfeffer said, the President's Commission on Higher Education has reported that "it can almost be said that the request for certain information on application forms constitutes an all but prima facie case that such information is likely to be used for discriminatory purposes." In addition, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, which administers New York's law against discrimination in employment, has ruled that questions seeking information in respect to the applicant's race, color, religion or national origin facilitates discrimination and are therefore illegal.

Discrimination by educational institutions has been made illegal by New York's Quinn-Olliffe law which took effect July 1. For that reason, Pfeffer said the American Jewish Congress will request the State Department of Education, which will administer the Quinn-Olliffe law, to rule such questions illegal.

The survey also revealed that 55 percent of the application blanks request a photograph of the applicant, 19 percent want to know the maiden name of the applicant's mother or wife, 12 percent want to know the applicant's religion and 10 percent request information as to his nationality and 9 percent as to his parents' nationality. In addition 62 percent of the institutions are interested in the applicant's birthplace and 35 percent also want to know where his parents were born.

College's Forms For Entrance Are Criticized

Jewish Congress Says Most Schools in State Could Use Them in Racial Bias

Most universities, colleges and professional schools in New York State use student application forms which can be employed for purposes of racial or religious discrimination, the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress reported yesterday.

A survey prepared by Theodore Leskes, a member of the commission's staff, gave a clean bill of health to only twenty-nine of the ninety-seven non-sectarian schools and colleges in the state, and to only two of twenty-eight church-supported institutions. Among larger schools which do not ask discriminatory questions, the survey said, are New York University, Queens College, the University of Buffalo, Vassar, and most state teachers' colleges. City College, and a few others, do not use formal application forms.

Using standards developed in the employment field by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, the Jewish Congress commission adjudged discriminatory application forms to be those requiring a photograph of the applicant, or asking questions about race, religion, church, nationality, birthplace, naturalization, color or language spoken at home. Questions about religion or church, however, were not deemed discriminatory in the case of sectarian schools.

By these standards, the commission said, some colleges of Columbia University ask four discriminatory questions (birthplace of applicant, birthplace of parents, photograph, mother's maiden name); Colgate, five (religion, birthplace, parents' birthplaces, photograph); Long Island University, five (birthplace, parents' birthplaces, citizenship, photograph and language spoken at home); Syracuse one (birthplace), and Rochester, four (birthplace, parents' birthplaces, photograph and languauge used at home).

Not a medical school was in the clear, the commission said, although most violated the standards onyl by asking questionh about birthpplace and requiring photographs. The commission pointed out that "the mere fact that a question is labeled discriminatory does not mean that the instituaitno is guilty of discriminatory admissions practices or policies," but added that such information, if required, can easily be obtained after, not before admission.

UPHOLDING HUMAN DIGNITY

City College of New York, last week forced the resignation of William C. Davis, an assistant to the president, from management of a student dormitory because Davis generally assigned colored students to rooms with other colored students.

This policy was termed "very unsound" and "contrary to all the traditions of City College."

Students made the protest that colored boys were being segregated at the Army Hall Dormitory.

Davis's excuse was that colored people apparently preferred their own company.

The college investigation showed, however, that involuntary segregation on the basis of color and religion is detrimental not only to the individuals involved, but to the college as well.

Actions such as this take courage and we cannot commend CCNY too highly for placing the dignity of the individual ahead of all other considerations.

The Knickerbocker Case

The Board of Higher Education's refusal to reopen the case of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, the head of City College's Romance Language Department who is accused of anti-Semitism, makes one wonder what kind of academic freedom the Board believes in.

The case goes back to 1946. Two of the chief charges against Prof. Knickerbocker were that he had denied the Ward Medal for proficiency in French to one student in 1942 solely because he was Jewish, and that he had denied promotion to four members of his staff (two Jews and two non-Jews) because they protested against his anti-semitism. In addition, Prof. Knickerbocker has been accused of making nasty cracks about the Jewish people and religion inside and outside the classroom. Both a faculty committee and the general faculty at City College cleared Prof. Knickerbocker. So did a committee of the Board of Higher Education whose report, though it did not mention the Ward Medal incident, the full Board approved.

But in a ten-month investigation by a committee of the City Council, it was pretty well established that Prof. Knickerbocker was overtly anti-semitic. The cautiously worded report, adopted 16-0 by the council with two abstentions, urged Prof. Knickerbocker to retire, or, if necessary, that he be ousted. Among other things, the Council report found that "the question of a student's religion" was a factor in Professor Knickerbocker's determining whether the student should be trusted or treated like a gentleman. It also said the Ward Medal should have gone to the Jewish student and recommended that it be publicly given him. (This was done in absentia at last June's commencement. The commencement program blamed a "clerical error" for the earlier slight. The Council's report thought it significant that two professors who hitherto were "continuously recommended" for promotion before they brought complaints against Prof. Knickerbocker, were no longer deemed worthy of advancement.

In the name of academic freedom, we suppose, one has to defend a professor's right to his own prejudices and bias, however contemptible they may be. But last week's walkout by 18 students, almost an entire class, in protest against Professor Knickerbocker's attitude, and his own record would indicate that he has not kept his prejudices from warping his fitness as a teacher. It is one thing to keep one's peeves to himself, it is another thing to parade them or to inflict them as discrimination against others, especially in a college long a haven for victims of such hidden discrimination as the recently outlawed quota system.

One has to go back to the case of Dr. Francis T. Thompson for a contrast pointing up the Board's cockeyed approach to academic freedom. The Board fired Dr. Thompson for an alleged political belief (communism) that he never preached or paraded on the campus. Now the Board sustains a professor accused of un-American prejudices and biases which he not only does not disown, but which, the record indicates, he flaunts on the campus to the detriment of students and his own objectivity. Dr. Thompson subsequently won a reinstatement, but he didn't want to come back from Johns Hopkins to City College and its odd conception of academic freedom. We can see why.

CCNY Lets Students Quit Tutor

Dr. Harry N. Wright, President of City College, faced with the threat of a school-wide student sitdown, announced yesterday that members of the class of William E. Knickerbocker, professor charged with anti-Semitism, would be allowed to transfer to other instructors.

A previous ban on such transfers resulted in a 25-hour sitdown last Wednesday by 500 City College students, and the possibility of a larger demonstration this Thursday.

Wright said he was lifting the ban because of the "adverse effect of emotional tensions which have currently been generated." He denied that the decision was based on any "findings of facts" concerning the charges against the professor.

Vote on Plea to State

Students are voting today by referendum on a petition to State Commissioner of Education Francis T. Spaulding, calling for immediate ouster of Knickerbocker and William C. Davis, another instructor at the college, who has been charged with engaging in Jim Crow practices. A school-wide poll will also be taken on the proposed sitdown despite yesterday's decision by the college.

Wright also announced that he would request a meeting between members of the college's Student Council and the Board of Higher Education "for an exchange of views concerning the (Knickerbocker) situation."

200 City College Students Stage Sitdown Strike

New York, Sept. 29 (U.P.).— Students at City College of New York staged a "sit-down demonstration" today protesting the refusal of the board of education to remove a professor accused of antisemitism.

Some 200 students, about one-third coeds, sat down in front of College President Harry N. Wright's office.

Speakers denounced Prof. William Knickerbocker, head of the college's romance language department, accused of discriminating against his Jewish students.

Dean John Theobald told the "sit down" meeting a faculty committe and a committee appointed by the board of education had found Knickerbocker innocent.

Three Seek Entry To Chapel Hill

14e(1) Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(ANP) — Permission to enter two graduate schools of the University of North Carolina is being south by three Negro students, it was disclosed here last week by Chancellor Robert B. House. Two applications are on file for admittance to the law school and one in the medical school. Sat. 4-17-48

However, House said that they were being specially considered since the matter "is out of the university's hands.

"We have no alternative in considering these applications except to make a report of them to the board of trustees. If any action is to be taken in the matter, it must be taken by the trustees." 4-17-48

President Frank P. Graham, who has the report, was not available for comment, but House said that the matter will be presented to the board at its next meeting, tentatively scheduled for May 17. Daily World

One of the applicants is James Walker, veteran law student at North Carolina College, Durham. He wants to transfer to the Carolina law school because the college law department is not approved by the American Bar Association. Names of the other two were not revealed. Atlanta, Ga.

Board of Trustees Meets, Refuses to Act on Applicants

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-29-48

By A. M. RIVERA JR., Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C.—"The refusal of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina to consider the applications of five Negroes seeking admission to the professional schools, constitutes a denial," declared Herman L. Taylor, NAACP attorney, who predicted that the applicants will file suits to force the State to admit them to the University of North Carolina.

The executive committee of the UNC Trustee Board, at a meeting in Chapel Hill last week, declined to take action on the five applications, stating that the matter was beyond the authority of the executive committee, or the board of trustees, under the law.

NO STATUTE

Taylor told The Courier that inasmuch as there was no statute covering the matter, it was difficult for him to understand how the board concluded that they could not pass on the applications.

"The State is over a barrel," he said, "and the ruling of the trustees leave the courts as the only recourse for my clients and others seeking admission to graduate and professional schools which are being provided for whites and denied to Negroes."

Those who have applied for the UNC Law School are: James R. Walker, Statesville, and Harold T. Epps, Asheville. Interested in medicine are: Dewey M. Clayton, Timberlake, and James E. Thomas, Wilmington. James H. Henderson of Vance County has notified registration officials that he also plans to apply for admission to the medical school. Sat. 5-29-48

MARSHALL CONFERS

Taylor revealed that he and Atty. Thurgood Marshall, veteran of similar cases which have been won in the U. S. Supreme Court, are conferring that one or more suits will be filed soon in the Federal District Court.

He said, "I am not positive now, but it is my opinion that we will seek a declaratory judgement that North Carolina is discriminating against the Negroes in its graduate and professional schools, asking the courts to enjoin the State from continuing such discrimination."

NO VACANCIES

In all probability the first suit will be filed by James E. Thomas, chemistry instructor at Shaw University. Thomas, who was an ensign in the Navy, told this reporter that he wrote to the registrar last February and stated his desire to apply. He stated that in about a week he received a letter informing him that he did not have any vacancies in the class, which would begin in September of this year, but that if he was interested in starting in September, 1949, he could fill out an application.

Since filing his application Thomas has mailed his transcript and a recommendation from H. C. Perrin, his chemistry instructor, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by the dean of the medical school.

DEMANDS ACTION—James E. Thomas, Wilmington, N. C., instructor at Shaw University, plans to bring action through his attorney, Herman L. Taylor, to force the State of North Carolina to admit Negroes to the State's only medical school (the U. of N. C.). Thomas claims he was refused admission.

WHITBY OUSTED FROM OU PREXY'S OFFICE AFTER BARRED FEATURE WRITER REGISTERS PROTEST

"I want some racial equality myself," declared Ray Parr, Daily Oklahoman feature reporter, Wednesday afternoon when he protested the presence of Malcolm Whitby, Black Dispatch reporter, in the private office of President George L. Cross with six Negroes who sought to be admitted to graduate and doctorate schools of the university.

Whitby, who drove down with the party, was not suspected as a newspaperman when Dr. Cross admitted the group to his large private office, but Parr, who knew Whitby as a Black Dispatch roving reporter, and who had been barred along with a dozen quill pushers and photographers, registered his complaint with the secretary, seated at a desk in Dr. Cross' outer office.

The secretary relayed Parr's protest to Dr. Cross over the inter-office set, and the president immediately switched a button and replied, "There is no newspaper man here." Whitby said he immediately prepared to reveal his avocation when Dr. J. E. Fellows, Dean of Admissions, quickly responded, pointing to Whitby, "he's a Black Dispatch reporter," and exit went the reporter and a possible scoop."

As the disconsolate Whitby drifted back out the door to the outer office, the overflow of news writers, photographers and secretaries greeted him with loud laughs and Parr advised him, this was one fight he had been forced to make as a white man for racial equality. Whitby extended his hand to warmly greet the convert.

Following a near half-hour required for completion of admission blanks, the entire group of press representatives were admitted simulatneously for interviews with the six applicants.

Take Verbal Lashing

WASHINGTON

Reversing a decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, the United States Supreme Court on Monday ordered the University of Oklahoma to admit Miss Ada Lois Sipuel to its law school.

Declaring that Miss Sipuel is entitled to the legal education afforded by her State, the Supreme Court in its decision stated:

"The State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

Rushed to Oklahoma

The mandate of the court was sent to the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma by air mail, Monday.

The text of the per curiam opinion follows:

"On Jan. 14, 1946, the petitioner, a Negro, concededly qualified to receive the professional legal education offered by the State, applied for admission to the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma, the only institution for legal education supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma.

"Petitioner's application for admission was denied solely because of her color.

"Petitioner then made application for a writ of mandamus in the district court of Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The writ of mandamus was refused and the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma affirmed judgment of the District Court.

Not Later—Now

"Petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a State institution. To this time, it has been denied her, although during the same period many white applicants have been afforded legal education by the State.

"The State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group.

"The judgment of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma is reversed and the case remanded to that court for proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

"The mandate shall issue forthwith.

"Reversed."

The decision, one of the speediest ever handed down, was generally expected inasmuch as attorneys for Oklahoma had taken a verbal lashing from the Justices on Thursday, when the two-day hearing closed.

Counsel for the State, Fred Hansen, assistant attorney general, and Maurice H. Merrill, dean of the Oklahoma University Law School, were embarrassed repeatedly on Thursday, closing day of the two-day hearing, by questions from all eight of the justices, who wanted to know why, during two years of litigation, Oklahoma has done nothing to afford Miss Sipuel relief.

Wants Doors Opened

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in the closing argument, declared that the "only opinion that will give justice to Miss Sipuel is to admit her to the Oklahoma University Law School promptly and that is the relief we seek."

Earlier he had pointed out that she had been denied entrance solely on the basis of color and that Oklahoma had made no efforts to give her a legal education.

Miss Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University, was denied the right to enter the Oklahoma University law school on Jan. 14, 1946, by the school's Board of Regents. The denial was upheld by the District Court of Cleveland County and by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court on April 29, 1947.

Gaines Case Involved

Attorneys for the defense, Mr. Marshall and Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Okla., asked the High Court to overrule the State Supreme Court decision and to clarify the "separate but equal" doctrine which had been "whittled down" by the various State courts since the 1939 Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case.

In the Gaines case decision, handed down in December, 1938, the Supreme Court ruled that the University of Missouri could not bar a person on the ground of race and that States must provide equal educational facilities within the boundaries of the State.

Admits Constitutional Right

Hansen and Merrill declared that if Miss Sipuel had made application to the Board of Regents of Higher Education, and not to the Board of Regents of Oklahoma University as she did, she could have obtained a legal education as it would have been their duty to provide such an education.

Hansen also stated that Oklahoma was anxious to obey the Constitution and admitted that Miss Sipuel was entitled to a legal education under the 14th Amendment.

He added that she was rejected only because the public policy under the laws of Oklahoma is that colored persons can not attend schools with whites."

Separate Policies Proved

Referring to the argument that Miss Sipuel had not applied to the Board of Higher Education, Justice Rutledge asked, "To whom would students of other races apply?"

In reply, Hansen said, that they would apply to "the Board of Regents of Oklahoma University," as Miss Sipuel had done.

Had she applied to the Higher Education Board, Hansen emphasized, it would have been the duty of the regents to set up a separate school or to let her go to the university law school.

Justice Jackson then asked "How can you possibly say there is equal opportunity?" Hansen's answer, made in an almost inaudible voice, was a mere repetition of his statement of the Board of Regents' function and power to allocate funds for schools.

Contradicts Himself

Chief Justice Vinson queried Hansen on how the Board of Regents could permit Miss Sipuel to go to the university law school since the State law, according to his argument, prevents her from going there.

Hansen replied that he thought the board could manage it, adding that Oklahoma was one of 17 states with segregation laws and that no separate school had been established because there was only one applicant.

Time Element Cited

Then breaking in, Justice Jackson asked, "A law school for just one student wouldn't be equal; it wouldn't be much of a law school, would it?"

And then when Hansen admitted to the court that the State would have to open the new school promptly and said in the same breath that it might take time, Justice Douglas murmured, "She might be an old lady by that time."

Justice Franfurter inquired as to whether or not the board was empowered to furnish separate education in separate rooms.

This question finished Hansen, and he left the room under an obvious strain, leaving the remainder of the argument to Merrill.

Merrill was lashed with similar questions by the Justices as he outlined the university's position. Like Hansen, he insisted that there was no reason to establish a school for one student.

Maryland Case Cited

In rebuttal, Marshall declared that Oklahoma's segregated statut-es could not be used as a valid defense to deny a Constitutional right to Miss Sipuel, citing the University of Maryland case in which Donald Murray was admitted to the Maryland U. Law School although state segregated laws existed.

Pointing out the dismal failure of Oklahoma to provide any legal education for the petitioner, Marshall asserted that the Board of Regents of Higher Education did have "knowledge of" and "some character of notice" of Miss Sipuel's desire in spite of the fact that she did not write directly to it expressing her wishes.

He recalled that the board considered the point in a meeting, found that it did not have sufficient funds to establish a separate school and then did nothing about it. He asked the high court to take judicial notice of this fact.

Both Bound by Constitution

Marshall also pointed out that both the Board of Regents of Higher Education and the Board of Regent of Oklahoma University are bound to act under terms of the 14th Amendment.

"It is no way possible to equalize a law school with only one student, and compliance with the Constitution would be to admit Miss Sipuel promptly to the Universiety of Oklahoma law school," Marshall concluded.

Resuming his argument of Wednesday on Thursday noon, Marshall earlier had reiterated the NAACP's position in that the Gaines case did not apply.

He pointed out that Gaines had not written Lincoln University (Mo.) officials, as indicated by the defense, and that the only similar point involved was "Whether or not Oklahoma could exclude qualified colored applicants from its only state-supported law school?"

One Plus Nothing Not Equality

He also cited a previous Supreme Court ruling to the effect that scholarship aid does not meet the requirements of the 14th Amendment, and that the phrase "separate but equal" does not apply in the Sipuel case as "something must exist to show equality."

He asserted that Oklahoma courts were in error in trying to distinguish this case from the Gaines case.

Had they followed the Gaines decision there would have been no recourse but to admit Miss Sipuel to Oklahoma U. as it was apparent in the 1939 decision that Gaines had the right to enter the University of Missouri, he said.

Not Requested to Wait

He expressed the opinion that the Gaines decision did not mean that qualified applicants must wait for a school to be built, as the ruling clearly states that when no school is available the only relief is to admit the applicants to the only existing schools.

Marshall emphasized that he thought it necessary that the court's decision state whether or not the constitutional right entitles State universities to provide means of education for colored applicants the day they qualify for legal education the same as whites.

In response to a question from Justice Reed, Marshall declared that equal opportunity must exist when an applicant applies and not at some future time. Wherever color denies a person the rights there should be affirmative, clear-cut proof that equality exits.

He added that they were not asking for an overruling of the Gaines case, but for clarification.

Mandate Sent to Oklahoma

Miss Sipuel's Right to Education Upheld

FULL VICTORY

University's Counsel

Oklahoma Bars White Man Too

OKLAHOMA CITY—The State of

The jim-crow law school which was hastily thrown together after the United States Supreme Court ordered Oklahoma to either admit Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher to the newly established University School of Oklahoma or provide a law school for Negroes, was opened Jan. 26. Mrs. Fisher refused to accept the improvised, segregated setup.

After Dean Jerome E. Hemry rejected Harrison's application on the ground that the petitioner was not of the Negro race, Harrison, a former managing editor of the Oklahoma City Times and a lieutenant colonel during World War II, declared that his application was made in good faith and that he would start classes im-

not a Negro, the dean went into a conference with Dr. M. A. Nash of the Board of Regents for Higher Education, to give the request further consideration.

In commenting on his application, Mr. Harrison declared that State officials "are ducking in holes like a mole" on the question of segregation.

REGENT THINKS DUAL SYSTEM COST TOO MUCH

(A radio address by W. D. Mitchell, editor of the Ada Evening News, and member of the Board of Regents for Higher Education, over WKY, February 21, 1948).

"The Editor Speaks"

"What I say will be my own opinion and does not necessarily reflect opinions of any of the other eight Regents for Higher Education.

"The regents are doing all they can to afford facilities for graduate study for our Negro race, but we are faced with some difficulties that are almost insurmountable. The Supreme Court of the United States has not knocked out segregation laws, but it has said definitely that when facilities for education are offered white students at a tax supported institution—equal facilities must be offered Negroes. This state has been paying and is now paying Negro students doing graduate and professional study outside the state the difference in cost between attending the out-of-state colleges and universities and the cost of attending those within the state. This has worked fairly well in the past, but the United States Supreme Court says opportunity for out-of-state study is not enough; if wanted, it must be provided in the state for all races if provided for any.

The Oklahoma constitution prohibits white and Negro children from attending the same common schools. The statutes prohibit the two races from attending the same colleges and universities. Langston university, the only Negro state institution of higher learning, does only undergraduate work. Apparently the separate schools meet the federal requirements up to graduate level. But thus far no state facilities are available to the Negroes for graduate and professional study.

"The state must, therefore, provide facilities for the Negroes equal to all the graduate and professional work offered at the University in Norman, Oklahoma City, and the A. & M. college in a separate institution as branches of the University and or the A. & M. or we must admit them to the two white institutions.

"While the regents are now taking steps to provide the facilities on a segregated basis, we find there are three serious impediments. First: Oklahoma has a small Negro population and the Negro children drop out of school more quickly than do the white children. Attendance at Langston is below 1,000 and has seldom gone over that figure. The number of graduates has not as I recall ever exceeded 100 annually. That means that only a few each year will want graduate or professional work. Doing graduate work out of the state now are four Oklahoma Negro students in agriculture, two in business administration, one in engineering, one in law, two in medicine, two in nursing, and many of the other courses have similarly small numbers. Education courses attract many, but this is a back-log from the war and the requirement for a master's degree to teach in Negro high schools. A Negro graduate school would probably require more of the highest paid professors than there would be students.

"Second: It is almost impossible to get qualified Negroes with required degrees to man a graduate school. Only eight Negro Ph. D.'s were graduated from all the universities in the country last year. Every Negro college and university is trying to get them. There would be few if any available for an Oklahoma institution. And you must have Ph. D.'s to have an accredited graduate school.

"Third: The cost. To set up all the graduate courses, law and medicine at Langston or elsewhere would entail the spending of millions of dollars for capital outlay and more millions for operation. The cost per student would be many, many times the cost of training white men and women, and to set up some courses and not all would be ineffective so far as total segregation goes.

"These are three of the many difficulties we have encountered. Other states with segregation laws can afford complete universities, for the percentage of the population that is Negro and the number of Negroes would justify it.

"Oklahoma has by far the fewest Negroes of any state with segregation laws, only 168,000. Texas has almost a million. Georgia and Mississippi more than a million each.

"It seems to me that we must make up our minds whether we want to spend a great amount of money on a few Negroes with some question as to whether, with the small number, we can ever have effective graduate work, or admit graduate students to the white institutions. We can do nothing but abide by the segregation laws, and it may be the people of the state do not want Negroes in the white institutions regardless of cost or regardless of how few they may be.

The regional institutions the southern governors have been working on, in my opinion, would be an excellent solution of our problem, except for the fact they will not meet federal requirements. Remember the facilities must be equal and in the state if even one Negro asks for them.

"If the people feel it would be better to let the few Negro graduate and professional students attend the white schools they might get the legislature to modify the laws to that extent. If they feel segregation should be maintained on all levels, they should make up their minds they will have to pay for it, and that as a result of that expenditure the white institutions may suffer for funds. You can see it is both a social and an economic problem. The regents, however, must deal with the laws we now have, though I think we should go slow until the people through the legislature make their desire known."

Regent Cites State Law Ban Against Mixture

Says Statute "Not Declared Unconstitutional"

NORMAN, Okla. —(ANP)— University of Oklahoma and state officials are not completely defeated by the recent supreme court decision to admit Negroes to the law school next semester. According to a member of the university board of regents here last week, who did not wish his name to be used, there is a state law which prohibits Negroes and whites from attending the same schools and "the court did not, so far as I know, declare the law unconstitutional."

The case involved Miss Ada Lois Sipuel, 23, who was turned down two years ago when she applied to admission to the school. The supreme court ruled that Oklahoma must provide equal facilities for both Negro and white students.

REFUSE TO CONCEDE

However, university and state officials refused to concede that the supreme court had upset Oklahoma's segregation system. While they refused to comment for publication pending a meeting of the regents, Dr. M. A. Nash, the regents' chancellor, said, "The regents believe Oklahoma's problem is now one to be settled by the citizens through their legislature."

The state boards share the administration of the school Direct supervision is in the hands of regents, but the state group for higher education holds the purse strings. It is the concensus of opinion among the state regents that Negroes cannot be barred from the university unless the state spent millions to provide equal professional training facilities for them.

EQUAL DIVISION

Student opinion seems to be equally divided on the case, but a poll conducted by the student newspaper showed opinion predominantly against a complete breakdown of racial restrictions. University president, Dr. George L. Cross, took the position that he had no personal objections to admitting Negroes to the university.

Press comments from the Oklahoma Daily hold the belief that the school officials connot escape the decision. Meanwhile, Miss Sipuel is making plans to enroll in the school next semester.

According to Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch and a NAACP leader, an Atlanta student interested in entering the university's medical school, "would probably make application also." The student was rejected for admission last year.

U.S. Negroes Decry Racism In Schools

NORMAN, Oklahoma, June 20 (R). — Three more American coloured men have raised the issue of racial segregation in schools in the Southern States by starting lawsuits against the State of Oklahoma claiming the right to enrol as students in the State university.

Their action may bring a Supreme Court decision to settle once and for all the issue of segregation in Southern schools.

Oklahoma's Answer To Supreme Court Ruling

WITHIN one week of the Supreme Court's decision ordering Oklahoma to provide law training for Mrs. ADA LOIS SIPUEL FISHER, the state had found a way, temporarily at least, to evade the real obligation placed upon it. The State Regents for Higher Education on Jan. 19 established a Negro school of law as a branch of Langston University in Oklahoma City. Negro spokesmen immediately said that there would be no acceptance of such a Jim Crow law school. Obviously, it will be equal to a standard law school in name only.

Oklahoma's state laws require separate schools. The state university to which Mrs. FISHER sought admission is located in Norman, an all-white town in which no Negroes have ever resided. Langston, a state school, is the only college-level institution for Negroes in the state. To meet the requirements of the Supreme Court's ruling, the new law school must be ready to admit and teach Mrs. FISHER by next Monday. If it is equal to the 40-year-old law school at the University of Oklahoma, it will be a miracle. The action in establishing the separate law school was directed last Saturday by the Oklahoma Supreme Court which directed the regents to act in conformity with Oklahoma's constitution and statutes requiring segregation. The issue is not settled in Oklahoma; of that all interested persons may rest assured.

New Brief On Segregated Schools Filed In U. S. Supreme Court

NEW YORK—A new attack on segregation of Negroes in separate schools was made last week by the American Civil Liberties Union in a brief filed in the United States Supreme Court, supporting the claim of a Negro girl to be admitted to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma.

The union, acting as friend of the court through its general counsel, Arthur Garfield Hays, supported by Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia University Law School and Osmond K. Fraenkel of the New York bar, is intervening in the case of Ada Lois Sipuel, which is handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The university denied Miss Sipuel admission to the law school as a Negro, and the Oklahoma Supreme Court held that her only recourse was to "request that a separate law school for Negroes be established."

UNION'S BRIEF

The union's brief challenges the basic arguments for segregation in education. Asserting that to require a Negro to ask for a new school, possibly for a single student, puts him at an initial disadvantage as against white students, it argued that even if there were a separate school, Miss Sipuel would be denied the "educational value of contact with other students." "She is entitled," contended the union, "to a legal education equal to that of the white students who could contribute to her education as well as their own."

CHALLENGE CONSTITUTIONALITY

The union's lawyers challenged the constitutionality of any segregated education and argued that segregation was intended as a "brand" which no claim to provide equal accommodation could eliminate. "Segregation in itself serves no rational purpose other than that found in the asserted inferiority of the Negro . . . Can Oklahoma honestly say today that the official segregation of petitioner and her exclusion from the school of law of the University of Oklahoma, where only white may attend, is based any less on a notion of inferiority than would be a brand or a chain?"

Regents Claim Legislature Must Provide

Answer To Suit Admits Official Responsibility

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—(NNPA)—The State Regents for Higher Education informed the United States District Court here last week that they cannot set up a Jim Crow graduate school for colored students unless the legislature appropriates funds for that purpose.

The letter stating the position of the regents was included in a brief filed with the court by Fred Hanson, Assistant Attorney General of Oklahoma.

The regents said that when G. W. McLaurin, Langston University professor, and five other students applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma graduate school last January 2, the state board did not have funds to establish the courses at Langston, nor any other course of instruction now given at the University of Oklahoma but not given at Langston.

For that reason the regents have not established nor begun to establish the requested courses, they said.

The brief filed by Hansen admitted that the regents have a mandatory duty to provide equality of educational opportunity for colored students. Under decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Oklahoma must provide equal educational facilities or admit colored students to the University of Oklahoma for courses that are not offered at Langston.

Hanson pointed out the regents cannot receive any additioal appropriations until the legislature meets in January, unless a special session is called.

APPROPRIATION SEEN

"It mut be presumed that when the legislature, meets in January it will make such an appropriation and thereby enable the regents to carry out their said mandatory duty," he continued.

"Defendants allege that the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States will not be violated if until the time the legislature will be able to make said appropriation and the regents to thereon perform their said mandatory duty, the proper authorities of the University of Oklahoma decline to admit applying qualified Negroes there to."

The question of what is a reasonable time for the state to act apparently will figure as major factor in the case.

"In our view, said time may vary in accordance with the state's ability to perform," Hanson stated in a brief filed with the court.

"In the instant case, the state cannot perform unless and until the legislature makes an adequate appropriation."

The fact that eight months will have elapsed by the time the federal court decision is given September 24, without the state making a move to provide the requested facilities, is being stressed by the plaintiffs.

The attorney general's office in a brief filed with the legislative council last Feburary upheld a ion authorities in rejecting the 'one-day notice" applications but warned that unless the state took some action to provide such facilities before opening of the term, there was a strong possibility some court would order the Negroes admitted to the University of Oklahoma.

The state regents for higher education were able to establish a separate law school at the capitol by use of an appropriation made by Governor Turner from his emergency and contingency fund.

However, to set up a complete graduate school for colored students substantially equal to that of the University of Oklahoma, would run into millions of dollars.

Even if the legislature were called into special session, there appears considerable doubt legislators would be willing to approve the vast sums necessary to set up such a school. All indications point to an intense battle for available funds inthe next session to finance services already estabilshed.

School Admission Sought by Negro

OKLAHOMA CITY—(AP)—A retired Negro professor asked for a permanent Federal Court injunction to force his admission to the University of Oklahoma.

The Negro, C. W. McLaurin, took the action after the university's regents failed to act upon a recent Federal Court ruling that McLaurin must be provided equal educational opportunities at the university's graduate school.

White Oklahoman is ashamed of his race

OKLAHOMA CITY—John Strauss, of Oklahoma City, is that oddity in this state, a white man who is ashamed of being white. So Strauss wrote to Judge Justin Hinshaw, district judge of Cleveland county, who ruled against Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel in her effort to enter the University of Oklahoma.

Strauss, who said he is for "complete political, economic, and social equality of all races," told the jurist:

"Your ruling in the case of Mrs. Fisher which, intentionally or not subverts the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, will hold up the sorely needed improvement of relations between the races, but it cannot stop it forever." Strauss added that "the world will take a very dim view of such practitioners of democracy as you are."

Segregated Class Planned

Regents Hold Up Action Until Nov.

DENY INJUNCTION

Change in State Law Suggested by Court

NORMAN, Okla.—Bowing to an oral Federal Court decision, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma has instructed the university to make classrooms and profesosrs available to G. W. McLaurin of Oklahoma City on a segregated basis.

However, the Regents decided not to act on McLaurin's application until November. McLaurin is a former professer at Langston University and has applied for admission to the graduate school of education to work toward his doctor's degree.

The State's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson last week held that the University of Oklahoma must admit colored students or its graduate classes in education would be closed.

He added, however, that the Regents could delay action temporarily pending a formal decision by the Federal Court.

Explained to Governor

Williamson's interpretation was given to Governor Roy J. Turner and Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university. The Board of Regents held a four-hour session with Williamson and the Governor about the matter.

Because of the State's segregation law, Mr. McLaurin has twice been denied admission to the university.

The Federal Court now has declared that McLaurin is entitled to attend classes and receive a doctor's degree in education from a State school. However, the State has no colored school offering graduate courses in education.

Injunction Denied

Following the second refusal of the Regents, last week, to admit McLaurin, NAACP lawyers immediately filed, with the three-judge Federal Court, a petition for further relief seeking an order from that court compelling acceptance of Mr. McLaurin prior to October 13.

However, the court refused to issue an injunction compelling admission of McLaurin.

The court has ordered Governor Turner to make the necessary changes in the State's segregation laws to comply with its ruling.

FIGHT LOOMS OVER SECOND O. U. ENROLLEE

Efforts to enroll Mrs. Maurice Hancock Wilson in the graduate school of social science were launched Thursday afternoon when Editor Roscoe Dunjee left for the University of Oklahoma with the young woman.

Dunjee and Attorney Hall raised the question of Mrs. Wilson's admission Wednesday when they took G. W. McLaurin to the University, but Acting President Roscoe Cate said he would have to consult the attorney general before he could answer the propounded question.

Thursday morning Cate advised Editor Dunjee in a telephone conversation that Williamson's assistants said Wednesday they would not answer a hypothetical question, but that if Mrs. Wilson applied as McLaurin originally applied.

It is quite likely that if Mrs. Wilson applied for admission Thursday she would be denied the same rights as McLaurin had when he was refused admission. Mrs. Wilson had the same time when McLaurin originally applied.

Open New Attack On U. of Okla. Bias

White Students Cremate Copy of 14th Amendment, Send Ashes to President Truman

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An eight-pronged attack to wreck Oklahoma's forty-year policy of segregated education was under way last week as justices of the U. S. Supreme Court were behind closed doors in Washington studying the assault launched on Oklahoma's defiance of that tribunal's order to grant "equal" education immediately.

Six Negro students filed a mass demand for entry into four different graduate departments of the University of Oklahoma, adding impetus to the move paced by Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher who has rejected the makeshift law school set up by the State in three rooms at the State Capitol under the name of the Langston University School of Law.

Three men and three women comprised the group filing for admission into the "white" school, and President George L. Cross of the university found five of their transcripts in order, and requested further information on the sixth. Meanwhile, Oklahoma's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson advised the school's Board of Regents to reject the six applications.

There was a solemn atmosphere on the campus at the "white" university, however, for last Thursday an estimated 1,000 white students staged a demonstration condemning the bias against the Negro applicants and protesting against the State's action.

In a sombra ceremony, dense with poignant drama, they cremated a copy of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, enclosed the ashes in a black box and mailed it to President Harry S. Truman at the White House.

The part of the Fourteenth Amendment ceremoniously cremated read: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

At the same moment Atty. William R. Ming, associate professor of law at the University of Chicago, arrived here and began an inspection of the so-called "equal" facilities furnished by the State when it set up the Langston University School of Law for Mrs. Fisher.

Mr. Ming, a recognized legal expert, was here in that capacity as a representative of the NAACP, as it buttressed its battle lines to force the State to open the doors of its "white" schools to all citizens alike, regardless of color. He came at the specific request of Thurgood S. Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel.

Mr. Ming's mission was to determine the "equality" comparisons between the makeshift school and the law school at the University of Oklahoma, which he also inspected. His findings were to be used in further legal action by the NAACP should it be necessary. The scale of differences in facilities would form the basis of any further action.

The demonstration wave spread to Langston University where Negro students planned a rally against segregation. The students at the University of Oklahoma called for a second demonstration against bias.

Here in Oklahoma City, despite the statement made by Dean Jerome Hemri to The Courier last week that the Langston University School of Law, of which he had been namd dean, would "begin classes on Thursday morning, regardless of whether we have any students or not," his faculty members returned to their law practices after no one had applied for admission late Wednesday evening. Officially the school was still open.

Back in Washington, Mrs. Fisher's attorneys had told the Supreme Court that Oklahoma had, in effect, defied the Court's order in that the school set up here for Mrs. Fisher was not "equal" to that at the University of Oklahoma. The Court had ordered that equal facilities be provided for her immediately.

The six new applicants for admission are James Bond, Langston biology professor; M. A. Dillon, Langston honor student, seeking graduate work in architectural engineering; Helen Holmes, Oklahoma City, seeking entrance to the graduate school in business administration; Mauderie Hancock Wilson and Ivor Tatum, also of Oklahoma City, seeking a Ph. D. in school administration, and George McLaurin.

A great twist to the situation was developed here when a white man applied for entrance into the "Negro" school of law. He was 57-year-old Walter M. Harrison, former newspaperman and ex-Army officer. His application was at first rejected, but later he was told to await a final answer.

Seeking a way out of the current dilemma at the "white" university, its president, Dr. Cross, busied himself last week seeking information on the possible existence of "equal" facilities of education outside of Oklahoma in the fields desired by the six newest applicants.

Proposed Law Full Of Holes

(Special to The Courier)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Behind the new move to amend the Oklahoma constitution to allow Negro students to enter "white" schools under certain conditions, keen observers sense a shrewd maneuver to continue, rather than abolish racial segregation. It may offset the effect of State court rulings and what may happen in four suits filed by Negroes.

State officials admitted last week that a legislative group was studying a bill to admit Negroes to hitherto "white" universities and colleges for studies in classwork not being given at Langston University, the only Negro State institution in Oklahoma and to which a jim crow law school was recently added after the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Fisher case.

EX-LANGSTONITE SUES

But last week G. W. McLaurin, former Langston faculty member, filed a suit asking an injunction to prevent State and university authorities from denying him admission to the graduate School of Education of the University of Oklahoma at Norman. His suit was the fourth of a series. Three others have just been routed to the Oklahoma State Supreme Court, following unfavorable decisions handed down by District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw.

Ruling on suits also seeking admission to the University of Oklahoma and filed by three Negro women, Judge Hinshaw denied their pleas for admission, holding that Oklahoma had complied with the U. S. Supreme Court order for "equal education facilities" when it set up the law school at Langston University.

TO STATE COURT

Attorney Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, heading the NAACP counsel in the Fisher case and the two later cases, conferred with Thurgood S. Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff and announced immediately that the decision would be appealed to the Oklamoha State Supreme Court.

The women were Mrs. Ada Fisher, Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson and Miss Helen Maxine Holmes. They maintained that the jim crow school was not equal to the State's law school.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Although granting that the proposed amending of the Oklahoma constitution would erase racial segregation to a certain extent, the observers pointed out that its only effect would be to admit Negro students to "white" schools for courses not offered at Langston.

Then, they further observe, since Oklahoma judges have already ruled that the jim crow facilities meet the requirements of the U. S. Supreme Court order, there would be no legal grounds for admitting Negroes to "white" State institutions since there would be no classwork which they could by that time obtain in the Negro institutions.

Likewise, since the case of Mrs. Fisher has already been ruled on twice previously—and with adverse decisions—there is little cause to believe that similar decisions will not be forthcoming in the later cases.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT

The only bright spot in the picture is that the "white" university at Norman has some seventy graduate courses not now offered at Langston, and that it well pose a difficult problem for the State to set up that many new courses at Langston, unless they choose the fields in which they are certain there will be no Negro applicants and set up the courses in the other fields.

But Attorney Hall annuonced that he would begin another attack on the 40-year-old Oklahoma segregation laws in the United States' District Court.

Plan Appeal On College Jim Crowism

OKLAHOMA CITY — The federal court ruled here last week that the University of Oklahoma may continue to segregate its single Negro student in the classroom.

Suit was brought to the three-man court by G. W. McLaurin, graduate student in education, to end his classroom segregation. Ever since he was admitted to the university this fall, he has had to sit alone in an alcove, although students and teachers have expressed their displeasure at the arrangement.

In delivering its decision, the the court said: "The Fourteenth Amendment does not abolish distinction based upon race or color, nor was it intended to endorse social equality between classes and races."

Counsel for McLaurin, Atty. Hall, replied that he "respectfully differs with the court" and believes "the question of social equality does not enter into the equation at all. The question is whether university officials can segregate on the basis of a state statute held to be invalid".

Hall contends the university's segregation policy was nullified last month when a special federal court order told Oklahoma university to enroll McLaurin.

But the court held that "the Constitution does not authorize us to obliterate social or racial distinctions which the state has traditionally recognized as a basis for classifications for purposes of education and other public administration."

Oklahoma Faces New Negro School Problem

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 24—(AP)—The State of Oklahoma was faced today with allowing an added Negro professor to attend its all-white University of Oklahoma, or hurriedly establishing a graduate school.

A special three-judge federal court yesterday heard G. W. McLaurin's suit against the state's college segregation laws, then emphasized Oklahoma should provide equal facilities for Negroes.

A final decision will be handed down by the court Sept. 24.

McLaurin tried unsuccessfully to gain admission to the university last January. He is seeking a doctorate in school administration.

The ranking member of the panel, Judge A. P. Murrah of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said:

"The duty of this state is unmistakably clear and we think you ought to get about it."

Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and McLaurin's counsel, said the suit attacked the constitutionality of Oklahoma's laws against segregation in colleges.

Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, defending the state, said Oklahoma recognized its obligations to give Negro citizens equal education but said the state needed time to establish the schools.

NEGROES LOSE IN OKLA. COURT

NORMAN, Okla., August 2—Three Negro women to... days for the Negroes to prepare their appeal.

Ada Fisher, Chickasha, Okla.; an appeal to the... a court test of Oklahoma's segregation laws.

Miss Helen Maxine Holmes and Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, Oklahoma City, for a... the University of Oklahoma in both of Oklahoma City, for a... shaw denied petitions of Mrs. ... admitting them to the university.

District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw granted 30

Oklahoma Court Order Hits White Students

OKLAHOMA CITY---Three Southern states last week ordered studies of higher education facilities for Negroes in an effort to meet what they call "problems" posed by a United States Supreme Court decision.

The states were referring to a unanimous Supreme Court ruling that the University of Oklahoma must immediately admit Ada Lois Sipuel, who was barred from its law school because she is a Negro.

At the same time, Miss Sipuel arrived here preparatory to attempting to enroll at the University at Norman. Expressing a hope she might make friends with her fellow students, she said.

"Seventy per cent of the university student body voted last year to admit me. They held a mass meeting and gave me a huge bouquet of red and white carnations. The state of Oklahoma may not know it, but I think perhaps their whole silly law of segregation is crumbling - forever and ever."

OKLAHOMA CITY--In a hurried ruling Saturday, the Oklahoma Supreme court ordered the state board of regents to provide a legal education for Ada Lois Sipuel under state segregation laws. Scores of white students may suffer under the ruling, because U.S. Supreme court ordered Miss Sipuel enrolled in law school before any new applicants are accepted at the all-white state school. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel flew here Sunday to discuss the situation with Roscoe Dunjee, who financed the Sipuel case..

Humiliation Of Jim Crow Told Court By Oklahoma U. Student

NEW YORK--G. W. McLaurin, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma who has been segregated in his classes there, testified last week before a three-man Federal court in Oklahoma that the experience was highly "humiliating."

Later the judges asked the NAACP to file a brief giving additional data on the Association's motion for further relief. At the same time, the university will also submit a brief backing up its claim that its officials have the right and power to segregate, just as they have the power to set the time of the classes, etc.

The national office of the NAACP revealed that they would point to the case of Mendez vs. Westminister School District of California, in their brief. Mendez was a Mexican child whom the school tried to bar, despite the fact that there was no California law calling for segregation. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in California held that the child could not be segregated in the absence of any statutes.

Inasmuch as the three-man federal court in Oklahoma has already held in a first hearing that McLaurin could not be excluded, the current hearing turns on the point of powers to segregate in the absence of any state law calling for segregation.

al," McLaurin said.

McLaurin will take twelve credit hours, working toward a doctor's degree in school administration. His first class was educational sociology.

The student said he will commute to Norman from Oklahoma City "for the time being." No plans have been made for providing lunch facilities for him at the university.

McLaurin has three children, all of whom have gone into graduate training after completing bachelor degrees. They are: Phullis McLaurin, who received a master's degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dunbar, who holds a doctor's degree from the University of Illinois, and Geoffre, who holds a master's degree from Kansas University and has worked toward his doctorate at the Universities of Illinois and Colorado.

Negro Files Suit to End Okla. School Segregation

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. (AP)—G. W. McLaurin, Negro who formerly was on the faculty of Langdon Negro University in Oklahoma, attacked the state's segregation laws in Federal District Court today.

He filed suit asking an injunction to prevent state and University of Oklahoma authorities from denying him admission to the Graduate School of Education.

Only last Monday, the district court of Cleveland County—in which the all-white University of Oklahoma is located—denied petitions of three Negro women to compel the university to enroll them for graduate studies.

Amos T. Hall, Negro attorney of Tulsa, gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court in the case of three women—Ada Fisher, Mauderie Hancock-Wilson and Helen Maxine Holmes.

The Supreme Court of the United States last January ordered Oklahoma to provide Mrs. Fisher with immediate facilities equal to those for white students in the law courses she requested.

The state established a law school for Negroes at Oklahoma City—as a branch of Langston. Mrs. Fisher refused to enter, claiming it was not equal. No other Negroes have enrolled.

Oklahoman Admitted To One-Room Graduate Study

Mrs. Wilson was sion last January.

"We think the judgment of the federal court covers Mrs. Wilson and we get her into the school on a master's degree of business administ said

Mrs. Wilson went sity Thursday. "Th more action by the gents and it might law case," Hall said not."

The enrollment pr smoothly last Wedne

McLaurin arrived a companied by Hall, M and Roscoe Dundee, rector of the Nation for the Advancement people.

"We were entertain group were guests of ficials at a cafeteria Wilson center, a un ng project.

He completed enrol m. Everything seemed to be natur

Unstandardized Prejudice

With Oklahomans expecting Tuesday a decision in the McLaurin school case, in which McLaurin seeks to take graduate work in school administration at the University of Oklahoma, it is well for us to take stock of what the South is doing in a general way respecting the equal education of Negroes.

In Oklahoma, we should remember, there is no effort whatsoever to give Negroes graduate training except through the abortive system of out-state scholarships, which forces the student to borrow money with which to go to school, with slight chance of geting but a small portion of same refunded.

It is unthinkable the inconsequential amount of money allowed by the state board of education, and one young woman reported recently that she had been advised by a state official she will not be paid for the first year, but will be paid for subsequent years. The interminable red tape through which Negro students in this state must climb before they secure the inadequate stipend that trickles through the department of education is well nigh unbelievable.

But while Oklahoma continues to abort higher education for Negrces, other states in the Deep South have taken a different slant at the picture which in many respects puts Oklahoma to shame. Let us take Texas for example. While Texas still insists upon a dual system of education, those in authority down there have finally arrived in the decision that the laborer is worthy of his hire. This is wholly untrue in Oklahoma, where inadequate salaries and facilities are foisted upon the Negro group.

The Langston law school installed at the capitol is a fitting example of what the state seeks not to do. It negates completely the effort of Negroes to secure graduate training by throwing together a costless, makeshift "quickie" law school that benefits no one but the instructors. Think of this! The state is willing to pay fifty thousand dollars to white instructors to operate a fake, but unwilling to spend a dime upon the education of those who seek education in law. The testimony of very competent authorities in the legalistic world is already on record regarding this travesty.

But Texas has at least made a gesture that seems to have substance in it, despite the fact the Black Dispatch does not believe there can be any equality and justice in the atmosphere of segregation. Texas is paying its new president of Texas University for Negroes, located at Houston, a salary of $17,000 per annum, plus an entertainment fee of $5,000. When it is recalled that previously the top salaries for Negro college presidents range around $6,500, it can readily be seen that the Lone Star state officials have at least put one foot forward. In addition to this, faculty members of the new university are being paid comparable salaries.

Over in Maryland, the state board of education recently upped the salary of the Negro president of its state school to $15,000, with an entertainment fee of $3,000. This looks like an honest effort to deal with a situation which is wrong from the bottom up.

To show, however, there is no standardized thinking among Southern authorities respecting the higher education of Negroes, Kentucky has recently come to the front with a scandalous proposal that Negroes attend the white university and commute each day 26 miles to sit in separate classes. Kentucky thus adopts a subterfuge as does Oklahoma, and the Kentucky concoction goes still farther in not only depriving Kentucky Negroes from securing equal educational opportunities within the confines of the state, but it forces the unlucky student to sign a waiver to his rights to go out of the state for special training.

Here's what the Kentucky waiver binds the Negro student to. We publish same with the hope that no such shameful dodge of responsibility will be indulged in by school authorities in Oklahoma.

"I, the undersigned," says part of the waiver, "desiring to pursue a course of education and fully realizing that the Commonwealth of Kentucky has made ample provisions for me to obtain the prescribed course of study desired by me within the boundaries of Kentucky . . . desire to pursue my course of study outside of Kentucky . . . In consideration of cush grant (the funds to pay for out-of-state education) I hereby waive any and all rights that I may have to obtain an education along the lines and in the course of study desired by me at any institution provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky . . ."

Civilization has hitherto appeared to disappear at the Arkansas border, but through all of the educational gloom Arkansas today beams as a shining light. Who would have thought that Arkansas would have been the first state in the Deep South to accept Negroes in graduate schools on an unsegregated basis. Earlier in the year the folk up around Little Rock decided to accept a Negro boy on a segregated basis in its law school, and within a six-month period that plan seems to have worked so well that a Negro girl is now to be accepted in the school of medicine on an unsegregated basis. Hats off to the type of social progress that is developing in the Delta swamps of Arkansas. It puts to shame the reaction of a people with whom Oklahoma Negroes have voted for and with for a quarter of a century.

One thing this hodge-podge planning does for Negroes down South is to leave them no standardized system for higher education. It stands to reason that Texas is planning only for Texans and Arkansas for citizens of that state. This sort of scrutiny of state rights seems to put local self government in an extremely bad light. It exposes the variables of prejudice to which the Negro must submit in an atmosphere where every little domestic government is a law unto itself.

The Educational Fight

Between now and when the Oklahoma Legislature convenes in January, citizens of Oklahoma, both black and white, can do much to incline state representatives and senators to a rational and proper approach to the question of graduate training for Negroes. It is a challenge facing every liberal-minded person in the state who can find time and opportunity to confer with his state representative either in person or by letter respecting this vitally important issue.

Keep in mind that the state senator and representative is your elected official whom you have a right to advise as to what you think the law should be. We have in mind belief that your legislator will take kindly to any suggestion you may make respecting this subject. First of all, he will want to represent the majority of his constituency, but if the minority is vociferous and blatant while you are silent, your representative can easily make the mistake assuming the minority is the majority.

There are two angles and viewpoints we believe should be presented to the legislators prior to the next session. (1) The utter lack of equality in educational opportunity for Negroes in Oklahoma or anywhere else in the Southland; (2) The colossal cost required to bring the Negro school structure up to the standard of the whites. We believe the battle is won if these two points alone are stressed. We have discovered that millions of fair-minded whites do not know the vicious differential existing between white and black education, and express desire to do something about it when "separate" schools are stripped naked and bare.

The next step in this discussion is to show how utterly impossible it is for the State of Oklahoma to maintain a dual system of education. In the South we have a beer income and a champagne appetite. This can be easily shown with figures assembled by the U. S. Department of Education. The South, in truth, is not financially able to support one educational structure on parity with the North and East.

Some of the inequalities, and what it will cost to achieve parity was exposed last week when the state superintendent of education of Virgina announced it would cost $300,000,000 to bring the Negro physical school plant up to the level of the whites in that state. If it takes that much to do the job in Virginia, what would it take to complete such a job in Mississippi, where half of the common school classes are taught in

Sat-12-18-48
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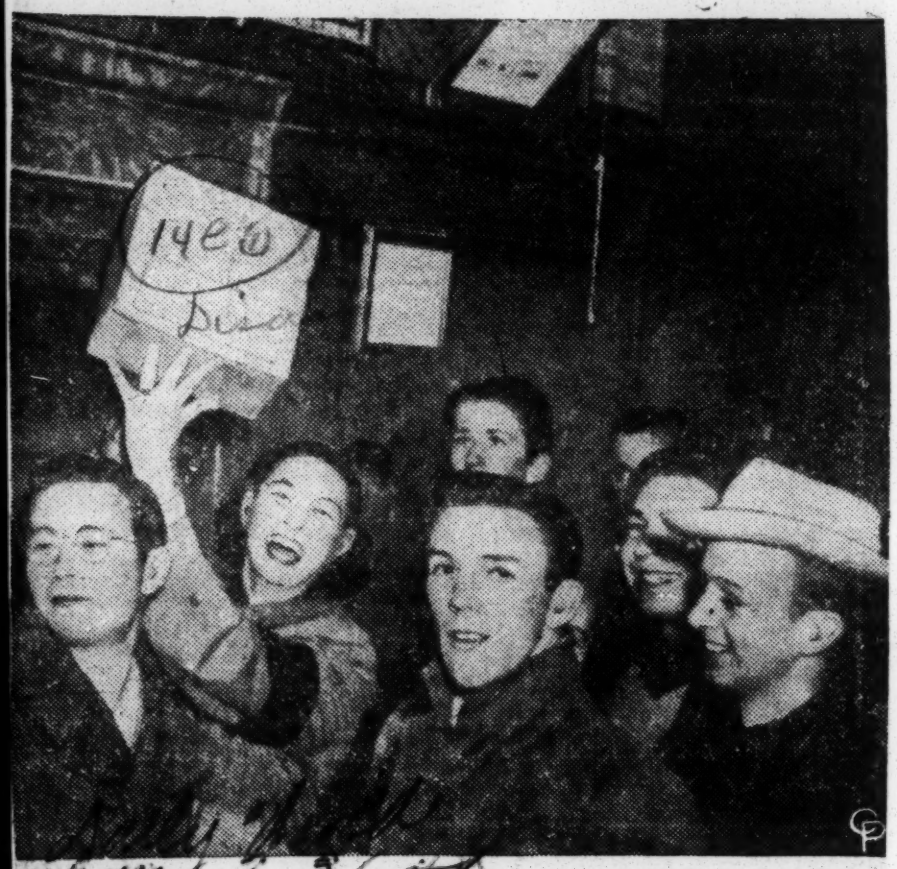
this editorial, sit down and write your state representative? Cut out this editorial and succeeding ones and tell him this statement represents your viewpoint.

STUDENTS PROTEST NEGRO BAN



A GROUP OF STUDENTS of Oklahoma University are shown in the post office at Norman, Okla., as they prepared to mail a package to President Truman containing the ashes of a copy of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. They burned the amendment, which guarantees civil rights, in protest against the University's ban on negro students. Holding the package aloft is Jody Casey, a professor's daughter. (*International*)

Acme

"SEPARATE BUT EQUAL"

This is what the latest compromise in drawing the color line looks like. Forced by a court decision, the University of Oklahoma last week reluctantly admitted its first Negro student, G. W. McLaurin, 54—but seated him in an anteroom off the main classroom. Able to see & hear the professor, McLaurin thereby presumably gets the "equal" education the courts require. But he is also kept "separate" from his white classmates, as Oklahoma's state Jim Crow law demands.

Students Stage Rally for Negroes' School Rights

LANGSTON, Okla.—The student movement seems to be spearheading the comeback of progressive forces in this state on the front of struggle against Jimcrow. A rally on the Langston University campus last Tuesday night marked a break in the period of relative inactivity among progressive forces.

The rally was the product of a joint committee established on the University of Oklahoma and Langston University campuses. The committee was set up to spark the fight for equal education for Negroes. It received the full backing of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The rally will speed the formation of a mass lobby to attend the state legislature early in January. Out of this, it is expected to establish a permanent lobby. Wide distribution of literature is already under way.

Jan. 12 of this year, 18 days before students of the University of Oklahoma burned a copy of the 14th Amendment in an impressive mass protest against the stalling tactics of jimcrow state officials, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the Sipuel Case suggesting, but not ordering, the complete removal of racial barriers at the graduate level in Oklahoma colleges.

Since that time the state administration and the courts, encouraged by the absence of further action, have become steadily bolder in their obvious determination to cancel the Supreme Court decision. The latest decision, handed down by the District Court, allows for the removal of the one Negro student, W. G. McLaurin, Ex-instructor at Langston admitted to the University Graduate School of Education on a jimcrow basis—if "equal" facilities are made available at Langston University.

THE FEBRUARY demonstration caught reactionary elements in Oklahoma flatfooted. Since February, however, every effort of both the outright jimcrow forces and the cautious 'liberals' of the O. U. administration has tried to prevent further militant action by the students.

On the campus effort has been organized chiefly through the office of the Director of Student Affairs. Director Paul McMinn has succeeded in collecting around himself a small social-democrat block, composed chiefly of members of the Student Senate, which functions under his office.

This bloc has worked consistently to disrupt any organized action beyond the sponsorship of "respectable" speakers and conferences. Their tactics have ranged from violent red-baiting to denunciation of mass action of any sort as "mobism."

For more than two months, these students have successfully paralyzed the Equal Education Committee, the only organization on campus devoted solely to the segregation issue. This coupled with the failure of the Progressive Party to concentrate sufficient energy on the problem during the summer, accounted for the relative lack of action in the past eight months.

Many students were drawn into political action for the first time by the equal education struggle. A large percentage of this group has been whittled away by the lack of a clear line of developing action during this period and by the outright confusion and harassment exploited by the social-democrat group.

However, in the first week of December, seven members of the Equal Education Committee read themselves out of the organization after failing in an attempt to block action proposals and to dissolve the group. In the few days following the resignation of this clique, an action program developed rapidly.

Plenty of money, no students at jim crow state school

OKLAHOMA CITY — Scholarless Langston University law school, set up in obedience to the Supreme Court's ruling that Negroes must have equal educational opportunity, is filthy rich, it was apparent this week.

The law school administration gave the jim crow school a $35,000 budget, which includes $27,000 for faculty salaries; $3,650 for books and magazines; and lesser amounts for other expenses.

McLaurin Files New Okla. U. Suit

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (ANP)—Immediate action to take the case of G. W. McLaurin, charging discrimination because of segregation at the University of Oklahoma, against the school to the U. S. Supreme Court will be taken, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, announced here last week.

Battle of Oklahoma Due to Flare Again

The Courier
Sat 10-30-48

Univ. Need Admit Only One Negro Under Present Ruling, Attorney General Rules

Pittsburgh Pa

OKLAHOMA CITY — Racial barriers at University of Oklahoma came tumbling down here recently, but in the opinion of State's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, the open door policy applied only to the one Negro, G. W. McLaurin, who was admitted on a jim-crow basis, Oct. 13.

The Attorney General's surprising statement advised the university's president, Dr. George L. Cross, that the University of Oklahoma was under "no legal obligation" to admit a second Negro applicant, Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson.

The order to the university to admit Mr. McLaurin was made by a Federal court which ruled that Oklahoma must furnish equal educational facilities to Negroes. Mr. McLaurin is a student now, but on a segregated basis.

The ruling in the McLaurin case only applied to his application, according to the Oklahoma attorney general.

Mrs. Wilson, who wants to enroll to work for a master's degree in sociology, may have to utilize the courts in her effort to gain admission.

NEGROES WIN PAY CASE

The Tribune

Court Orders Salary Equality in Schools of Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 16 (AP) —Oklahoma Negro school teachers won a Federal District Court order today assuring them pay scales equal with white instructors.

Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught signed the order, against the Oklahoma City school board and county officials, prohibiting discrimination in pay scales solely because of race.

The case was brought by Emme Lee Freeman, a Negro teacher at Douglas High School here. Since it was filed salary adjustments have been made. Counsel agreed to stipulations to permit Judge Vaught to issue an order to serve as a guide for possible future cases.

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL INFERIOR, STIPUEL WITNESSES DECLARE

Courier 6-11-48

NORMAN, Okla.—After five days of testimony by experts branding the Jim Crow Langston Law School as "inferior", "indecent," "fraudulent" and "unconstitutional",

Judge Justin Hinshaw announced here last Friday (May 28) that a later date he would hand down his decision on admitting Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

Okla. Eagle

Oklahoma Court Bars Negroes From University

Norman, Okla., Aug. 2 (AP).—A State Court today denied admission to the University of Oklahoma to three Negro women. Negro leaders announced they would carry the fight against Oklahoma's racial segregation laws again to the United States Supreme Court.

Daily Worker 8-3-48

One of the three rejected was Mrs. Ada Fisher of Chickasha who for more than two years has waged a court fight to enter the university law school.

Courier 8-7-48

The others were Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, and Helen Maxine Holmes, both of Oklahoma City.

District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw denied court orders sought by the three women to compel the university to enroll them for graduate studies.

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa Negro attorney, gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Simultaneously, Hall announced he would begin another attack on Oklahoma's segregation statutes in United States District Court in Oklahoma City within a few days. That suit also will seek to compel admission of Negroes to white schools when equal facilities for the two races are not provided.

The attorney indicated both cases would be carried to the nUited States Supreme Court.

CAYTON

Columnist Proud Of Prof. McLaurin; Doesn't Think He's An 'Uncle Tom'

The Courier

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors)

Sat 10-30-48

WHITE folks are squirming no end about the Supreme Court's ruling of equal education within States' borders. But the NAACP pushed the case through and won. A pat on the back for them and for Walter White, Thurgood Marshall, Charles Houston and all the rest who spark-plugged this legal fight.

Pittsburgh Courier

The decision is final and no Southern State can get around it no matter how they wiggle. This thing of prejudice has just got to go and the school case is a major break for the Negro. Squirm and dodge if they will, Southern whites, and for that matter, Northern whites, have to face up to it.

Mr. Cayton

They have to face up to it because of the world situation—a phony democracy, communism, and the rising spirit of the colonials. The aspirations of non-white people throughout the world and the fear of communism are going to force America, and to a lesser extent England, to get over their emotional, irrational color prejudice.

• • •

THAT'S THE WAY it is. That's the larger picture. But in this piece I want to get a little chuckle out of the zipping and zooming that are taking place south of the "Smith and Weston" line.

Here's what the Supreme Court decision meant. Every Southern State has to build a separate and equal university for Negroes. Just imagine the expense that this would mean to Mississippi where the larger part of the population is Negro! In addition to their prejudices it would cost a bit of change to build a college for Negroes—"separate but equal."

Now let's look at what the jumping and dodging white Southerners are doing. To get out of this dilemma Oklahoma pulled a neat trick. That State has been called the worst from every point of view, economically, culturally and in its hatred toward the Negro. They had an intermarriage law barring the marriage of all Caucasians with non-white people. But when the Indians struck oil and became millionaires the State Legislature passed another law declaring that whites could marry Indians, but Negroes couldn't. That made "honorary Aryans" out of the Indians just like Hitler later did for some Jews. That's Oklahoma for you.

• • •

NOW COMES THE Superior Court case and they still don't want to put out any money. Mr. G. W. McLaurin, retired professor, wanted to do graduate work. In view of the Superior Court decision, and as he lives close, it seemed the natural thing for McLaurin to apply for entrance to the University of Oklahoma. (He couldn't be denied on educational grounds as he is probably better educated than most of the white graduate students. This threw the Governor and the Regents in a dilemma.) The United States Superior Court had made a ruling; Oklahoma State Court had upheld it; but the Oklahoma State laws were against mixed schools.

The Regents of the University—doubtless instructed by the Governor—pulled a fast one by instructing Dr. George L. Cross, university president, to make plans to admit McLaurin, but give him classes individually. This they achieved by seating him in an ante-room off the main classroom. I hope Mr. McLaurin has good eyes, otherwise he won't be able to see the blackboard from where he sits—that is, if they use blackboards in Oklahoma.

Sat 10-30-48

I AM RIGHT proud of Mr. McLaurin. It took a lot of guts to sit up and face those students and professors. Some people may think he is an Uncle Tom. I don't. To buck the white Southern pattern is no easy matter. By sitting in an ante-room, though humiliating, Mr. McLaurin showed that he had courage enough to stand up for a principle—the principle of human rights. This is a greater dignity and is more important than self-indulgence.

I am really and truly sorry for some white folks. Those in Oklahoma are cowardly while that 54-year-old professor has real manhood. Some white people see the handwriting on the wall. They see the inevitable collapse of race prejudice. They see that it is really only "One World" and all humans are humans. But I don't think that Dr. George L. Cross, the Regents of the University, the State of Oklahoma, or for that matter most of the South fall among that lot.

In Oklahoma City last week, a three-judge federal court ruled "unconstitutional and void" a state law that barred Negroes from the University of Oklahoma's graduate school. The judges, all Oklahomans, did not outlaw segregation, but insisted that Negroes must have equal facilities without delay, or be taken in with white students.

The Tribune 6-11-48

Chicago Defender 6-19-48

Oklahoma University Orders Admission Of Negro Student

Jim-Crow Law School Loses

Lone Student

be the first student to enroll in Langston University School of Law, to change his mind here about entering last week. According to Roberts, whose enrollment had been approved by Dean Jerome Hemry for the school's summer classes: "The pressure was more than I could take," he said.

OKLAHOMA CITY — (ANP) — caused 34-year-old T. M. local waiter who was to

Federal Court ruled Sept. 29 that the university ed unconstitutionally in McLaurin admission.

oma has no graduate or Negroes.

Oklahoma constitution and made it a penal offense oes to attend white col- the Federal Court ruling, declared the statutes tutional, as they apply urin.

until Oct. 14.

There was no indication of whether McLaurin would accept segregated class work.

The resolution of the regents was approved at a secret special meeting yesterday. The resolution said:

"That the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma authorize and direct the president of the University . . . to grant to the Graduate College of G. W. McLaurin in time for Mr. McLaurin to enroll at the beginning of the term under such rules and regulations as to segregation as the president . . . shall consider to afford to Mr. G. W. McLaurin substantially equal educational opportunities as are afforded to other persons seeking the same . . . ."

The regents directed Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university, to admit him "on a segregated basis."

The type of segregated class work will be left for Cross to determine. He is now on a trip to New York and will not be back

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 11.— (AP)—Admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Oklahoma was ordered today by the University of Oklahoma Board of Regents.

The order paves the way for opening a white educational institution in Oklahoma to Negroes for the first time in the state's history.

The Negro is G. W. McLaurin, retired professor.

He seeks a Doctor of Education degree.

education in the Graduate Col-Roberts, a local

The decision came after Roberts met with a group in a four-hour session. He did not disclose the identity of the group.

The Langston law branch was set up to met the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that the State had to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes. The case revolved around efforts of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher, 24-year-old Langston graduate, who sought to enter the all-white University of Oklahoma law school at Norman. She has been denied entrance twice and at present has a second suit pending in district court, protesting that the Langston school is not equal to the university law department.

OUR EDUCATIONAL MARTYRS

(AN EDITORIAL)

An Oklahoma State court has approved the University of Oklahoma's practice of confining its first colored graduate student, Professor G. W. McLaurin, to an anteroom separate from the rest of his white classmates.

The university is waging a losing fight.

First it denied entrance to the colored professor who wanted graduate training.

It lost that case.

Now it denies him the right to sit with the other students. It will lose that, too.

The case will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The situation may seem difficult for Professor McLaurin. Any pioneer is accustomed to such hardship. Dozens of colored boys received shocking treatment at West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy before the first one reached the senior class or was graduated.

Educational pioneers like Professor McLaurin are doing their country a service, as great as those who founded our religion, settled our country, or developed our science.

No attempt to humiliate, discourage, or discredit men like Professor McLaurin can ever stop them once they experience that inward satisfaction that comes from knowledge that their sacrifice helps move the human race forward another step.

One day we will write the history of our educational pioneers and our university martyrs. There will be Henry A. Napier, Thomas V. R. Gibbs, Alonzo S. Parham and Felix J. Kirkpatrick Jr., of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; John H. Conyers, James Lee Johnson and George J. Trivers of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

There will be Donald Murray of the University of Maryland, Lloyd Gaines of the University of Missouri, Heman Sweatt of the University of Texas and Professor McLaurin and Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher of the University of Oklahoma, to name a few.

A generation from now, even the white people themselves, who are responsible for this situation in these backward schools and even more backward States, will ask themselves how they could have been so utterly debased as to ask persons equal to them in money, culture and intellect to accept segregation on the grounds of color.

NEW STRATEGY IN OKLAHOMA

What may well prove to be a new weapon in our fight for first-class citizenship is the strategy employed by NAACP counsel in their latest attempt to open the doors of the University of Oklahoma.

In asking $5,000 damages and a permanent injunction on behalf of G. W. McLaurin, who seeks his doctorate in school administration, the NAACP lawyers requested a three-judge Federal tribunal to hear the case which has been set for Monday, August 23.

A special section of the Judicial Code of Oklahoma provides that a three-judge Federal court shall hear all cases which attack the constitutionality of any statute or of any official order issued by a State board, such hearing to be held within ten days of the filing of a petition requesting it.

Such cases take precedence over all other cases and can be appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court in two or three months. In previous NAACP cases, it has taken two or three years of long, drawn-out litigation to get to the nation's highest tribunal.

Whether this new procedure will work remains to be seen. If it does, it will be a speedy way of getting action in civil rights cases in Oklahoma and possibly in other States. Many would-be plaintiffs have been deterred from filing suits, knowing of the long, tedious processes involved in getting their cases heard.

Members of the NAACP's legal staff are constantly studying the law in search of more effective techniques for getting the desired results. We hope that their latest "discovery" clicks.

Long Trial Blocked in Okla. School Case

Lawyers Use Judicial Code to Get Special Court Hearing in 10 Days

OKLAHOMA CITY—Invoking a rarely used section of the Judicial Code, attorneys seeking to end discrimination at the University of Oklahoma have launched a new attack on the State's segregation laws which will prevent a long, drawn-out trial and bring about speedy solution of the problem.

Using Section 266 of the Code, they demanded a special three-judge court to hear the case of G. W. McLaurin, who is suing to enter the university's business administration school to work toward a doctorate.

The hearing has been set for Aug. 23.

Section 266 provides that in cases involving the constitutionality of State statutes or orders by State boards, the plaintiff may demand a special three-judge court.

Three-Month Limit

That court, under law, must schedule a hearing within 10 days. If an appeal is necessary, it can be made directly to the U.S. Supreme Court in two or three months.

Such cases take precedence over all except similar cases.

A Langston University professor, Mr. McLaurin already has begun on the year's leave of absence which he plans to spend in school.

He filed suit in Federal Court Aug. 5 for a mandatory injunction against State and university officials to permit him to enroll in the graduate school this autumn. A declaratory judgment against the laws keeping colored students out of the university, and $5,000 damages he alleges were done him when his registration was refused early this year.

Can Enter in August

United States District Judge Edgar S. Vaught on Aug. 6 named Federal Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah and Federal District Judge Bower Broddus to sit with him on the panel.

McLaurin's petition is based on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The hearing, Aug. 23, will consider the issuance of a temporary restraining order. If it is allowed, McLaurin presumably could enter the university for the autumn term. He holds a master's degree from the University of Kansas.

His petition points out that the University of Oklahoma is the only State university offering courses leading to a doctorate in school administration.

McLaurin is represented in the petition for him "and all other colored persons" by Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP. Hall is a member of the organization's legal staff.

Named as defendants in the suit are the State board of regents for higher education, the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma, Dr. George L. Cross, University of Oklahoma president; Lawrence Snyder, dean of the graduate college, and J. E. Fellows, dean of admission and records.

Far-Reaching Results Seen

Commenting on the new procedure, Mr. Marshall in New York, said on Thursday, "This is believed to be the first time this type of relief has been sought by means of a special three-judge Federal Court.

"Under this procedure, if declared applicable, the long delays in similar suits will be circumvented. The statute specifically provides that such cases 'shall be given precedence and shall be in every way expedited and be assigned for a hearing at the earliest practicable date.'

"This case wil be watched with interest by lawyers as well as by the general public."

OKLA. SCHOOL CASES TO GO
TO STATE SUPREME COURT August 5, 1948

NAACP-Press Service Dec York 7th.

NORMAN, Okla. Aug. 5.-- Denied admission to the University of Oklahoma by a decision of District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw, Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher, Miss Helen Maxine Holmes and Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson prepared to carry their case to the State Supreme Court, Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, who together with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, represented the young women, announced today. 8-5-48

For more than two years Mrs. Fisher has sought admission to the university law school. The United States Supreme Court last January ordered the State of Oklahoma to provide her forthwith with educational facilities equal to those afforded at the university. Rather than admit a Negro student, the state set up a makeshift law school in Oklahoma City. Maintaining that the Jim Crow school was not equal to the university law school, Mrs. Fisher declined to seek admission. The school has had no students.

NAACP lawyers, assisted by experts in legal education and sociology, attempted to demonstrate that the Negro school was not and could not be equal to the university law school. The case was tried last May before Judge Hinshaw in the District Court of Cleveland. In July,

Press Service of NAACP N.Y.C.

Miss Holmes and Mrs. Hancock-Wilson took their cases to the same Court after the University had rejected their applications for admission to the graduate school in February. Judge Hinshaw's decision handed down on August 2, sustained the university's policy of excluding Negro students. 8-5-48

Petition Filed For New Hearing On Court Ruling

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va

Argument Scheduled Next Week on Law Case In Oklahoma

Jan. 1-3-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lawyers on behalf of Ada Lois Sipuel on Dec. 26 filed in the United States Supreme Court a brief for petitioner in her case against the University of Oklahoma.

This case is the result of a petition for certiorari granted by the Supreme Court on Nov. 10 of this year to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in affirming the judgment of the lower court of Oklahoma in petition for writ of mandamus to compel the admission of Miss Sipuel to the University of Oklahoma law school.

Miss Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University, posessing all the qualifications necessary for law school training, applied for admission to the first year law class of the University of Oklahoma and was refused admission on Jan. 14. 1946.

APPLIED FOR WRIT

On April 6, 1946, through her lawyers, Miss Sipuel applied to the district court of Cleveland county, Oklahoma, for a writ of mandamus. At the hearing on the case on July 9, 1946, lawyers for both sides filed stipulations of fact agreeing that Miss Sipuel was fully qualified for admission to the law school, but that she was a Negro and that the only reason she was denied admission was because of her race and color.

It was also agreed that this was the only law school maintained by the state of Oklahoma and that her refusal was pursuant to a policy, custom and usage and the state statutes requiring the segregation of the races. 1-3-48

Despite this sitpulation of facts and the arguments of law the district court refused to grant a writ. Whereupon the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and on April 29, 1947, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Petition for certiorari was thereupon filed in the United States Supreme Court.

SUMMARY OF BRIEF

Journal & Guide

The brief for the petitioner filed in the United States Supreme Court presented an argument summarized as follows:

"Petitioner is entitled to admission now to the University of Oklahoma and her right to redress cannot be conditioned upon any prior demand that the state set up a separate facility. The opinion in the Gaines case is without meaning unless this court intended that decisions to enforce the right of a qualified Negro applicant in a case such as here to admission instanter to the only existing state facility.

"The equal but separate doctrine has no application in cases of this type. The Gaines decision must have meant at least this and should be so clarified. Beyond that petitioner contends that the separate but equal doctrine is basically unsound and unrealistic and in light of the history of its application should now be repudiated."

LOST OVER A YEAR

Norfolk, Va.

"The flagrant discrimination against the petitioner in this case is directly in the teeth of the 14th Amendment and was made with full knowledge of the decision of this court in the Gaines case. The respondents only defense is a reliance upon certain language in this court's opinion. Petitioner has already lost more than a year of legal training which she would have received had she not been a Negro." Jan. 1-3-48

The case is set for argument on either Jan. 7 or 8 and will be argued by Amos T. Hall, member of the national legal committee of the NAACP, and Thurgood Marshal, special counsel. The brief was filed by these lawyers with the following as "of counsel": Robert L. Carter. Edward R. Dudley, Marian Wynn Perry. Frank D. Reeves and Franklin H. Williams.

Oklahoma Faces New Negro School Problem

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 24—(AP)—The State of Oklahoma was faced today with allowing an aged Negro professor to attend its all-white University of Oklahoma, or hurriedly establishing a graduate school.

A special three-judge federal court yesterday heard G. W. McLaurin's suit against the state's college segregation laws, then emphasized Oklahoma should provide equal facilities for Negroes.

A final decision will be handed down by the court Sept. 24.

McLaurin tried unsuccessfully to gain admission to the university last January. He is seeking a doctorate in school administration.

The ranking member of the panel, Judge A. P. Murrah of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said:

"The duty of this state is unmistakably clear and we think you ought to get about it."

Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and McLaurin's counsel, said the suit attacked the constitutionality of Oklahoma's laws against segregation in colleges.

Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, defending the state, said Oklahoma recognized its obligations to give Negro citizens equal education but said the state needed time to establish the schools.

'Further Relief' Sought

To Challenge Stand Of Oklahoma U. Board of Regents

OKLAHOMA CITY. — The famous case of Ada Lois Sipuel vs. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, which just left the U. S. Supreme Court in January where it won a clearcut victory, will seek "further relief" by stepping back again, on next Monday, May 24, into the District Court of Cleveland County here, the very same court from which it started its two-year journey to the High Court in 1946. As before, the battery of legal talent will be headed by Amos T. Hall of Tulsa and NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

It will be recalled that in January the U. S. Supreme Court handed down the decision that the state of Oklahoma must immediately provide Miss Sipuel, and hence all Oklahoma Negroes, with equal law education facilities. The answer of Oklahoma was to establish in four days a Jim Crow law school which it dubbed "equal", and when NAACP attorneys sought from the Supreme Court a writ of mandamus enjoining Oklahoma from operating the school on the grounds that it was inferior to the OU law school, the Supreme Court denied the writ claiming that the question of "whether a state might not satisfy the Fourteenth Amendment" by providing Jim Crow facilities was not before. Accordingly, Miss Sipuel is back in court and facing again a long trip to the Supreme Court in order to prove the separate law school unequal.

However, attorneys for Miss Sipuel indicate that their main purpose in this new series of trials is to attack segregation itself, on the theory that no Jim Crow school can provide the absolutely equal education they seek for their client. In this fundamental respect the Sipuel Case will become exactly similar to the Sweatt Case in Texas, which seeks entry of Heman Marion Sweatt to the law school of the University of Texas. As witnesses, NAACP attorneys are expected to call upon a number of international recognized authorities in anthropology, sociology and law, who will testify to the effect that discrimination is always the product of segregation and that therefore segregation should be legally declared unconstitutional.

An interesting sidelight on the case is the fact that just recently, on the week-end of April 31, May 1-2, an "Oklahoma Student Workshop for Democracy in Education" was held in Norman, Okla., site of the University of Oklahoma, in which some 300 white and Negro youngsters from all of Oklahoma's major colleges and universities met and pledged themselves to fight segregation in education. Also of note is the decision of a committee of Oklahoma college deans published some weeks ago. This committee, appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma to study the problem of race in the field of higher education, rendered a report which recommended that the only sensible solution was to abolish segregation altogether. The deans pointed out that in dollars and cents it would be ruinous to the state to duplicate for Negroes the expensive and elaborate system of higher education now provided for the non-Negro portion of the state's population.

Negro Women Barred from Oklahoma U.

NORMAN, Okla.—(AP)—A state court Monday denied admittance to the University of Oklahoma to three Negro women. Negro leaders announced that they would carry the fight against Oklahoma's racial segregation to the United States Supreme Court.

One of the three rejected was Mrs. Ada Fisher, of Chickasha, who for more than two years has waged a court fight to enter the university's law school.

THE OTHERS were Mauderie Hancock-Wilson and Helen Maxine Holmes, both of Oklahoma City.

District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw denied court orders sought by the three to compel the university to enroll them for graduate studies.

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa Negro attorney, gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Three Ask Okla. Univ. Admission

NORMAN, Okla. — Three Negroes Friday asked federal district court for an order admitting them to the graduate schools of the white University of Oklahoma.

The three are G. W. McLaurin, Mauderie Hancock-Wilson and Helen Maxine Holmes. One desires to take a doctor's degree in school administration, another seeks a master's degree in social work, and the third a master's in commercial education.

Oklahoma has no state schoool for Negroes which provides these subjects. Oklahoma University offers graduate work in 70 fields.

The suit was based on the decision of the United States Supreme Court that a state must offer Negro students "equal facilities" in graduate work.

The trio had tried to enroll in the University of Oklahoma following the recent Sipuel-Fisher decision, but were refused admission.

The State of Oklahoma has made no effort to set up equal facilities for the three applicants since they asked for higher education five and a half months ago.

The case, which constitutes a position for a writ of mandamus, is set for hearing on July 19.

Soviet Students Write Oklahoma U. on Race

LONDON, Sept. (U.P.).—Radio Moscow said today that Moscow University students have sent a letter of protest to students of Oklahoma University concerning the alleged barring of a Negro girl from the Oklahoma University law school.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass dispatch, said the Soviet students wrote that "we cannot conceive of national inequality or oppression in our country, which is one friendly family."

What Price Segregation?

Despite the fact that two enrollment periods have passed and no self-respecting Negro has enrolled in the fake Langston law school, state authorities persist in squandering taxpayers' money to keep four men on a pay roll as law instructors when there is no one to teach.

Just think of it! Fifteen thousands dollars thrown away on the term just closing and $36,000 allocated from the governor's contingent fund for the coming year. Yes, it's going to be a long, dull summer for the law professors in the Langston law school but it is hell on bed-ridden taxpayers to have their state funds squandered in such manner.

We doubt seriously the right of the governor to use his emergency funds for this fake law school's maintenance. The legislature has been in session since this agitation started and failed to make any such appropriation and we believe a taxpayer's suit would knock out the allocation and end this educational farce and studied attempt to brazenly circumvent the Supreme Court of the United States. This is one of the cases where state government seeks to bully the federal structure.

Evidence presented the court during the recent trial at Norman was to the effect that conditions are crowded and congested at the Oklahoma university law school, but if the $50,000 at present being thrown away, together with other contemplated expenditures on the jim crow law school, were expended at Norman it would mean more to white and black youth of the state. One of the best arguments against segregation develops out of the unreasonable waste of public funds.

Sends Otis Sullivant Hot Letter Regarding Alleged Utterances

OPPOSES GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR LANGSTON

"It's a lie, and I never was more furious in my life," declared G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, as he rushed into the Black Dispatch office Monday morning, waving a letter he had prepared for dispatch to Otis Sullivant, correspondent for a daily paper, which Sunday carried a front page story, written by Sullivant, stating that the Langston president had offered fulsome praise for the new fake, jim crow law school which opened in the state capitol Monday.

Harrison demanded that the editor of the Black Dispatch mail the letter to the Daily Oklahoman. "Read it and then mail it!" he shouted. "I want everybody to know that I made no such statement as attributed to me in that newspaper story. It is true that I was asked to attach my signature to the statement, but I refused."

Harrison then got Sam Stone on the line. Stone is the auditor for the state board of regents for the A. & M. college, and he then asked Stone to talk with Dunjee.

"No, Dr. Harrison did not make that statement," said Stone to Dunjee. "The statement published in the Oklahoman was made by Frank Buttram, chairman of the special committee appointed to establish the new law school. I know positively that Dr. Harrison refused to sign that statement," Stone said.

Bill Being Prepared In Oklahoma To Alter Old Segregation Laws

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Oklahoma Negroes fighting college segregation possibly will re-appeal the segregation issue to both state and federal Supreme Courts.

If passed, the bill will open white graduate courses that Langston does not offer.

The state's new move, still in the drafting stage, came immediately following yesterday's latest rebuff to Negroes when the State Legislature that would alter Oklahoma's 40-year-old segregation laws. It would give the Negro students a large part of what they ask for.

This would not offer similar work.

District Judge Justin Hinshaw refused to grant court orders to three Negro women to let them attend the white university. At the same time Negro leaders of Oklahoma at Norman has 10

Nation Acclaims Sipuel Decision As Great Victory

Nation-wide rejoicing resulted Monday following the notable decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Ada Lois Sipuel case, in which that high judicial body entered the State of Oklahoma to worthwith grant admission to the brilliant Chickasha girl.

Telegrams, telephone calls and letters swamped the Black Dispatch in which praise was heaped upon the Oklahoma Conference of Branches for its successful two-year struggle for education in graduate training in this state.

Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, New York, said:

"We are delighted at the court's decision. It marks the furtherest advance yet reached towards the principle that there can be no equality in a segregated system.

"It has been the Association's contention that equal but separate accommodations are a judicial myth and a legal fiction utterly impossible of attainment.

"We are determined to continue the fight until every vestige of discrimination and segregation in tax-supported school is eliminated."

The Houston (Texas) branch of tre NAACP, in a telegram signed by L. H. Simpson, president, and Lulu B. White, executive secretary, said:

"The Houston branch congratulates you and the Oklahoma Conference of Branches in the winning of the Sipuel case. You win - - - we win."

Attorney Joseph R. Booker, Little Rock: "Congratulations on your outstanding victory. Will be used by all of us with telling effect."

John Lampton, Guthrie: "The whole state is proud of the great and successful battle you have just ended for educational equality."

Calvin N. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.: "Congratulations to you and the Oklahoma Branches of the NAACP for your victory before the United States Supreme Court in the Ada Lois Sipuel case."

The Atlanta Journal telephoned the Black Dispatch Tuesday in conection with the UP report trat a Georgia citizen sought to enter the medical school in Oklahoma.

Editor Dunjee corrected this report by stating that an Oklahoman attending at Atlanta University had sought to enroll in the Oklahoma medical school.

Life magazine was on hand Thursday and Thursday night making pictures of Mrs. Fisher, at the airport when she arrived and later in the home of Mrs. E.V. Hearne, 614 North Kelly, where Mrs. Fisher remained for rest Wednesday evening.

Long-Range Program

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, Negro, who began a court fight in January, 1946, for admission to the University of Oklahoma, was a speaker at the recent New York Herald Tribune Forum. She said she still wants to become a lawyer but it appeared she would be an old woman before the state of Oklahoma gave her an opportunity. "In all probability my case will have to go to the Supreme Court of the United States for a third time before I am admitted to the University of Oklahoma Law School," Mrs Fisher said.

Will Again Take Fight to Supreme Court If Needed

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Equal Law School In 54 Days

It will be recalled that in January the U. S. Supreme Court handed down the decision that the state of Oklahoma must immediately provide Miss Sipuel, and hence all Oklahoma Negroes, with equal law education facilities. The answer of Oklahoma was to establish in four days a Jim Crow law school which it dubbed "equal." and when NAACP attorneys sought from the Supreme Court a mandamus enjoining Oklahoma from operating the school on the grounds that it was inferior to the OU law school, the Supreme Court denied the writ claiming that the question of "whether a state might not satisfy the Fourteenth Amendment" by providing Jim Crow facilities was not before. Accordingly, Miss Sipuel is back in court and facing again a long trip to the Supreme Court in order to prove the separate law school unequal.

To Attack Jim Crow Itself

However, attorneys for Miss Sipuel indicate that their main purpose in this new series of trials is to attack segregation itself, on the theory that no Jim Crow school can provide the absolutely equal education they seek for their client. In this fundamental, respect the Sipuel case will become exactly similar to the Sweatt case in Texas, which seeks entry of Heman Marion Sweatt to the law school of the University of Texas. As witnesses, NAACP attorneys are expected to call upon a number of international recognized authorities in anthropology, sociology and law, who will testify to the effect that discrimination is always the product of segregation and that therefore segregation should be legally declared unconstitutional.

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Celebrated Suit Again In Court

Expert Testimony Of Different Kind To Be Introduced

NEW YORK — Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher's fight for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma will be reopened Monday, April 5, with a new trial in the District Court at Normal, Okla., Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced. Associated with Mr. Marshall in conduct of the case is Amos T. Hall, attorney of Tulsa, Okla.

The new trial, which will be held in the same judicial district in which the university is located, comes as the result of a motion filed on behalf of Mrs. Fisher March 11, petitioning the court for further relief against the board of regents and other officials of the University of Oklahoma.

The motion for a new trial in state courts followed refusal to admit Mrs. Fisher to the law school after the United States Supreme Court had declared that the State of Oklahoma was required to provide her with an opportunity for a legal education forthwith.

WILL USE EXPERTS

"At the trial on April 5," Mr. Marshall said, "we expect to produce even more expert testimony than we presented in the University of Texas case to demonstrate clearly that it is impossible to get equal educational facilities in a separate law school. We will have experts not only in the field of legal training, but also in the fields of sociology and anthropology."

As a result of the Supreme Court ruling in Mrs. Fisher's case, a jimcro law school was established for the exclusive use of Negro pupils. No library was provided other than the library for general use in the State Capitol.

Mrs. Fisher and other qualified Negro students refused to attend the school and continued to insist upon attending the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

has been practicing law in Tulsa, Okla., for 25 years.

He studied privately and by correspondence, subsequently passed the Oklahoma bar and later was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. He is a graduate of Baldwin University.

Lack of Law Degree Didn't Hinder Hall

WASHINGTON — Amos T. Hall, who teamed with Thurgood Marshall in arguing the NAACP's Siquel case

Law School Deans Declare Oklahoma Unit 'Not Equal'

Sipuel-Fisher Case On Trial In Norman Court

Testimony By Experts Seen

NAACP Victory

NORMAN, Okla.,—(SNS)— Facilities at the Langston University Law School in Oklahoma City were described as "not equal" to those offered white students at the University of Oklahoma by deans of the Harvard and University of Pennsylvania Law Schools in testimony before District Court.

The witnesses were called by attorneys for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher who are unleashing heavy legal artillery upon Oklahoma's Jim Crow law school which was set up supposedly to conform with a ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

Among those testifying were Dean Edwin N. Griswold, of Harvard, and Dean Earl G. Harrison of Pennsylvania. Dr. Max Redin, of the University of California in Berkeley, and Charles Bunn, of the University of Wisconsin.

MARSHALL IS COUNSEL

Mrs. Fisher is being represented by Thurgood S. Marshall, legal counsel for the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, and Robert Ming, and James H. Nabritt

In the opening round of the trial Before Judge Justin Henshaw, Attorney Marshall reviewed the history of the case and declared that the Langston University Law School, hastily built to circumvent the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in Mrs. Fisher's original complaint, was inadequate and not equal to the University of Oklahoma Law School

The State of Oklahoma is represented by Attorney General Mac Q. Williams and observers forecast after hearing preliminary arguments that a long and bitter fight would be waged by the state to keep nationally-recognized legal authorities from testifying in the case. Attorney Marshall had told the court that he would introduce expert testimony in the case.

The feat of getting the testimony of the legal experts in the record was hailed as a victory for Mrs Fisher's attorneys, after the bitter fight by the State Attorney to prevent their appearing in the case.

LONG TRIAL SEEN

How long the trial will last is uncertain, but as opposing counsel wrangled in the opening arguments it appeared as though the trial would be a drawn out affair.

The orginal suit in the case was heard July 9, 1943, before Judge Ben T Williams. The plaintiff is asking the court to modify its order of last Jan. 22.

Robert Weaver, consultant to the American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, is among the sociologists, statisticans, and anthropologists, who may be called to show the "separate but equal clause of southern states has never provided equal facilities— an impossible realization in separate school systems.

Other experts will appear to testify as to the impossibility of gaining an equal education in a jim-crow law school, such as was hurriedly established at Langston University last Jan. 26.

The court ordered Oklahoma to grant her equal and immediate education with white students. Oklahoma's constitution provides for separate schools for whites and Negroes.

The Oklahoma state regents for higher education had established a Negro school of law in Oklahoma City as a branch of Langston Negro university, but a Negro leader said immediately that there will be "no acceptance of a Jim Crow law school."

The school was established after the supreme court of the United States ordered Oklahoma to provide equal law school facilities for Negroes as soon as for white persons. Oklahoma's constitution requires separate schools.

Student To Enter Okla. U

NORMAN, Okla.—The University of Oklahoma announced Monday it would accept the enrollment application of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Negro, in her fight to gain admission to the institution's law school.

The honor graduate from Langston Negro University, who took to the Supreme Court of the United States her fight for admittance, was to enroll Monday.

Take Norman Student Poll

Six Questions Asked Regarding Miss Sipuel

NORMAN.—The Oklahoma Daily, liberal student publication on the campus of Oklahoma university, was last week taking a poll of 500 selected students, under the direction of Larry Stephenson, to determine what students of the institution think about the impending decision of the United States Supreme Court, which may compel university authorities to admit a Negro girl to enrollment.

An unbiased view will perhaps be disclosed by this poll for the reason that pollees are not required to give their names on the questionnaires, and the results of the poll are to be published in the Tuesday edition of the Oklahoma Daily, edited by Quinton Peters, who Saturday editorially expressed the hope that Ada Lois Sipuel would be enrolled in the law classes at Norman.

There follow the six choices of-fered students, but which to register, and the preliminary statement preceding the query:

(a) Have you heard or read about a Negro resident of Chickasha, Ada Lois Sipuel, seeking admittance to OU? She is a graduate of Langston university, Oklahoma's state university for Negroes.

(b) The reason she gave for seeking admittance to OU is she wishes to study law. Langston university does not have a school of law. Oklahoma statutes prohibit Negroes attending white institutions of learning. The United States Supreme Court is to hear the appealed case in which she is seeking admittance to OU. Disregarding previous decisions handed down by the supreme court in similar cases in other states, and disregarding existing laws in Oklahoma pertaining to the matter, what is your opinion about Negro education in Oklahoma? Which of the following six answers do you most nearly agree with?

1. Negroes should be permitted to attend all white institutions of learning in the state of Oklahoma, which would include elementary, high school, and institutions of higher learning.

2. Negroes should be permitted to attend all white colleges and universities in the state of Oklahoma, but not state elementary and high schools.

3. Negroes should be permitted to pursue graduate work in Oklahoma's white institutions, but should not be permitted to pursue undergraduate work in the state's white institutions.

4. Oklahoma should provide equal education, both graduate and undergraduate, for Negroes and whites, but in all cases in separate institutions. The state-supported Negro university at Langston should have a college, school or department equal in facilities for each college, school or department maintained in white universities and colleges of the state.

5. Oklahoma should continue to bar Negro enrollment in white institutions and not support colleges, schools or departments at Langston that are not now in existence there, but should furnish adequate funds to pay the tuition and out-of-state fees in an out-of-state college or university for any Oklahoma Negro wishing to pursue a course offered in Oklahoma's white institutions, but not offered at Langston.

6. Negro enrollment should continue to be barred from white institutions in Oklahoma—and colleges, schools or departments not now in existence at Langston should not be supported there by the state. Neither should the state furnish adequate funds to pay tuition and out-of-state fees in an out-of-state university for any Oklahoma Negro wishing to pursue a course not offered at Langston.

No opinion.

How strongly do you feel about the answer you gave to one of these six questions?

Very strongly. Fairly strongly. Not at all strongly.

Invite Mrs. Fisher To Study Law In Norwegian School

In the event Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher does not secure enrolment in the University law classes at Norman, she will still have another good way to escape synthetic, make-shift law school hurriedly thrown together for Negroes in the Oklahoma State capitol building.

Writing from Oslo, Norway, student members of "Norsk, Studentsamband," a national union of Norwegian students, in a letter dated May 7th, have invited Mrs. Fisher to complete her law education in Norway.

The letter follows:

Dear Mrs. Fisher:

As we have seen from the newspapers that you have such big difficulties in order to enter the University of Oklahoma for the studies of law, the National Union of Norwegian Students has nominated a committee, the task of which is to examine the possibilities in connection with the possible continuation of your studies in Norway.

The committee therefore permits itself to ask you, if you would be willing to come to Norway in order to continue your studies of law in order to study another subject at the University of Oslo. We are quite aware of the difficulties which are connected with such a proposition (language the difference between the studies of law in USA and Norway, etc.), but opinion and if you are willing to we only want to show that we are accept a possible invitation to continue your studies in Norway against any discrimination, and to help any student that we want to help. The letter was signed by three students, namely, Thro Bryn, Sigmund Stromme and Rolf Schoder.

ADA FISHER INVITED
TO STUDY IN NORWAY

June 3, 1948

CHICKASAW, Okla., June 3.--Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, unable as yet to enter the law school of the University of Oklahoma, has received an invitation from the National Union of Norwegian Students to come to their country to study law at the University of Oslo.

"We are quite aware of the difficulties which are connected with such a proposition," wrote Sigmund Stromme in behalf of his fellow students, "but we only want to show that we are against any discrimination and that we want to help any student in the world who is persecuted because of racial discrimination."

is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $10 and not more than $50 for each offense, and each day any instructor continues to teach in such institution shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 457 (Title 70, Oklahoma statutes, 1941) holds it shall be unlawful for any white persons to attend any school, college or institution where colored persons are received for instruction . . . and:

Any person so offending shall be fined not less than $5 and not more than $20 for each offense and each day such person so offends shall be deemed a distinct and separate offense.

school at the university. She is shown above as students flocked around her on the campus and invited her to lunch, when she applied for enrollment last week. This is an exclusive AFRO photo by Douglass Hall.

WELCOMED BY STUDENTS—The majority of the student-body at Oklahoma University want Ada Lois Fisher to be enrolled in the law

3 Oklahoma Laws Protect J.C. Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY — The legal pyrotechnics involved in Oklahoma's dilemna in finding a satisfactory and democratic solution in the case of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, in conformity with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling thereon, have revealed that there are three State laws which protect segregated schools.

Ironically, if Mrs. Fisher is admitted to the University of Oklahome's Law School, the school's faculty, the board of regents, and the student body of 12,254 are liable to criminal prosecution for violation of existing statutes.

Upheld by Courts

These laws, which are definite and decisive, and which have been upheld by State courts, pertain to the segregation of white and colored students in public schools and institutions of higher learning.

They supplied the foundation upon which Justice Earl Welch of the State Supreme Court upheld the action of the Cleveland county District Court in refusing Mrs Fisher's writ to compel university officials to accept her enrollment.

Mrs. Fisher Qualified

Justice Welch, while recognizing that Mrs. Fisher had "sufficient scholastic attainment and was of good character," ruled that university officials had no other alternative than to deny her request.

The jurist found that "separate education" has always been the policy of the State "by vote of the citizens of all races.

Laws passed to safeguard this "separation" defined the term "colored' 'to mean all persons of African descent who possessed any quantity of colored blood; and the term "white" to include all other persons.

What Laws Provide

There are the three criminal statutes by which Oklahoma protects segregated schools:

Section 455 (Title 70, Oklahoma statutes, 1941) holds it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons to maintain or operate any college, school or institution of this State where persons of both white and colored races are received as pupils for instruction.

Persons, corporation or association of persons violating this statute are guilty of misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $500 and each day such school, college or institution is opened and maintained constitutes a separate offense.

Instructors Barred

Section 456 (Title 70, Oklahoma statutes, 1941), holds any instructor teaching in such an institution

attempted, in district court last week to force university officials to admit her.

Judge Justin Hinshaw to whom Hall appealed in district court leaned the weight of his decision on that of Fred Hensen, assistant attorney general by ruling the establishment of a separate law school to fulfill mandate.

Hall then contended that the proposed new Negro law school to open here at

State Court Seeks To Bar Student By Tricky Opinion

By EDWARD ROSS

OKLAHOMA CITY--The door to the university of Oklahoma through which Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, straight-A graduate of Langston university, seeks entrance for a legal education was slammed tighter in the face of Attorney Amos Hall, NAACP counsel, when he

the state capitol as a branch to Langston would not afford equal facilities.

Judge Hinshaw responded with the statement that "that question is not before the court at this time as there has been no testimony as to facilities to be offered."

TEST OF EQUALITY

1-31-48

However, use of this method to remove the state official "doorstops" went unchallenged and provided a step for a future court action as Hinshaw retained jurisdiction in the case by making it clear that he could not determine any question which may arise concerning application and performance of duties prescribed by the order.

The order to which he referred was handed down by the unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court demanding that Oklahoma provide for Mrs. Fisher immediate and equal legal educational facilities.

This mandate was issued after initial entrance steps failed in Cleveland county and the State Supreme Court by the NAACP.

ISSUES NEW OPINION

Over and above the N A A C P victory in Washington spearheaded by Thurgood Marshall and Amos Hall, the state of Oklahoma has issued a new opinion.

In substance it calls for the admittance of plaintiff to the university of Oklahoma with all scholastic privileges afforded her until a separate law school for Negroes is established and ready to function, or not enroll any applicant of any group in said class until said separate school is established and ready to function.

In the meantime, R. T. Stuart, chairman of the board of regents states that rooms 426, 427, and 428 of the state capitol building are ready as a place of enrollment and study for law students with the full facilities of the state library at their disposal.

Oklahoma Law Case Points Out Need

Journal + Guide 1-31-48

Lawyers Hope For A U. S. Supreme Court Declaration On Segregated Schools

Norfolk, Va. Sat.

By CARTER JEWELL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Developments last week in the law school case of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher who for over two years conducted litigation in the courts to compel her admission into the University of Oklahoma law school seem to make clear the need of a United States Supreme Court ruling on the issue of segregated schools.

The 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the basic law of the 17 southern states do not make segregated public schools illegal. In both instances the law specifically stipulates that equal educational facilities must be enjoyed by all.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Though Thurgood Marshall asked the Supreme Court to clarify the decision in the Gaines case in Missouri and repeatedly contended that segregation in education was the basic issue, the court saw fit to avoid entering that phase of the case. Instead the decision was based solely on the "separate but equal interpretation of the law.

This interpretation conforms to the codes of every southern state. It is obvious, however, some legal spokesmen are contending here now, that southern legislatures had nothing more in mind than bringing the basic law of the states up to the legal and documentary status of democracy.

Sat.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

Another difficulty in the way of functional equality and democracy in the public schools of the South, these spokesmen say, is the decentralized structure of our government. It is left to each political sub-division to carry out the intent of the state constitutions. Also it is left to each state to carry out the wishes of the federal government.

1-31-48

The "separate but equal" educational facilities clause gives the southern states credit for a democratic constitution without the benefits of democratic action. But some Negro lawyers here are beginning to wonder if this is not all the South wants.

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In every southern state segregation of the races in public schools is required by law. The United States Constitution does not make segregation illegal in any sphere of public functions. It only prohibits discrimination or depriving a person of life or property without due process of law—that is without giving the same legal protection or process as is accorded to others and not according to his race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Journal + Guide

The clearest and simplest statement of the individual's rights as a citizen of the United States and of the particular state in which the individual resides is that of the 15th amendment. And yet our decentralized form of government imposed some handicaps to the protection of the political and civic rights which Negroes should enjoy under that amendment.

WHAT LAWYERS THINK

Norfolk, Va.

There are constitutional lawyers in Washington who think the constitution needs some revisions to cope with the problems involved in these recent legal battles sponsored by the NAACP and other organizations.

Sat.

Most southern dailies stressed the point that the decision in Mrs. Fisher's case did not outlaw segregated schools. Some of these papers valued the omission by including that fact in the head over news release on the case.

One Associated Press story said: "Today (Jan. 12) made no mention of a contention, advanced by Miss Sipuel's counsel, that the general process of educational segregation is unconstitutional and should be thrown out. The rule, spelled out is that segregation is permissible if the facilities are equal."

1-31-48

EQUALITY IN EDUCATION:

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Students Renew Fight to Enter Oklahoma U.

OKLAHOMA CITY—(NNPA)—A hearing in Cleveland county District Court on the application of three colored students for an order directing the University of Oklahoma to admit them was scheduled to get under way here Monday, July 26. They were refused admission last Feb. 2.

The case was due to come up on July 19, but a continuance was granted by District Judge Hinshaw in order to give Amos Hall, Tulsa attorney, time to study the State's answer which was filed by Fred Hansen, Assistant Attorney General.

The petitioners seeking admission are Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson Miss Helem Maxine

Hansen agreed that under State Supreme Court decisions in the case of Mrs. Ida Sipuel Fisher, it is the mandatory duty of the regents to provide higher education to proved students equal facilities at Langston University for such students.

He emphasizes, however, that it was manifestly impossible for the State to provide these graduate her equal facilities for a legal education.

Still pending before Judge Hinshaw is Mrs. Fisher's second suit to gain admission to the University of Oklahoma law school. The State contended in that suit that it had provided equal law school facilities in Langston School (colored) at the State capitol.

Mrs. Fisher refused to attend this school which was established hurriedly after the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the State to provide

Holmes and G. W. McLaurin, all of whom have completed college undergraduate work.

State's Defense

In his answer, Hansen cited State segregation statutes and denied that university authorities "arbitrarily and illegally rejected" the applications.

He points out that these were the first applications ever made for

State regents were going to establish within a reasonable period of

Rejected on Color

The applications were therefore "properly rejected solely on the ground of race and color. Under public policy of this State, announced in statutory provisions, colored persons are not eligible for admission to State schools established for white persons."

He contends that the U.S. Supreme Court has held that universities may have a reasonable period of time to establish facilities without violating the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Obligations Admitted

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The New Sipuel Case

Dear Sirs: When Ada Lois Sipuel (Mrs. Warren Fisher) appears on May 24 in the District Court of Cleveland County, Oklahoma—the same court in which her case against the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma was first heard in July, 1946—the legal concepts, theories, and philosophy underlying her case will be so different from those on which it was originally based as to create a new Sipuel case entirely.

A new case has been built out of both necessity and choice. The necessity stems from weaknesses in the original case, which represented only an oblique attack on the segregation policies of the state of Oklahoma in the field of higher education; from the wavering of the United States Supreme Court in its *per curium* opinion of February 16, which followed its forthright decision on January 12 that Oklahoma must provide Miss Sipuel the same legal education as it provides for anyone else and must do it "as soon as it does for applicants of any other group"; and from the stubborn determination of Oklahoma to circumvent the spirit of the Supreme Court decision by throwing up a Jim Crow law school obviously inadequate and unequal.

These factors alone would have dictated abandonment of the original argument, which was that Miss Sipuel was entitled to attend the Oklahoma University law school for the primary reason that the state had failed to provide any other. Attorneys for the plaintiff perceived at once that to pursue this theory further would result in endless litigation, for even if the Jim Crow school were proved unequal numberless times, the addition of a chair or desk or faculty member would give basis for another claim to equality which only another court action could disprove.

But the major reason for deciding to revamp the Sipuel case was the fact that Thurman Marshall, the plaintiff's chief counsel, had found a superior approach demonstrated in the sensational Sweatt case in Texas. A Houston Negro, Heman Marion Sweatt, had applied to enter the law school of the University of Texas. In his case it was decided to abandon all subterfuge and indirection and mount a frontal attack on segregation *per se*. Counsel argued that he was entitled to enter the law school not because no other "equal" school existed, but because *equality was impossible under discrimination;* no school in Texas except an unsegregated state university could satisfy the applicant's demand for equal education.

The same argument will be presented in the case of Sipuel vs. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma when the Cleveland County district judge bangs his gavel on May 24. As in the Sweatt case, expert witnesses—among them the country's leading anthropologists, sociologists, and law-school heads—will give testimony attempting to establish the invalidity of segregation in any form as legally repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment.

In its February 16 opinion the Supreme Court somewhat ingloriously sidestepped by holding that the case "did not present the issue whether a state might not satisfy the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by establishing a separate law school for Negroes," and technically speaking, the "old" Sipuel case did allow this latitude of interpretation. But the new version will have the obvious primary purpose of securing equal education for Negroes by leveling segregation barriers in higher education in Oklahoma.

Will it be successful in this? Have attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People actually been able to forge a legal instrument capable of breaching Jim Crow walls heretofore looked on as impregnable? Probably so; possibly not. But one thing is certain: the Sipuel case, whatever its outcome, will drag the skeleton of Jim Crow farther out of the closet and into the light of day. As for Miss Sipuel, she wants to get on with her education while she is young enough to profit from it.

DONALD JONES

Dallas, Texas, May 15

[*Mr. Jones is Southwest Regional Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. With headquarters in Dallas, the region comprises the states of New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Previously, Mr. Jones was National Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and editor of the New Orleans* Sentinel, *a Negro weekly newspaper.*]

Langston School of Law Denounced as 'Makeshift'

By DOUGLASS HALL

(Photos on Back Page)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—J. W. Sandford, businessman and fomerly president of Langston University, only State supported college here for colored persons, last week denounced the proposed "Langston School of Law" a makeshift.

"The proposed school is a desperate effort to circumvent the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court ordering the admission of Mrs. Ada L. Sipuel Fisher to the University of Oklahoma Law School" Sandford stated.

"It can only be a makeshift and could not possibly be accredited by anybody. I would not recommend that any student of any race attend it."

Mass Protest

This statement was made after a huge mass meeting at Tabernacle Baptist Church in protest of a proposed Jim Crow Law School.

Seven hundred persons at the meeting who were liberal with applause, donated $701.85.

They approved Mrs. Fisher's decision not to accept the Oklahoma board of Regents of Higher Education's plan if it was not in keeping with the letter and spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court Mandate.

G. L. Harrison, president of Langston speaking in favor of a law school at Langston asserted, "I sincerely believe that colored citizens in Oklahoma will want to take advantage of the opportunity afforded."

At the mass meeting, which was the second one held last week, James E. Stewart, NAACP president, told the group,

"We believe that someone is in contempt of the U. S. Supreme Court . . . and as soon as we find out who it is, we will fight until drastic action is taken against them."

Who is Guilty of Contempt

Contempt charges will be made against one, or both of the following:

Oklahoma State Supreme Court, which ordered the State Board of Regents to set up a Colored Law School, or the board of regents which finally decided to set up a colored university in three rooms of the State Capitol building.

While Mrs. Fisher has stated that she will not accept the Jim Crow School as being equal to the University of Oklahoma Law School, State officials were going about the business of getting it ready in event that she does show up.

To Face Issue Again

It is beleived that Mrs. Fisher will return to the University of Oklahoma, which accepted her application last Monday. Officials at the school are expected to refer her to the "colored" school at the capitol.

I visited the capitol last week to see the "colored" law school and to discuss with high officials Mrs. Fisher's case. The Governor was out of the city, but I was promised a conference when he returned.

Later Governor Roy J. Turner stated that the South was not ready to abandon its system of separate schools as yet and that he has allotted $15,000 from his emergency fund to finance the new school until June 30.

Langston University Board of Regents announced that an all-white faculty will head the school with salaries totalling $19,000 a year.

Quite a few persons did a lot of talking, but nobody wanted to be quoted. Here is what I picked up:

In a closed meeting members of the Board of Regents voted in favor of admitting Mrs. Fisher to the University, but were over ruled by legal representatives from the Attorney General's office.

Worried Bar Equal Clause

Some members of the Board of Regents do not feel that they have complied with the U. S. Supreme Court mandate, especially the "equal" clause amendment.

One State official said:

"Langston is still unaccredited But we are doing the best we can to get it accredited. A new library is being built and we plan to pave the streets and get a better teaching staff there.

However, the American Bar Association will accredit the Law School, and a different body altogether accredits Langston."

About Recognition

"Will the American Bar Association recognize and accredite the proposed Negro Law School?" I asked.

"I am afraid it will not."

"Would you recommend that a white student attend this school?"

"Well....no. But we have to start somewhere — and we can't start on top!"

"What about student conferences. fellowships, etc. at this one-student school?"

"That will be arranged by the instructors and dean."

"Will it fellowship and hold conferences with white law students?"

"Why not? The president of Langston comes to the State capitol, sit in on conferences and even eats with white persons in the capitol cafe. Colored boys from out of the State compete in baseball against whites at the local stadium —and the white pople seem to like it."

Don't Ask Me That!

"Do you feel that the State Supreme Court and the Board of Regents have carried out in letter and spirit the U. S. Mandate requiring admission of Mrs. Fisher to the University Law School?"

"Please don't make me answer that . . . Well, we have carried out the legal side, except that which requires "equal facilities" and about the spirit, I would rather not comment —

"But I will say this . . . I feel that all of the better thinking citizens in Oklahoma are ready to do away with segregation law in higher education."

"Would Mrs. Fisher's attendance at the law school really violate the Southern spirit of segregation?"

"No. It would violate a State law. All of the Regents, most of the faculty and students there would gladly accept colored students as classmates. But those laws . . . and it will take an act of legislature to change them."

Mrs. Fisher Waiting for University Gates to Open While State Officials Deliberate

Eager to Begin Normal Life of Law Student; Daily Papers Criticized for Misquoting

By DOUGLASS HALL
Staff Correspondent

OKLAHOMA CITY—Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, who returned to this city several days ago to enroll in the University of Oklahoma, in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court decision, is still out of school, waiting for something to happen.

She told me that she did not know when she would register but she hoped that it would be soon. Her telephone rings every five minutes.

Visitors call almost as often as the door can open and close. The press is beating a path to her door steps. "I wish that I could be just another student about to enter the university," she told me.

But Mrs. Fisher is not "just another student."

She has not attempted to register at the school. She has been advised to wait until the school has been ordered formally to let her in.

It is believed that if she appeared for registration now she would be refused on the grounds that the the university regents have not received the U.S. Supreme Court mandate, which is now in the hands of Oklahoma Supreme Court.

According to Chief Justice Thurman S. Hurst of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, a decision is being written and will be handed down possibly within a week or 10 days.

Majority Backing Her

Ten days would push Mrs. Fisher right up to the opening of the second semester. Until that time she has to just stew in her nerves and wait. White students, on the other hand, have been registering ever since Jan. 15.

Many of the students have expressed desire to have Mrs. Fisher on the campus. In fact, when she did not show up on the first registration day, some called various citizens desiring to know what had happened to her.

Some students told the AFRO that they plan to throw a "kind of human-fence" around Mrs. Fisher to see that nothing happened to her. They want to meet her at the main entrance of the campus and march with her to the registration office.

Not Concerned Over Housing

The question of where Mrs. Fisher would stay, in event she is admitted to the university has been given much play up in the Oklahoma City Daily Press.

Norman, The University Town, is traditionally "all white." I quote from The Oklahoma City Times:

"Any attempt for Mrs. Fisher to find housing at Norman would involve additional complications as the University City has been traditionally 'all white' since its beginning."

So has The University

Mrs. Fisher told me that she had no desire to live in the all white city. She could not understand why that question was even raised. She wants only a legal education.

The university is 26 miles from Oklahoma City and many students commute each day. But white students do not find it so difficult, for they have rest rooms, cafes, and many other convenient facilities.

I am told that no colored persons live in the town, not even in the lowest laboring bracket.

Misquoted, Says Mrs. Fisher

When I visited Mrs. Fisher, shortly after her arrival, she was rather perturbed about the way that she was being misquoted in the daily press. One paper had her saying, in a front page headline, "It's a Wonderful Constitution."

"I did not make that statement," she told the AFRO.

There was one piece in the daily press that she resented most of all. It quoted her as having said, "The few on the campus who might call me names—why, I won't even hear them."

Wouldn't Harm Friends

"Why, I did not say any such a thing," the young woman stated. "I do not expect to have any trouble at the university. I have been in correspondence with many students out there and they welcome me to the school."

She then called the names of some of the students but stated that she would rather not have them printed, as it would "probably cause them difficulties."

Meanwhile, although the State officials are stalling, the Oklahoma Daily has expressed the belief that neither they nor the university can escape the decision.

Practically the same attitude was taken earlier by Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor of the State board of regents.

He said, when asked to comment on the decision, "Oklahoma will, of course, abide by the Court's ruling" and added that the State's problem is now one for the people to solve through their Legislature.

Challenge to Missouri

The decisiveness of the decision was also noted by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which in an editorial, pointed out that altnough the decision was directed at the neighboring State of Oklahoma, "it has meaning for Missouri as well."

The stating that the Legislature can act to abolish segregation, the paper declared that Missouri should take steps to determine whether the administrators and curators at the University of Missouri favor abolishing discrimination at the university level.

"It would be an embarrassment to Missouri to learn that it was trailing Oklahoma in putting aside racial prejudice in university education," it concluded.

Need U. S. Supreme Court Mandate On Jim Crow Schools

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Developments last week in the law school case of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher who for two years conducted litigation in the courts to compel her admission into the University of Oklahoma law school seem to make clear the need of a United States Supreme Court ruling on the issue of segregated schools.

The 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the basic law of the 18 southern states do not make segregated public schools illegal. In both instances the law specifically stipulates that equal educational facilities must be enjoyed by all.

Though Thurgood Marshall asked the Supreme Court to clarify the decision in the Gaines case in Missouri and repeatedly contended that segregation in education was the basic issue, the court saw fit to avoid entering that phase of the case. Instead the decision was based solely on the "separate but equal" interpretation of the law.

This interpretation conforms to the codes of every southern state. It is obvious, however, some legal spokesmen are contending here now, that southern legislatures had nothing more in mind than bringing the basic law of the states up to the legal and documentary status of democracy.

Another difficulty in the way of functional equality and democracy in the public schools of the south, these spokesmen say, is the decentralized structure of our government. It is left to each political sub-division to carry out the intent of the state constitutions. Also it is left to each state to carry out the wishes of the federal government.

The "separate but equal" educational facilities clause gives the southern states credit for a democratic constitution without the benefits of democratic action. But some Negro lawyers are beginning to wonder if this is not all that the south wants.

In every southern state segregation of the races in public schools is required by law. The United States constitution does not make segregation illegal in any sphere of public functions. It only prohibits discrimination or depriving a person of life or property without dce process of law—that is without giving the same legal protection or process as is accorded to others and not according to his race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The clearest and simplest statement of the individual's rights as a citizen of the United States and of the particular state in which the citizen of the United States and of the particular state in which the individual resides is that of the 15th amendment. And yet our decentralized form of government imposed some handicaps to the protection of the political and civic rights which Negroes should enjoy under that amendment.

Delay Sipuel School Trial

District Court Hearing April 19

NORMAN, Okla.—District judge, Justin Hinshaw has postponed to April 19, the new trial in the case of Ada Sipuel Fisher versus the University of Oklahoma. Judge Hinshaw in making the postponement declared that all cases on his docket must come up in regular order and that the Sipuel case could not be heard until April 19.

The new trial marks the second return to Cleveland county where Mrs. Fisher lost her initial legal step for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Fisher later was granted a United States Supreme Court decree that the State of Oklahoma provide her with an opportunity for a legal education immediately. She was again refused admittance to OU by the board of regents who in turn established a three-room law school at the state capitol. No Negro has enrolled at this new law school.

Regents Deny OU Entrance to Negro Woman Applicant

BULLETIN

Monday, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher telephoned the Black Dispatch that she had just received by telephone content of a directive issued by the Chancellor, and read to her by Dean J. E. Fellows.

The directive stated, "The Langston university law school is substantially equal to that of the University of Oklahoma in every way" and, Dr. Fellows added, "therefore, unfortunately, I have to deny you admission to the University of Oklahoma law school."

By MALCOLM S. WHITBY

"We can neither accept nor reject your application," is the reply given Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher, Monday morning, Jan. 26, by University of Oklahoma officials, according to the youung woman when approached by the writer immediately following a 35-minute conference Mrs. Fisher and NAACP officials held with President George L. Cross and Dean John E. Fel-

Dixie Moochers

Regardless of the decision Judge Hinshaw may reach Monday in the Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher case, we cannot forget the lack of sportsmanship displayed by the South when it openly says, as expressed in the argument made by Attorney General Hansen, that it is unwilling to pay for the luxury of segregation. You see the South has a beer income and a champagne appetite. In the common parlance it wants to "mooch" at the expense of America's largest minority group.

"We're not responsible for the cost of separate schools. The state of Oklahoma must assume that responsibility" declared Thurgood Marshall in answer to the economy plea of Hansen. "We're not attempting to break the state, but the attorney general is," continued the NAACP counsel.

Marshall pointed out to the court that Hansen when he appeared before the Supreme Court in Washington pled with the court not to make segregation too expensive. Marshall said he represented clients who wanted their rights guaranteed under the 14th amendment "and if you have a class in atomic energy for whites in Oklahoma, you should have one installed for Negroes. That is the only fair, equitable and just way that you can administer separate school laws" Marshall continued.

It is a strange doctrine the South preaches to its Negro citizens. It says first of all that it will not install courses of study in fields where there are no current occupational opportunities. This cuts the Negro off from most of the skilled trades and from much cultural development. Emphasis is placed on domestic science for Negro girls, for it is argued that the only current opportunity open to Negro girls is in maid service and cooking in the kitchens of white people. Negro men are taught service occupations, such as car washing and greasing, and in wood work, about all a Negro youth, who finishes high school in manual training, can construct when he gets his diploma is a magazine rack and a coat hanger. No Negro is sent out into life prepared to compete with the white worker in the skilled trades.

While the state establishes graduate work for whites, and offers courses in almost 70-odd fields, Mr. Hansen seems surprised to know that Negroes would want such training. Having hampered and retarded black youth in the secondary educational field by limiting his training to current occupational opportunities, Mr. Hansen seems surprised to know that a Negro might want law and medicine or perhaps archetectural engineering. He would perhaps fall dead were a black youth to apply for admission to the school of petroleum and metallurgy.

And in his argument to the court he pleads for time to erect such schools as these astounding blacks request. He interpets the Supreme Court decision to mean that a reasonable period should be given for the state to erect such institutions. But let us sift this spicious reasoning to the bottom to see if there is any thing equitable or fair in his position. Mr. Hansen knows that it is now almost three years since Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher applied for law training at the Norman school, and he knows that up to this good hour the state of Oklahoma has failed to provide another law school which Mrs. Fisher may attend equal in quality and facility with the Norman institution. Mr. Hansen knows it is not six months since another group appeared at the school and applied for graduate training in six other fields and. Mr. Hansen admitted last Monday in open court that

Discrimination (Oklahoma--Fisher)

the state has not appropriated one dollar, or taken one step to provide separate graduate schools for these applicants denied entrance at Norman.

In the language of Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Fisher would now be ready to practice law if she had been admitted to the law school at the time she applied. What does Mr. Hansen have in mind?. Does he assume the state has the right to wait an interminable length of time, while the precious years of the applicant's young life is wasted away? Does he assume the Supreme Court decision, which required the state to provide this type of education for Mrs. Fisher as soon as it did for any other citizen, gives him the right to detain Mrs. Fisher in a vacumn of ignorance while white youths complete courses in law? Does Mr. Hansen in fact understand the English language?

We have said many times in this column that the best argument against separate schools is vested in the obvious waste of public funds. We agree with Mr. Hansen that it is too costly and wastetful to maintain dual educational institutions in the south where the income of the state is not sufficient to maintain it. New York spends around $145.00 per annum upon the education of every child in the commonwealth. California spends in the same manner $127.00 per capita. Most all of the Northern states range above $100, but in the south the average per capita for education of school children is $70.00. This might be stretched out to do a fairly good job, (although it is less than half what New York expends on its school children), if stupidity did not suggest that we divide this $70.00 to install dual system of education.

Mr. Hansen was on the right subject when he discussed the teriffic cost of segregation, but we object to the attorney general making Oklahoma Negroes the fall guy while Dixie revels it in undemocratic social sanctions, and trys to live above her means.

Sipuel Case Discussed in England

The more important one becomes in this world, what one says and what one does has greater significance. As America strides forth to take moral leadership in a stricken world, alien people now hang upon every word and every act observable in the United States.

Sometime ago we pointed out in this column that one of the drawbacks and handicaps to hemispheric solidarity in the Americas develops out of the unwillingness of dark people below the Rio Grande to draw close to Colossus of the North, where it is known dark people are lynched, disfranchised and converted into social pariahs, and it appears that not only in the Americas but everywhere in the universe the eyes of the world are turned towards the United States. If Uncle Sam is to assume moral responsibility for what goes on among peoples in distant lands, the toiling, sweating masses of the earth are anxious to examine the American pattern of living, regarding its virtues and its faults.

With the thought of examining the moral fiber of the nation, students in many distant climes are watching carefully what is happening in Oklahoma respecting education for Negroes. The Ada Lois Sipuel case has the searchlight on it from England at the present moment if a letter received by Mrs. Fisher this week has any significance.

Here is what W. Bonny Rust, president of the National Union of Students of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, had to say in a letter to the American Embassy, London, England, under date of February 3. The Union is composed of fifty thousand students.

"The National Union of Students represents approximately 50 000 students from the universities, technical and training colleges of this country, organized on a basis of campus affiliation. We would like to express the grave concern of the N. U. S. at the news regarding Ada Sipuel Fisher. Press reports indicate that the Oklahoma state authorities, after refusing her permission to continue her studies at the State University Law School because of the color of her skin, set up a separate institution after an U. S. Supreme Court ruling, rathen than permit her entry to the white law school. We are even more concerned by later press reports indicating that no white students are to be allowed to study at this special law institution set up for Negroes.

"I am asked to convey to you the strong feeling raised by these reports among students in this country. We have always considered than this edueative factor to a person because of his race appears to us both indefensible in itself and unworthy of the traditions of the great American people.

"Would you please convey to the Oklahoma state authorities, to the Oklahoma State University Law School, to the principal of the new institution and to Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher herself, this expression of British students opinion?"

It is this sort of thing that is hurting America and Amer-

Mrs. Fisher Rates Praise of Negroes

LAST WEEK the State of Oklahoma set up an immediate law school for the specific purpose of evading the necessity of allowing Negro Americans to enter the University of Oklahoma law school.

Playing the lead role in the Court decision Oklahoma was ordered to either allow Mrs. Fisher to enter the University of Oklahoma or provide a separate law school. Thus the new, separate setup which Oklahoma de-

cided to improvise was primarily for her benefit.

But Mrs. Fisher wasn't that gullible. Speaking for her, Atty. Amos T. Hall of Tulsa bitterly denounced the segregated law school.

When the school opened last Monday, Mrs. Fisher did not put in an appearance. In this way she virtually issued an ultimatum to the State authorities that she did not intend to accept either segregation or an inferior brand of education.

For her courage and determinatioin to win equal rights for Negro students in the South by refusing to attend the makeshift law schoool, set up for her in Oklahoma's capitol, The Courier this week proudly salutes Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher.

MRS. ADA LOIS FISHER

THE TRUTH IS HIDDEN

To the Editor:

I wish to commend you for your courageous stand in the Sipuel case for the admission of Negroes into the professional schools of the University of Oklahoma. As long as I can remember, in the days when I lived in Oklahoma, you have consistently fought for Civil Rights, always within the framework of the Constitution of the United States of America.

It is of great concern to many of Negro and white Americans that Negro newspapers and Negro "leaders" are following the fascist line of vilifying Henry Wallace and the third party movement. Our Negro people, like millions of whites, are not being given (as you know) the truth about what is happening in America today. Honest persons and a few courageous and honest papers such as yours must take the truth to the people.

We must not be misled by the undemocratic force under the name of the people to rediscover America for American people.

We must restore through the common people an America of th the people, by the people, for the people."

Hazel M. Teabeau
St. Louis, Mo.

The Courier Salutes

Oklahoma Students Show Real Courage

In several of the large Southern universities, sparkling speeches have been made by white student leaders against the evils of educational discrimination. But in most instances nothing tangible has been done about it.

Left to right, Jack Bales, Wanda Lou Howard and Howard Friedman

At the University of Oklahoma, however, a group of nearly 1,000 white students recently staged a spirited demonstration condemning their school's prejudiced attitude toward Negro applicants and protesting the State of Oklahoma's action in establishing a separate, improvised graduate school.

Among the leaders in this commendable exhibition of real democracy were Miss Wanda Lou Howard, Jack Bales and Howard Friedman. By their spirit, which reflects the trend of thought of countless young white collegians, they are giving all Americans renewed hope for a greater tomorrow.

To show President Truman how they felt about it, the group cremated a copy of the Fourteenth Amendment on the Oklahoma campus and mailed it to the Nation's chief executive.

For their courage in the face of Dixie tradition, The Courier this week proudly salutes Miss Wanda Lou Howard, Jack Bales, Howard Friedman and their fellow-students.

New Trial in Law School Case Opens

U. of Oklahoma Bias Is Under Fire 2nd Time

By J. DON DAVIS
(Staff Correspondent)

NORMAN, Okla. — Attorneys for both sides began unlimbering their legal guns as the new trial of Mrs. Ada Sipuel-Fisher's effort to force her admission into the University Law School got under way in District Court here Monday. Thurgood S. Marshall, Robert Ming and James H. Nabritt are Mrs. Fisher's lawyers.

Before Judge Justin Henshaw, Attorney Marshall reviewed the history of the case and declared that the Langston University Law School, hastily built to circumvent the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in Mrs. Fisher's original complaint, was inadequate and not equal to the University of Oklahoma Law School.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

For the State, Attorney General Mac Q. Williams indicated in his preliminary arguments that he would exert every effort to keep the testimony of experts out of the record. Attorney Marshall had told the court that he would introduce expert testimony.

How long this new trial will last is uncertain, but as opposing counsel cleared the legal hurdles necessary to send the newest trial into its hearing, indications were that it might be as hotly contested as the previous trials.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP) —Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson ruled today that it would be "unlawful" for the University of Oklahoma Regents to admit six Negroes who seek graduate work.

Mr. Williamson made his "hard-and-fast" ruling at the regents' request. On Wednesday he had said the regents "were justified in refusing" admittance. This did not satisfy the regents, however, and they demanded a "yes or no" answer.

He argued that the racial segregation laws for public schooling were made by the people of the state, and that until they were changed by the people or other high authority it was the duty of state officers to enforce them.

Earlier, Dean Jerome E. Hemry of the new Law School for Negroes rejected the enrollment application of Walter M. Harrison, aged 57, a former newspaperman and a former Army officer. Mr. Harrison is white.

Mr. Hemry indicated that Mr. Harrison's application, which was made yesterday, could not be accepted because of Oklahoma's constitutional provision of separate schools for whites and Negroes.

White Man Barred From Negro School; Other Issue Hangs

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Oklahoma decided Saturday that a white man cannot attend a school set up for Negroes, but still left unanswered the more serious racial segregation problem, "Can Negroes attend school for whites?"

Dean Jerome E. Hemry of the newly created law school for Negroes at the state capitol here rejected the enrollment application of Walter M. Harrison, 57, Oklahoma newspaperman and ex-Army officer.

Hemry indicated Harrison's application, which was made Friday, could not be accepted because of Oklahoma's constitutional provision of separate schools for whites and Negroes. No other applications have been received for the school, which was set up to comply with a United States Supreme Court decision ordering Oklahoma to grant equal and immediate educational opportunities to Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher.

The 23-year-old Negro woman refused to enroll and has taken her fight back to the supreme court where Monday the high tribunal is expected to consider her latest petition, requesting the University of Oklahoma be forced to admit her to its law school.

Meanwhile, State Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson said he would announce by Monday his opinion on the application of six other Negroes to the graduate school at the University of Oklahoma.

State Representative Harold R. Carey, Oklahoma City, Saturday asked Gov. Roy J. Turner to call a special session of the Oklahoma legislature to consider the Negro educational problem.

In a letter to Turner, he suggested the legislature appropriate $15,000,000 to Langston University, the state's only institution of higher learning for Negroes.

Meanwhile, at Norman, site of the University of Oklahoma, Irish students lampooned earlier segregation demonstrations on the campus by claiming the Irish were being discriminated against.

Time For Decision

The University of Oklahoma, which last week established a three-man faculty law school for Negroes in order to comply with a decision of the United States supreme court requiring it to either provide a law school for Negroes or to admit a Negro applicant to the university, is now faced with four other problems.

Six other Negroes have now filed applications for admission to four of the university's graduate schools—business administration, architectural engineering, school administration and zoology.

And Oklahoma does not now provide for these graduate courses at Langston university, the state's only college for Negroes.

The state constitution of Oklahoma requires the segregation of the races in the schools of Oklahoma. And in accord with this provision the state has no choice, under the supreme court decisions, except to set up graduate schools for Negroes, offering the same courses offered whites.

What is happening in Oklahoma will, of course, happen in every Southern state, sooner or later. When Negroes apply for admission to the state medical colleges Southern states will then face a momentuous decision, for no medical school can be set up overnight and medical schools are expensive both to create and to maintain. An undergraduate professor of zoology can give graduate courses in zoology, and if his teaching load isn't any greater than the teachers in the white graduate school it may be said that he can offer instruction comparable to that offered at the white university. But an instructor in business administration or school administration cannot qualify to teach medicine.

The Southern governors meeting in Florida to consider a plan of setting up a system of regional universities to handle Negro graduate and professional students—it would be a good idea if the supreme court would allow it—should consider also what the Southern states will do if the regional plan is rejected.

The time is here for a decision.

6 MORE NEGROES TEST OKLAHOMA RACE LAW

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 28 (UP)—Six Negroes applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma today in what appeared to be a mass test of the state's segregation law. University officials delayed final decision on their applications.

Dr. George L. Cross, university president, announced the delay after conferring with the Negroes, three men and three women who came here from Oklahoma City to file their applications and open the new attack on the state law.

William R. Mind Jr., Negro, associate professor of law at the University of Chicago, inspected Oklahoma's hastily established Negro law school in Oklahoma City. He was representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and said he came to Oklahoma at the specific request of Thurgood Marshall, attorney for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher.

Mrs. Fisher is asking the United States Supreme Court for an order to admit her forthwith to Oklahoma University Law School. The high tribunal said she must receive equal educational rights with whites.

In the case of the six Negroes who applied to the university today, Dr. Cross said he had asked the State Regents for Higher Education to notify him whether equal facilities existed elsewhere in Oklahoma for the specialized education which the Negroes asked.

The university president said he would call a meeting of the Oklahoma University regents "as soon as possible" to act on the applications. The Negroes sought admission to study for graduate degrees.

Hint Plan to Defy Order to Admit Negroes to Okla. U.

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 13.—Oklahoma officials plan to defy the U. S. Supreme Court demand that they admit Negroes to the University of Oklahoma Law School by closing it to all new students next semester. This was disclosed today by a source close to Oklahoma's attorney-general's office.

One regent, who didn't want his name used, said the state still has a law against Negroes and whites attending the same schools.

"The court did not, as far as I know, declare the law unconstitutional," he said.

PLANS TO ENROLL

Mrs. Fisher, who was turned down two years ago when she applied for admission to the university, planned to enroll for the spring semester.

University and state officials refused to concede that the Supreme Court had upset Oklahoma's segregation system. But they refused to comment for publication, pending a meeting of the university board of regents tomorrow. The regents will meet with Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson Thursday to discuss the

Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor of the State Board of Regents, said that, under the decree, Negroes could not be barred from the University unless the State spent millions to provide equal professional training facilities for them.

Dr. George L. Cross, University president, who has made it clear that he has no personal objections to the admission of Negroes, declined to comment on the decision.

University and State officials refused to concede that the Supreme Court had upset Oklahoma's segregation law, which forbids mingling of whites and Negroes in schools.

They refused comment for publication, pending a meeting today of the University Board of Regents.

Chief Justice Thurman S. Hurst of the State Supreme Court said the next step in the case is for the State court to write its interpretive opinion in conformity with the high court's decision.

Still Stand On Segregation

May Cost Millions To State

Way to Keep Negro Out of Law School Is Found by Oklahoma

Color Bar Is Dropped

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Oklahoma authorities cast around today for a way to bar Negroes from the

Watching, but taking no part in the demonstration by 1,000 University of Oklahoma students, were six Negroes who Wednesday sought but didn't gain admission to four graduate schools. Earlier, another Negro girl had sought admission to the law school. Shown at the university are (rear row, left to right) George McLaurin, Oklahoma City; Mozeal A. Dillon, Langston, Okla.; Helen Holmes, Oklahoma City, and (front, left to right) Maudrerie Hancock Wilson, Oklahoma City; James Bond, Langston, and Ivor Tatum, Oklahoma. Following ceremony, ashes were mailed, in a box tied with a black ribbon, to President Truman.—WIREPHOTO (A).

Students Burn 14th Amendment in Protest of Negro Ban

White students at the University of Oklahoma at Norman Thursday solemnly cremated a copy of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in protest against the state's ban of Negro students at the institution. Speeches were made by Jack Bales (left) and Howard Friedman. Wanda Lou Howard held burning container. The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees civil rights to every person. The university board met to discuss applications.

DEAN GRISWOLD of Harvard law school declared that the two schools were so unequal that a fair basis for comparison did not exist. "At Harvard," he said, "our students eat, drink and sleep law. A great deal of instruction in law is given by the students themselves. A large part of learning law is wrestling with problems."

The dean also pointed out that Langston was unaccredited. A Langston student could not be admitted to Harvard.

"Is it necessary," inquired the Attorney General, "to be admitted there in order to obtain a legal education?"

The dean answered meekly that it was not.

In summing up, the Attorney General said that if the Supreme Court justices "had believed the time too short to set up a law school they would have said so, and have added that therefore the petitioner was entitled to secure education at Oklahoma University."

A Local Question

HE also pointed out that until the people changed the State constitution and statutes, it was the duty of the State to uphold the principle of segregation.

"This is not an issue of how things are done at Harvard or Columbia," he said. "The issue is whether the State has provided an opportunity for legal education."

Said Thurgood Marshall as he summed up: "If you removed the race question from this case, there would not be a man or woman in the courtroom sending their children to Langston if they could attend the University of Oklahoma."

The judge will hand down a decision in the Sipuel case in two weeks.

Oklahoma's Dual School Idea on Trial

bard Foster, jr. He charged State officials with "cheap political chicanery," calling the new school a "fake, a fraud and a deception . . . in my mind an attempt to avoid the clear-cut mandate of the United States Supreme Court."

The faculty of the new school testified that opportunities to obtain a legal education were substantially equal. Dean Hemry added that it had been approved by the Oklahoma board of bar examiners and that graduates would be permitted to take the State bar examination. The chairman of the Oklahoma A. & M. College's board of regents said they had made a "bona fide vigorous effort to set up in good faith a school of law that would be equal to that at the State university."

Joseph A. McClain, chairman of the legal education section of the American Bar Association, who inspects many Southern schools, testified to the merits of Langston.

O. U. Overcrowded

DR. HERVEY, former dean of the University of Oklahoma law school and now on the board of examiners of the American Bar Association, described the Langston law school as having "courtroom atmosphere and in this aspect is superior to the O. U. school." He also said that the smaller school might give better training than the O. U. law school, which has 50 students to one professor.

He said there might also be advantages in being some distance from Langston University proper. "I prefer to have students enter a monastery and stay there three years, instead of playing in the university band or taking part in campus politics and dramatics," he said.

MISS SIPUEL

Dr. Hervey and Prof. Nabrit of Howard University asked if it would be considered advisable, in view of the overcrowding at Oklahoma U., to transfer 30 students to Langston law school. Judge Hinshaw overruled this question.

Need Association

FIVE out-of-State law professors testified for the plaintiff. Their testimony ran along rather similar lines, each stressing his particular field and explaining how a student could acquire this facet of the law better at Oklahoma U. than at Langston. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia, Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago and Charles Bunn of the University of Wisconsin agreed that law students learn best in association with other departments, such as political science, economics and psychology.

Dr. Max Radin of California, author of "The Law and Mr. Smith" and of many articles in law reviews, said that Langston law school, with only three professors, two of whom will teach only part time, can give at best only three points of view, while O. U. law school, with 11 professors teaching full time, gives 11 points of view.

Dr. Radin also made the point that having only one group of persons, with a similar background, further limited the new law school. It would be a limitation, he said, were they all of Scandinavian ancestry or Mayflower lineage.

Malcolm Sharp developed this point further. "If a large section of the community is educated under handicaps, competition within that group is less vigorout," he said. "A law school tries to train leaders. Leaders should be trained as part of the total community."

Dig at Harvard

Negro Applies to Enter Oklahoma-Medical School

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 24 (UP)—Another test of Oklahoma's racial segregation laws may develop soon if a Negro from Pauls Valley, Okla., carries out his plan to seek enrollment at the University of Oklahoma Medical School, it was learned tonight.

Dr. H. F. Marsh, dean of students, said he received a request for application forms "one day early this week," from a student at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, an all-Negro school.

Marsh declined to disclose the student's name, but said he is a sophomore at the Nashville college and that he indicated he wants to enter the O. U. Medical School as a junior next fall.

Applicants Already Refused.

The dean said he sent the application forms, but advised the student that the fall junior class already is unusually large, and no additions are expected to be made. Several white applicants already have been turned down, he said. 1-25-48

"I discouraged him," Marsh explained, "not on the basis of his race, but because the class already has 75 members—the most in the school's history."

Meanwhile, the State regents for A. & M. colleges today named three Oklahoma City attorneys as faculty for the new Negro law school to be set up Monday at the State Capitol.

Dean to Get $6,000.

The teachers—who may not have anybody to teach—are Jerome Henry, dean and professor at $6,000 a year; Randell S. Cobb, former State attorney general, professor at $5,000, and Arthur Ellsworth, professor at $4,500.

The regents said they have invited Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to apply at the new school for the legal training she has been trying for two years to find in Oklahoma. However, Mrs. Fisher, whose efforts brought a Supreme Court mandate January 12 for the state to provide equal facilities for Negroes, has stated that she wants no part of the new school.

Sun 1-25-48

High Court Justices Rap School's Ban On Negro

Fri. 1-9-48
The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Jan. 8 (U.P.)—Justices of the Supreme Court today ripped into attorneys for the State of Oklahoma, who were defending the policy of segregation in the state's universities, with critical questions seldom heard in the court's austere chambers.

The extraordinary questioning came during hearing on the case of a Negro girl who applied two years ago for admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School. She was denied entrance solely because of her race.

Eight justices were present. All participated in the questioning of Assistant State Attorney General Fred Hansen and Maurice H. Merrill, an attorney.

In contrast two Negro attorneys for Ada Lois Sipuel, the student, were asked only three questions during their hour-long presentation of the case.

State's Law Is Explained.

The Courier-Journal
Hansen, who opened the State's case, drew most of the fire. He explained that under Oklahoma law it is a crime for Negroes to attend schools for white persons. He said that Miss Sipuel should have applied to the State Board of Regents, who then would have been obligated either to direct her admission to the university or to open a law school upon her application. Louisville, Ky

Justice Robert H. Jackson asked: "Is it your position that there are equal opportunities afforded for Negro students?"

Hansen replied: "There is a way that a Negro applicant can get equal facilities—by applying to the Board of Regents."

Jackson 'Can't See It.'

"Can she get them now?" Jackson pressed. "If she can, I should think this case would be at an end." Fri -1-9-48

"I'm not saying that it could be done tomorrow or the next day," Hansen replied. "But it would be the duty of the board promptly to open up a law school at the Negro college."

"How can we possibly say that is equal opportunity today?" Jackson retorted. "You can argue it, but I don't see it!"

Justice William O. Douglas then interposed: "She might be an old lady by that time. It takes time to build an institution."

Hansen said that Miss Sipuel's attorneys made no move to apply to the "proper" agency in order to get separate facilities established during the two years the case has been in the courts.

"I suppose the State board has known it all that time, too," Justice Hugo L. Black observed. "Have they done anything about it?" The Courier-Journal

"No, they haven't," Hansen replied. "Our position is that Miss Sipuel does not even want to attend a separate law school. We feel she wants to attend the school for white persons."

Jackson said that would not be equality, adding: "After all, a law school opened up for one law student isn't much of a law school, is it?" Louisville, Ky.

Can't Make Stipulation.

Hansen said the State believed that if equal facilities were not provided it would be the board's duty to allow her to attend the white university.

Jackson asked: "Do you stipulate she can be admitted to the university?" Fri. 1-9-48

"I'm not under authority to stipulate anything," Hansen replied.

Hansen said Oklahoma is one of the 17 states that have a policy of segregation in their schools. He said that he does not believe it is the duty of such states to maintain schools when there had not been a single applicant and might never be. He said the cost would be very high of such a standard must be recognized.

Pleads for Ban On Segregation In Schools

PM New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 1-8-48

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court has been asked to ban segregation of Negro and white students in public education systems. PM

The plea was made by counsel for a Negro, Ada Lois Sipuel, who was denied admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma. New York, N.Y.

The attorney said equality of educational opportunities was required by the 14th Amendment and argued "that equality under a segregated system is a legal fiction and a judicial myth." Thurs. 1-8-48

Attorneys for Oklahoma will present their answering arguments today.

Offer Law At Negro School

Miss Sipuel appealed to the high tribunal from a decision by the Oklahoma Supreme Court, which stated, among other things, that the Oklahoma constitution and law prescribe a policy of segregated education. PM New York, N.Y.

Mac Q. Williamson, Oklahoma's Attorney General, said in a petition filed with the high court that Oklahoma law assured the girl a right to an education in law equal to that given white students. Thurs. 1-8-48

Only Has To Ask

He said he was sure that if she asked for it a law course would be established at Langston University, an Oklahoma institution for Negroes. PM New York, N.Y.

But Amos T. Hall, Negro attorney of Tulsa, argued that Miss Sipuel was entitled to her state education in law now. Thurs. 1-8-48

"We do not think that she should be required to take a circuitous route through state channels that will require 8 or 10 years for her to get the right which other citizens are enjoying now," he said.

Segregation Defined

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney of New York, complained that a 1939 decision by the Supreme Court in a similar case from Missouri has been "whittled down" by later state court rulings. The 1939 decision has been interpreted as permitting a state to provide separate but equal educational facilities for whites and Negroes. PM 1-8-48

Marshall and Hall filed with the Supreme Court a brief which described segregation in education as a "device to 'keep the Negro in his place,' i. e., in a constantly inferior position." New York, N.Y. Thurs.

Associated Press Wirephoto.
ADA LOIS SIPUEL
Wins school suit.

Oklahoma Told to Train Negro At Once

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Court Bars Delay In Equal Education

Dec. 1-12-47

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Supreme Court held today that Negroes are entitled not only to receive in State institutions any sort of educational training that whites can get in such schools, but also to get it as quickly as any other group.

Strict application of the order would give the State of Oklahoma just three days to admit a Negro girl, Ada Lois Sipuel, to the Law School at the all-white University of Oklahoma, or set up separate and equal facilities for her.

A new semester in which white students can enter begins January 15. There is no Oklahoma State law school for Negroes now. The applicant already has been waiting two years while the case was in litigation.

Plans Not Indicated.

At Oklahoma City, Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor of the State Board of Regents, said, "Oklahoma will of course abide by the court's ruling," but did not indicate whether Miss Sipuel would be admitted to the University or whether separate facilities would be provided for her.

Speed was the main point in today's ruling. Negroes' rights to equal facilities, and to have them in institutions of their own states, had been affirmed by the high court in a Missouri case 10 years ago.

Counsel for Miss Sipuel contended in the appeal that the Missouri ruling should be made stronger on the issue of time, and the high court complied.

The lawyers argued that the original findings had been so applied that a Negro student might be required to make application for special schools or classes and then to wait "interminably" until they were set up.

Handled Without Delay.

Speed was further emphasized by the high court's physical handling of the appeal. The order came down just four days after oral arguments, as compared to the weeks or months which often elapse.

The order reversed Oklahoma State Court findings in the student's suit against the regents of the University, and required new proceedings in line with the new rule.

Miss Sipuel had demanded an order for immediate admission to the University Law School itself, and state courts had turned her down.

Dr. Nash declared, "The regents believe Oklahoma's problem now is one to be settled by the citizens through their Legislature."

Nash noted it would take millions of dollars to provide separate facilities in all specialized or graduate-study courses and it might be too costly all at once. He said it is up to the people of Oklahoma to decide the policy to be followed.

Arguments Give Clews.

The Supreme Court did not specify how Oklahoma should meet its new requirements, but clews were offered in the oral arguments.

Justice Frankfurter at that time asked counsel for the State if, in

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"The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. To this time, it has been denied her although during the same period many Attor- white applicants have been afforded legal education by the State. The State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal-protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution) and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other

Approved Unanimously.

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Today's order made no mention of a contention, advanced by Miss Sipuel's counsel, that the general process of educational segregation is unconstitutional and should be thrown out. The rule, spelled out in a Missouri case of 1938, is that segregation is permissible if the facilities are equal.

Tue. 1-27-48

Split On Canton Negro.

The court found itself in another of the 5-4 opinion splits which often occur in civil-rights cases, in throwing out the conviction of a young Canton, Ohio, Negro sentenced to a life term for murder.

Justice Douglas, in the majority opinion, held that a confession was "wrung from a child by means which the law should not sanction."

He objected to long questioning at late hours, and to refusal of officers to let a lawyer see the Negro for three days or to allow his mother to visit him for five days. Douglas complained of "disregard of the standards of decency."

The Negro, John Harvey Haley, was 15 at the time.

Justices Black, Murphy, and Rutledge joined Douglas, and Justice Frankfurter wrote a separate concurring opinion.

Credibility Called Issue.

Justice Burton, for the dissenters, contended that "undisputed facts left comparatively little need for such a confession as was signed by Haley." He laid stress on testimony that no coercion was applied and that the youth was kept informed of his rights, and declared the question was one of the credibility of witnesses. That is a point for the trial court, he said.

Another action by the court assured a ruling on the constitutionality of peacetime rent controls.

The tribunal agreed to hear a Justice Department appeal from a decision of the Cleveland District Court which had declared the 1947 Rent-Control Act invalid.

The lower court had held that the country is now "in fact" at peace, and therefore cannot control rents under the war powers act.

Won't Hear Appeals.

The court refused to hear two appeals in widely publicized cases. They were those of:

Benjamin F. Fields, sentenced to 90 days and $250 fine for contempt of Congress on allegations that he failed to produce records in a House committee investigation of a surplus screen wire transaction.

Donald M. Johnson, son of former Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson of Lewisburg, Pa., and Jacob Greenes each was sentenced to two years and a $10,000 fine on charges of defrauding the Government in receivership and criminal cases heard by the Elder Johnson. The judge had been acquitted at the same trial.

Okla. U. Flouts Court; Bars Negro Woman

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

NORMAN, Okla., Jan 26 (UP). — The University of Oklahoma today rejected the application of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher for admission to the university's law school, saying that a "substantially equal" law school had been created for her in Oklahoma city.

The 23-year-old Negro woman was informed of the university's action only a few hours after her attorneys asked the U. S. Supreme Court to order Oklahoma officials to admit her "forthwith" to the state university. Tues. Jan 27-48

Rejection of her application, submitted one week ago, came after school officials received a letter in which D. M. A. Nash, chancellor of the State Regents for Higher Education, informed the university that a "substantially equal" law school had been set up. 1-27-48

Oklahoma's separate law school for Negroes, established by order of the State Supreme Court, opened today, but no Negroes enrolled. Mrs. Fisher refused to enter the new school, a branch of Langston University, the states's only institution of higher learning for Negroes.

Mrs. Fisher went to Norman today to press her application for admission but university officials delayed a final decision until she had left the campus.

J. E. Fellows, Dean of admissions, advised Mrs. Fisher of the university's action after she had returned to the home of friends in Oklahoma City. Daily Worker

The university's board of regents, meeting last week, agreed to deny Mrs. Fisher admission if the separate school was found "substantially equal." Such action, they decided, was to be taken if Nash or the attorney general ruled that the new school meets the U. S. Supreme Court mandate ordering "equal" legal education facilities.

The Negro law school at Oklahoma City was created by State Regents for Higher Education after the Oklahoma supreme court declared the U. S. high tribunal had not struck out laws calling for segregation of the races in all public schools.

AskStateSupreme Unit To Decide Course Of Action

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 1-21-48

OKLAHOMA CITY—(NNPA)—The State Board of Regents for Higher Education is asking the State Supreme Court to decide what course of action it should follow in providing legal training for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher in compliance with the mandate of the United States Supreme Court of January 12.

The latter tribunal ordered the State of Oklahoma to afford Mrs. Fisher an opportunity for a legal education within the state as quickly as it does white applicants.

In an application filed in behalf of the State Board of Regents last Friday by Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, the court was asked to declare whether Mrs. Fisher should be admitted to the freshman class in the University of Oklahoma law school or whether a segregated law school should be established. Daily World

The next school term begins January 29, and some action is expected by that time in order that Mrs. Fisher may matriculate

Awaits Enrollment

If the court should decide she is entitled to enter the University of Oklahoma, she will enroll. If a segregated law school is set up, she probably will continue the litigation on the ground that the separate facilities are not substantially equal to those provided for white law students.

At Washington, D. C., last Friday, George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University School of Law, reiterated that contention of counsel for Mrs. Fisher that it takes more than brick and mortar to provide separate but equal educational facilities. Atlanta, Ga.

"It takes a faculty, students and student organizations," Dean Johnson said, adding that there were benefits to be derived by mere attendance of classes in a mixed school that could not be obtained in a segregated school. He said a student would profit by the exchange of ideas among the students and between the students and faculty members. Pitts. 1-21-48

"As was said by an expert who testified in the Texas case," said Dean Johnson, "it is not possible to give a Negro equal education opportunity in a separate school, even if the faculty is comparable, the buildings are similar, and the library is the same, and even if there are the same number of students, for the reason that a white student is studying in an atmosphere that more nearly approximates the national community in which he will have to work.

been taken among the students on whether or not they objected to admitting Negroes, the students have voted in favor of admitting Negroes.

One southern university—the University of Maryland—has dropped its Jimcrow bar. They did it quietly in 1935. Donald Murray, the Negro student who won a fight in the courts for admission, attended the university law school, graduating in 1938 with a good record. Daily Worker

He was the first Negro to attend the school and reports that he was treated as just another student while there. One other Negro has graduated from the U. of M. Worker, 2-5-48

As We See It

Daily Worker
The Negro People's Fight
For Equal Education 2-5-48
By Abner W. Berry

THE SEE-SAW FIGHT of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher for a legal education in Oklahoma is setting off some interesting fireworks. Negro and white students there have ignored the U.S. Supreme Court loophole through which state authorities dragged a Jim-crow, one-woman law school. They're fighting to bring democracy to the campus.

Last week the white students, whom the authorities would "protect" from Negroes, demonstrated in favor of the 14th Amendment.

The exclusion of Mrs. Fisher, they held, meant that the 14th Amendment was dead on their campus. They marked the fact by placing in an urn the ashes of a segregated school. Under the cover of darkness, they buried the urn on the campus.

They fought on a campus for Sweatt's admission, but the state authorities insisted upon "protecting" them from contact with Negroes. Daily Worker 2-5-48

This was not a new development. When in 1946 Herman Marion Sweatt, a Negro, was denied admission to the University of Texas law school, white students there organized a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Worker, N.Y. 2-5-48

BACK IN 1938 Lloyd Gaines was supported in his application for admission to the University of Missouri by the student paper and a majority of the students.

In each case where a poll has

The Real Issue

The Louisville Times

Reading law in the office of a lawyer was a common means of preparing for practice two generations ago. The Oklahoma Negro student whose case is nationally discussed could not contend and does not contend that the arrangement Oklahoma offers would not be practical for her. Her backers are fighting segregation of races in schools, not fighting for opportunity for an individual to study law in Oklahoma, where the Constitution provides segregation.

The student's attorney's statement that "one student cannot constitute a law school" is true. And 1,000 students cannot constitute a law school. But one or 1,000 students may attend a law school. Oklahoma offers one student, plus others who may wish to attend, services of a law school. It is contended widely that the smaller the class the better the student's opportunity for education. A class of one might have definite educational advantages.

Oklahoma Challenge

A new law school opened for registration last Monday in Oklahoma's capital, Oklahoma City. It has three rooms, use of the state law library, a faculty of three attorneys. When registration closed on Wednesday, no one had applied for admission. The attorneys returned to their law practices.

Technically the school is still in existence. It is a branch of Langston University, Oklahoma's school for Negroes. It was set up under a Jan. 12 decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23, a Negro who had applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school (white students) and had been rejected on the ground that Oklahoma law requires racial segregation. The court ordered the state to provide Mrs. Fisher with "equal" educational facilities "forthwith." The three-room school was Oklahoma's response.

Last week Mrs. Fisher termed the school in the Capitol inadequate, again sought admission to the University of Oklahoma. Again she was rejected. In Washington, her attorneys petitioned the Supreme Court to order her admitted. On Wednesday six other Negroes applied for admission to University of Oklahoma courses in engineering, business administration, biology, education.

Negro Law Student Ready For Second Entry Try At U. Of O.

Dr. J. E. Fellows, registrar of the University of Oklahoma, accepts the application of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher for admission to the law school. Standing, from left, Amos T. Hall, of Tulsa, and Thurgood Marshall, New York, attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 19—(AP)—The only Negro ever to attempt to enroll in the University of Oklahoma since it was founded in 1892 was to try again today—bolstered this time by a U. S. Supreme Court decision.

She is Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23, of Chickasha, Okla., a graduate of Langston University, the state's only institution of higher education for Negroes.

Denied admission when she first sought to enroll in the university's law school two years ago, she appealed unsuccessfully to the State District Court and State Supreme Court which upheld the state's laws requiring racial segregation in the schools.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court which last Monday ruled that the state must make "equal education facilities" available to Negroes as promptly as they are for white students.

The State Supreme Court Saturday directed the State Board of Regents to set up a separate law school "to afford to plaintiff and all others similarly situated an opportunity to commence the study of law at a state institution the same as citizens of other groups are afforded such opportunities. . . ."

The State Supreme Court order, however, directed that the regents act in conformity "with the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state requiring segregation of the races in the schools of this state."

Mrs. Fisher attended a meeting in Oklahoma City last night of state officials of the N. A. A. C. P. and Thurgood Marshall, attorney in the organization's New York office. After the meeting it was announced she would attempt to enroll in the university law school today.

Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university, declined comment other than to emphasize that the three-day official registration period for the second semester does not begin until Jan. 26.

Members of the Board of Regents, meanwhile, were to meet in Oklahoma City today to consider the problem.

DECISION CONFUSES OKLAHOMA DISPUTE

Judge Says State Can Deny Whites' School to Negro if

United States and State Supreme Courts.

Amos Hall of Tulsa, counsel for Mrs. Fisher, said after the hearing he did not know what action he would take, but "something would be done."

"We are as much in the dark as we ever were," he said.

In his decision Judge Hinshaw said the court retained jurisdiction of the case "to hear and determine any question which may arise concerning the application of and the performance of the duties prescribed by this order.

The case went back to Judge Hinshaw for final action since it originally was filed in his state district court.

The United States Supreme Court ruled the State of Oklahoma should provide immediate law school facilities for Negroes equal to those furnished other students. The ruling did not specify whether the state should admit Negroes to existing law schools operated by the state or provide separate facilities. The State Board of Regents has announced plans to provide a law course at Langston University for Negroes, at Oklahoma City, which they said would comply with the United States Supreme Court ruling and the state law which requires segregation of Negro and white students.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Separate College Is Ready

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 22 (AP)—District Judge Justin Hinshaw today ruled the University of Oklahoma could deny the entrance of a Negro to its law school provided the state has a separate school ready for Negroes by next Monday, but left two alternatives in the event it could not be in operation.

Judge Hinshaw ruled that if the school is not ready, the University of Oklahoma must either admit Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Negro, until a separate Negro law school can be established, or close the university law school to new enrolees this semester.

The ruling left the situation confused. Fred Hansen, assistant Oklahoma Attorney General who argued the case, indicated the school would not be ready for enrolling next week. However, in Oklahoma City it was announced enrollment would begin Monday.

Judge Hinshaw accepted reports of Mr. Hansen, which outlined the two alternatives as directed by the

Oklahoma Pulls A 'Law School' Out Of Its Hat

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. The State of Oklahoma has undertaken to create a law school almost overnight for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23, who recently obtained a U. S. Supreme Court order directing Oklahoma to provide her with a legal education in a State institution equal to that given white students.

The announcement, by the State Board of Regents, said that a law school had been established at Oklahoma City as part of Langston Negro University, the unaccredited Negro college in which Mrs. Fisher obtained her preparatory education. Then she was told to go home and wait for a ruling by the Board of Regents as to whether or not she could obtain an equal law education in a State institution that appeared at the University of Oklahoma, where the registration, Miss Sipuel and counsel would be admitted. Throughout the two years of litigation was at the University of Oklahoma.

Application Accepted by the Oklahoma City law school was announced by the Board of Regents, said that a law school had been established at

Seek to Outlaw Statute

Advancement of Colored Peo-

Main purpose of the appeal was to outlaw Oklahoma's statute requiring segregation of white and Negro students but the high court sidestepped this issue in directing that Mrs. Fisher be provided with training in law immediately.

NAACP counsel said they were prepared to go to court again if Oklahoma sets up "a makeshift school" and attempts to pass it off as the equivalent of the law school at Oklahoma U., established some 50 years ago. Tues 1-20-48

In its move to comply with the etter of the Supreme Court decree, the Board of Regents named a committee of five regents and the dean of Oklahoma U. law school to work out details for securing classroom facilities and "use of the State law library." Tues. 1-20-48

The committee also will obtain from the university law school a schedule of studies and recommendations for instructional, secretarial and other personnel, as well as equipment and office supplies.

Meharry College Offered to South

1911 NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Meharry Medical College, which last year enrolled 52 per cent of all Negro medical students in the U. S. A., has been offered to 15 Southern States if they adopt a cooperative program for regional schools for Negro students. Tues

Gov. Millard T. Caldwell, of Florida, chairman of a Southern Governors committee, reporting complete agreement at a closed meeting, said no single Southern State is financially able to supply adequtae training in all fields while schools in all professions could be supported jointly under the regional system. 1-20-48

Caldwell said that, for the plan to become effective, the Supreme Court must rule that the system would fulfill each State's obligation to provide its Negroes with medical training facilities equal to those available to whites. New York, N.Y.

Oklahoma's Battle Over Negro School Rages On

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 1-20-48

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 20—(AP)—The legal battle of a 23-year-old Negro woman to enroll in the University of Oklahoma Law School today was headed back to the United States Supreme Court. That body only last week directed the state to establish equal law school facilities for Negroes and whites.

A Negro school of law established here in a surprise move yesterday by the Oklahoma state regents for higher education was branded by Negro leaders as a "Jim Crow law school."

At a mass meeting here attended by some 600 Negroes, James E. Stewart, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the association's attorneys will go back to the Supreme Court to contend that "some unit of the state government is in contempt" of the court's ruling.

* * *

ROSCOE DUNJEE, EDITOR of a Negro newspaper here and a national director in the NAACP, said the organization's legal staff is to meet today in Washington, D. C., to plan future legal steps.

Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, the Negro seeking admission to the university's law school, will not attempt to enroll in the newly created law school but will stand on her application for enrollment at the state university, Dunjee said.

Accompanied by Dunjee and NAACP officials she visited the state university at Norman yesterday morning and filed application to enroll. The Times

A few hours after her application was accepted the state regents announced at a special meeting the establishement of a Negro school of law here as a branch of Langston University, the state's only Negro college at Langston, Okla.

Examiner Birmingham, Ala.

IN ESTABLISHING THE SEPARATE law school, the regents sought to comply with a State Supreme Court order issued Saturday in line with the Federal Supreme Court decision. Texas

The State Supreme Court directed the regents to provide equal law school facilities for Negroes as soon as they are provided for white persons, but without violation of the Oklahoma statutes requiring separate schools. 1-20-48

"I can't see how the regents can give us a school next Monday which is equal in faculty and facilities and the 40-year-old tradition of

Mrs. Fisher Again Asks to Enter Okla, U.

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

NORMAN, Okla., March 16 (UP).—Attorneys for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher today began a new attempt to force her admission into the University of Oklahoma Law School and break down Oklahoma's segregation policy. Wed 3-17-48

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa Negro attorney, filed a petition in district court here asking a hearing on allegations that equal educational opportunities have not been provided for Mrs. Fisher, and that she be admitted "forthwith" to the university law school pending the hearing.

He asked Judge Justin Hinshaw to modify an earlier order issued Jan. 22, which required the university board of regents either to admit Mrs. Fisher until a new Negro law school could be established or not to admit any new law school applicants for the second semester. Following that ruling, the new Langston University School of Law was set up in the state capitol, but Mr. Fisher's attorneys contend the new school is not equal in facilities to the law school at O. U.

School Without a Student

Oklahoma, trying to cling to Jim Crow and still satisfy the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Sipuel case (TIME, Jan. 26), had set up a "separate but equal" law school for Negroes in Oklahoma City. Only one student—Theophilus M. Roberts, a waiter at the Oklahoma Club—enrolled. Negro leaders in the segregation fight boycotted the school (so did Ada Sipuel) and turned the heat on Roberts. Last week, he quit without ever having cracked a book. Said he: "I've bucked the Church, the fraternal organizations and the man in the street. The pressure on me was more than I could take."

Time Mag. 2-23-48

BRITISH STUDENTS PROTEST EXCLUSION OF ADA SIPUEL

3/5/48

New York, N. Y, March 4--Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher's fight to gain admittance to the University of Oklahoma Law School has enlisted the support of the British National Union of Students which has officially protested to the American embassy in London according to information received here.

NAACP - N.Y. Fri. 3-5-48

The Union, representing 50,000 students of the universities and colleges of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, has forwarded to Mrs. Fisher a copy of their letter of protest to the American embassy. The letter, signed by W. Bonnet Rust, president of the student union, expressed the organization's "strong feeling" against the exclusion of Mrs. Fisher. "We have always considered that an essential part of education is study alongside other people. To deny this educative factor to a person because of his race appears to us both indefensible in itself and unworthy of the traditions of the great American people," the letter asserts.

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL INFERIOR,
SIPUEL WITNESSES DECLARE

June 3, 1948

NORMAN, Okla., June 1.—After five days of testimony by experts branding the Jim Crow Langston Law School as "inferior", "indecent," "fraudulent" and "unconstitutional", Judge Justin Hinshaw announced here last Friday (May 28) that a later date he would hand down his decision on admitting Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

The case, which was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court last January by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was retried in the District Court of Cleveland County, Oklahoma on the basis of NAACP claims that the State of Oklahoma, by setting up a separate three-professor law school for Mrs. Fisher, had not complied with the Supreme Court's mandate to make available to her forthwith a legal education equal to that provided white students.

Headed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, a battery of legal talent including Amos T. Hall of Oklahoma, James Nabrit of Howard University and William Robert Ming of the University of Chicago carried the attack against Jim Crow in education. They sought not only to prove inequality between the facilities for legal training provided by the state for Negro and white students, but also to demonstrate the fallacy inherent in the "equal but separate" concept. The basic attack was against segregation per se.

Oklahoma Issue Sent Back To Lower Court

High Court Rules Legal Training Must Be Provided For Miss Sipuel Like All Others

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Supreme Court on Monday ruled that legal education must be provided for Miss Ada Lois Sipuel by Oklahoma as quickly as it does for applicants of any other group. Miss Sipuel's application for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school was rejected because she is colored. She sought admission to the state law school Jan. 14, 1946.

The mandate of the court was issued immediately and sent by air mail to the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma, defendants in the case.

The case had been under consideration by the high tribunal only since last Thursday. Its quick decision was indicated by Justice Felix Frankfurter during argument of the case last Thursday in his questioning of counsel for the state as to what action the state would take if the case should be remanded.

TEXT OF DECISION

The text of the per curiam decision follows:

"On Jan. 14, 1946, the petitioner, a Negro, concededly qualified to receive the professional legal education offered by the state, applied for admission to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma, the only institution for legal education supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma. Petitioner's application for admission was denied, solely because of her color

"Petitioner then made application for a writ of mandamus in the District Court of Cleveland county, Oklahoma. The writ of mandamus was refused, and the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma affirmed the judgment of the district court.

ENTITLED TO EDUCATION

"The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. To this time, it has been denied her, although during the same period many white applicants have been afforded legal education by the state.

"The state must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group

"The judgment of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma is reversed and the cause is remanded to that court for proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

Court Asked To Clarify Ruling In Gaines' Case

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—During arguments on the case of Miss Ada Lois Sipuel, who is seeking admission to the University of Oklahoma law school, the U. S. Supreme Court was asked to affirm its decision in the Lloyd Gaines case and to clarify its position so that states may no longer whittle away the effects of that decision.

The case was begun on Thursday of last week almost two years after Miss Sipuel applied for admission to the school. The court reversed the lower court's decision against Miss Sipuel on Monday.

In the Gaines case, decided Dec. 12, 1938, the Supreme Court held that the state of Missouri had to admit Gaines to the University of Missouri school of law in the absence of any other and proper provisions for his legal training within the state.

Arguing the case of Miss Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on Thursday urged the high tribunal to declare in its opinion that the only way the state of Oklahoma can comply with the United States Constitution is by admitting her to the existing white law school.

SEVERE GRILLING

Subjecting counsel for the state of Oklahoma to a severe grilling as to why the state did not admit Miss Sipuel to the University of Oklahoma law school, the court indicated its agreement in principle with Mr. Marshall's argument.

In his argument Mr. Marshall stressed the difference in treatment of white and colored applicants for enrollment in the University of Oklahoma. A white applicant would apply to the registrar at the university and would be admitted if he met the moral and scholastic qualifications, Mr. Marshall said.

Under the decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court in Miss Sipuel's case, Mr. Marshall added, a colored applicant would be required to apply to the board of regents for higher education and the board would set up a law school when it has notice that a colored person wished to take law and when there has been a showing that there would be patronage for the separate law school.

WAITING NOT EXPECTED

"I do not believe that this court will ever say that a Negro is required to ask for segregation or to sit by and wait for the establishment of a separate school for his training at some indefinite date, which will be equal in all points—books, faculty, curricula and tradition," Mr. Marshall said.

Mr. Marshall asked the court to take judicial notice of the fact that the Oklahoma legislature has met since this case was pending and "nothing has happened."

While counsel for the state of Oklahoma were making their arguments, the justices repeatedly asked why was it necessary for Miss Sipuel to have to come all the way to the United States Supreme Court to get into the University of Oklahoma law school, which is open to students of other races.

Fred Hansel, assistant attorney general of Oklahoma, argued that if Miss Sipuel had made application to the board of regents for higher education for a course in law, that course would have been established at Langston University.

Justice Wiley Rutledge asked to whom would other applicants apply.

APPLY TO UNIVERSITY

Mr. Hansen replied that other students can get into the University of Oklahoma by applying to the University, but colored students have to go to the board of regents for higher education and ask for a school. If the board refused to open a separate school, he said, she would be entitled to enter the University of Oklahoma.

Pointing out that Miss Sipuel had applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma two years ago, Justice Hugo Black asked why hadn't a school been open for her.

"I do not believe she wanted to attend a separate law school," Mr. Hansen answered, adding that he believed she preferred to attend a white law school.

Says Old Age May Curb Okla. Law School Quest

NEW YORK—"It looks as though I may become an old woman before I become a lawyer," declared Mrs. Ada L. Sipuel Fisher before the seventeenth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Fisher, who has been unsuccessful in her thirty-four-month attempt to secure a legal education in Oklahoma, is denied admission to Oklahoma University's law school solely because she is a Negro.

Stating that her decision to study law was "tantamount to a fight against segregation," Mrs. Fisher reviewed her case, which has been carried by attorneys of the NAACP to the District and Supreme Courts of Oklahoma and the United States Supreme Court.

NO SUBSTITUTES, PLEASE

Two moves on the educational front last week command our attention.

The State of Oklahoma, in announcing the setting up o a separate law school, with a three-man faculty, for Mrs Ada Sipuel Fisher, says, with tongue in cheek, that it is com plying with the mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court ordering that it provide her, pronto, training equal to that provided for white students.

District Judge Justin Hinshaw, in whose court the case originated two years ago, ruled that the University of Oklahoma could refuse to admit Mrs. Fisher to its law school, provided it had a separate school ready for her by Jan. 26.

If such a school was not ready then, the jurist ruled, the university would have to admit Mrs. Fisher until a separate school can be established or else deny entrance to all new enrollees this semester.

Oklahoma officials know full well that there can be no equality in separate schools, certainly not in the makeshift substitute which they have provided at Oklahoma City. By trying to sneak through the loophole which the U.S. Supreme Court left in its decision, Oklahoma hopes to evade its responsibility. It will fail.

At Nashville last week, representatives of the Southern Governors' Conference, headed by Maryland's Gov. W. P Lane toyed with the proposal to make Meharry Medical College a regional school to serve the needs of colored applicants from at least five Southern States.

We did not think Gov. Lane, who represents a border State, to be so naive as to fall into the trap baited by his confreres from further South. But, if there are some things that he doesn't know, he will learn them later.

As long as Southern States, in a spirit of philanthropy, want to pour some money into Meharry to keep it going, we have no objection, but if the governors of these States believe that by so doing, they are staving off a long series of law suits instituted by Southern applicants who want an education within the boundaries of the States in which they live, they are sadly mistaken.

Regional schools, no matter how fine they may be, will never meet the Supreme Court's ruling that the States provide equal education for all WITHIN THEIR BOUNDARIES. No Maryland applicant, for instance, could be forced to attend Meharry when the University of Maryland already has a school providing Grade A medical education.

As for those States which have no professional schools, even for whites, one regional school would not solve the problem. There would have to be two if the segregation pattern is to be maintained. The money spent on TWO regional schools would provide a first class State school.

The Southern States want to eat their cake and have it too. They can't do it.

The sooner they learn that the presence of a colored student in the same classroom or laboratory with whites is not going to create a commotion, the better off they will be. White students in Oklahoma say that they will welcome Mrs. Fisher at the university. Those who object are those with whom Mrs. Fisher would not have any contact at all.

The luxury of prejudice is, as we have pointed out so often, too expensive for Southern States which, on the whole, are poorer than their Northern counterparts. Giving up this luxury is the answer to a simple problem which they have complicated so badly that they have dropped back to the tail end of the educational parade while seeking a solution which is under their very noses.

Oklahoma Judge Rules Against Ada Sipuel

NORMAN, Okla. —District Judge Justin Hinshaw ruled Monday, Aug. 2, that Ada Lois Sipuel is not entitled to enter the University of Oklahoma law school because she can get a "substantially equal" legal education at the Langston law school set up for Negroes in Oklahoma City.

A similar ruling was made in three other cases pending against the University of Oklahoma.

Judge Hinshaw, ruling on evidence given in a retrial of the Sipuel case last May, said that the University of Oklahoma in "rejecting petitioner's application of Jan. 26, 1948, for admission to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma as a regular first-year law student, was legal and proper and was not a denial of petitioner's rights under the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States."

It was not a denial of this right, the judge ruled, for the "reason that the state of Oklahoma had made available to petitioner at the school of law of Langston university a course of instruction for first-year law students which offered advantages for legal education substantially equal to those offered to white students at the University of Oklahoma."

Miss Sipuel's case will be appealed to the United States Supreme court.

Judge Hinshaw heard the arguments on Monday, July 26, in the case of Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, a graduate of Langston, and Miss Helen Maxine Holmes, a graduate of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., who applied to the district court for writs of mandamus to compel their admissions to the University of Oklahoma.

A third suit seeking admission to the graduate school was dismissed by G. W. McLaurin, a former member of the Langston university faculty, who had sought to do graduate work toward a doctorate.

Mrs. Wilson was denied admission by the university. She desired to work toward a master's degree in social work, and Miss Holmes had sought to enroll to work for a master's degree in commercial education.

Baltimore, D.C. Papers at Odds on Sipuel Case

Although only 40 miles apart geographically, the Baltimore Sun and the Washington Post are thousands of miles apart editorially, a comparison of thinking on the Sipuel Case decision reveals. The Sun, taking a middle-of-the-road stand, in its editorial, urges each State concerned to act at once to circumvent the real intention of the decision. The Post, on the other hand, says that the States must learn that the "separate but equal" educaional attempts are futile, and goes farther to say that the Supreme Court "sooner or later" will have to accept the weakness of segregation and hand down an edict accordingly.

A Wishy-Washy Editorial

(Reprint from Baltimore Sun, Jan. 14)

The Supreme Court has just served a sharp reminder on those states faced with a Negro education problem of their duties under the Fourteenth Amendment. It has reversed an Oklahoma Supreme Court decision denying access to the State University's law school to a qualified Negro student, Ada Lois Sipuel. The Supreme Court has ordered Oklahoma to provide her with legal training the equal of that given white students and to "provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

This is not basically a new decision. The Supreme Court cited as precedent the almost precisely similar Gaines case in Missouri, on which the court ruled in 1938. Missouri was ordered either to admit Gaines to the university law school or set up an equal institution for Negroes. In time, the effect of the 1938 Gaines decision will be reflected in the educational systems of all southern states. The Supreme Court reminder in the Sipuel case merely means that the time has now come for Oklahoma —abruptly.

Perhaps the most unfortunate result of Oklahoma's delay in preparing for the inevitable is the difficult predicament in which it now finds itself placed by the Supreme Court's demand for summary action.

Normally the State could decide whether to admit Negroes to the established law school or to set up a segregated Negro law school. Or it might, if the qualified Negroes remained satisfied, provide graduate instruction elsewhere by means of a scholarship scheme.

The decision in such cases depends on the predominating attitude in the community toward Negro segregation; though the most enduring compromise would be one flexible enough to reflect both present and developing attitudes. Now, however, Oklahoma is suddenly confronted with all sorts of practical difficulties in adopting any policy other than admitting Miss Sipuel to the university law school—and practical difficulties in that case too.

This latest decree of the Supreme Court serves, therefore, as a warning as well as a reminder. It serves as a warning, because the Gaines decision has already made it crystal-clear what the legal obligations of the states are. The Supreme Court has decided once and for all that the states must provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes, even in graduate studies like law, medicine and teaching.

The prudent course, for every state concerned, is to decide without further delay how this may best be done locally according to

the prevailing social pattern. Otherwise it runs the risk of having to take hasty and ill-considered action, unsatisfying perhaps to all parties concerned, to comply with an inevitable Supreme Court ruling.

A Statesmanlike Utterance

(Reprint from the Washington Post Jan. 14)

Although the Supreme Court did not say in so many words that Ada Lois Sipuel must be admitted to the University of Oklahoma School of Law, there appears to be no other way, at least for the time being, to satisfy the court's mandate. This law school is the only tax-supported institution for legal education in Oklahoma. Miss Sipuel is concededly qualified for admission on all grounds save the fact that she is a Negro.

The Supreme Court reverted to its 1938 decision in the Gaines case, in which it declared that the State of Missouri must admit a Negro to the law school of the State University "in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the State." Oklahoma, the court declared on Monday, must provide legal education for Miss Sipuel "in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

Thus the court did not ban segregated legal education, as Miss Sipuel's attorney asked it to. But since no facilities now exist in Oklahoma to educate her on a segregated basis, the inference seems inescapable that until they can be established she must be allowed to share the advantages of white students at the State University law school; in a poll taken two years ago, incidentally, these students voted to let her in.

Perhaps the lawmakers of Oklahoma will discover, after Miss Sipuel has attended classes at the university for a little while, that her presence does not actually contaminate her white fellow-students and that it would simply not be worth the enormous trouble and expense to set up a separate system of legal education. Perhaps, even, other States requiring segregated schools will learn the same lesson from this interesting experiment.

It is a fiction, of course, that a State affords Negroes the equal protection of its laws in accordance with the constitutional requirement by giving them "separate but equal" educational facilities.

The President's Committee on Civil Rights referred to the "separate but equal" system as "one of the outstanding myths of American history" and pointed out that "not even the most mathematically precise equality of segregated institutions can properly be considered equality under the law.

"No argument or realization can alter this basic fact: A law which forbids a group of American citizens to associate with other citizens in the ordinary course of daily living creates inequality by imposing a caste status on the minority group." Sooner or later, the Supreme Court will have to face this stubborn fact.

Langston Called 'Worst in Nation'

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma's separate "Negro" law school was open Monday morning . . . but it had no students . . . for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher, the Negro girl for whom it was born on the strength of a decision by the United States Supreme Court last week was at Norman, seeking entrance into the "white" law school of the University of Oklahoma.

Her counsel, Atty. Amos T. Hall of Tulsa bitterly denounced the maneuver setting up a segregated law school connected with Langston, which he said was unaccredited and was "the worst Negro school in the Nation." He charged that its law school would likewise be unaccredited and thereby fail to meet the requirements of the Supreme Court order for "equal facilities."

Accompanied by Dr. W. S. Boyd of El Reno, Okla., State NAACP treasurer, and Dr. J. A. Cox Jr., of this city, Mrs. Fisher was not accepted, in accord with information given to The Courier Monday by the Dean of the Law School of the University of Oklahoma, who said the Board of Regents would not order her admission into their school.

Mrs. Fisher promptly ignored the jim-crow law school set up in the State Capitol here and designated as the "Langston University School of Law," by not making an appearance there. Reliable reports said a young local Negro man was being "high-pressured" to enter the jim-crow school, but he had declined to enroll.

Meanwhile, at the State Capitol, Dean Jerome Hemri and his faculty of two part-time instructors, waited in vain for Mrs. Fisher to appear. He told The Courier Monday: "Classes will begin on Thursday whether we have any students or not, and all salaries will be paid."

The makeshift school established after a direct order of the Oklahoma Supreme Court had been handed down last week, consisted of two classrooms in the Capitol Building and the library of the State had been designated as the law school's library. Dean Hemri said this library was "better than that at the State's 'white' law school at Norman."

Mrs. Fisher was told last week when she applied for registration at the University of Oklahoma that her application would be received.

Segregation Ban In Oklahoma Schools Sought

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 3—(AP) Oklahoma officials today were paving the way for amendment of the State's historic segregation laws.

The action comes after repeated court attacks on the laws—attacks that are now moving ahead on two fronts.

The State Attorney General's office has prepared a legislative bill which would allow Negroes to attend white colleges and universities to receive classwork not offered at Langston University, Oklahoma's only college for Negroes.

The proposed bill has been drafted and submitted to the Legislative Council, an interim body of legislators to study legislation between sessions. If approved, it would then be submitted at the next Legislature in January.

Present statutes prohibit school officials from enrolling Negroes at colleges used by white students, teachers from instructing mixed classes or students from attending mixed classes. Fines ranging from $5 to $50 are provided for violations.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 3—(AP)—The cabinet today asked the State Board of Control to look into the possibility of establishing schools of law, library science and social work at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes here.

Gov. Caldwell, reporting the decision after an executive meeting of the Cabinet Board of Eduaction and with college officials, said there might be a change to set up the new schools for the Fall term beginning next month.

Negro Women Fail in Plea

NORMAN, Okla., Aug. 2 (AP)—A state court today denied admission to the University of Oklahoma the three Negro women. Negro leaders announced they would carry the fight against Oklahoma's racial segregation laws again to the United States Supreme Court.

One of the three rejected was Mrs. Ada Fisher of Chickasha, who for more than two years has fought in court to enter the university's Law School.

The others were Mauderie Hancock-Wilson and Helen Maxine Holmes, both of Oklahoma City.

District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw denied court orders sought by the three women to compel the university to enroll them for graduate studies.

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa Negro lawyer, gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Simultaneously, Mr. Hall announced that he would begin another attack on Oklahoma's segregation statutes in the United States District Court in Oklahoma City within a few days. That suit also will seek to compel admission of Negroes to White schools when

NEGRO SCHOOL CASE INTO JUDGE'S HANDS

Testimony Completed in Hearing on Oklahoma's Refusal to Admit Mrs. Ada Fisher to University.

Norman, Okla., May 27.—(AP)—Oklahoma's refusal to admit a Negro woman to the all-white University of Oklahoma went to District Judge T. Justin Hinshaw here today.

Attorneys for Mrs. Ada Fisher, Negro woman, and for the state of Oklahoma completed final testimony in the four-day hearing. Judge Hinshaw said following the arguments it would be about two weeks before his decision will be ready.

Mrs. Fisher has been seeking admittance to the University of Oklahoma law school since January, 1946. After her first application was denied because she is a Negro the case was appealed to the Oklahoma and the United States supreme courts.

Shuns Negro School.

The United States court held that Oklahoma must furnish equal law school facilities for Negroes. The state, acting on that decision, established the Langston university school of law for Negroes in state capitol offices in Oklahoma City January 24 this year. It is a branch of Oklahoma's only college for Negroes at Langston, Okla.

Mrs. Fisher shunned the hurriedly-established separate school, however, and attempted again to enroll at the University of Oklahoma last January, contending that the new school was "not substantially equal" to the school for white students as the court had ordered. When the supreme court refused to take original jurisdiction she entered the current case in the district court of Cleveland county.

In final testimony today Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for Mrs. Fisher and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, introduced two more widely-known law professors.

They were Walter Gellhorn, professor at Columbia university, and Dr. Malcolm Sharp, professor at Chicago university.

Both testified that the Langston school was not equal to the facilities offered at the University of Oklahoma school of law.

Yesterday Marshall had introduced four other prominent law instructors who made similar statements. They included the deans of Harvard university and University of Pennsylvania law schools and members of the law faculties from the University of California and University of Wisconsin.

Expect an Appeal.

Whatever the result of Judge Hinshaw's ruling, the case is expected to be appealed to the state and probably the United States supreme courts again.

In the only state testimony today, Jerome E. Hemry, dean of the Langston law school, told the court the state library which has been made available to the Negro school would be kept open each night if any students enroll.

So far neither Mrs. Fisher nor any other Negro has attempted to enroll at the separate school. However, Hemry has disclosed that two prospective students plan to enroll for the summer term beginning June 7.

The court room was filled for the first time today with a few persons standing at the back. Many were students from nearby University of Oklahoma and there were about 30 Negroes in the crowd of 170.

There has not been, during the entire hearing, any attempt to segregate the Negroes in seating arrangements.

ANGRY OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR LAMBASTS STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMSON

Tells State Official He's Promoting a Fake, Fraud and Deception With New Law School

SEGREGATION QUESTION BARRED FROM TESTIMONY

The district courtroom of Judge Justin Hinshaw in Cleveland county was thrown into an uproar Monday afternoon, and court recessed immediately following sensational testimony by an Oklahoma university professor who charged Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson with "cheap political chicanery" in the prosecution of the Ada Lois Sipuel case.

Williamson was obviously flabbergasted by the sudden turn of the trial to a personal attack upon him. The witness, Henry H. Foster jr., had sat on the courthouse steps Monday morning and requested to be called as a witness, and the fact that he was a law professor caused the NAACP counsel to issue a subponea for him. There was no previous knowledge on the part of counsel for the petitioner as to what Foster's testimony would be.

Foster immediately followed testimony given by Dean Keeton, of the Oklahoma university law school, who reluctantly testified he did not feel the Langston law school was equal to the Oklahoma university law school.

Q. (The same question was repeated to Prof. Foster as was asked Dean Page Keaton regarding the equality of the two schools (Langston and Oklahoma U.)

A. It is not equal. Only a prejudiced or academically minded person can conceivably find the slightest substance in the statement that the two schools are at all comparable, let alone substantially equal or equivalent. The history shows that it is an attempt by them to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps and to manufacture on paper and to copy and ape the superficial idea of a college.

It's a fake, it's a fraud, it's a deception in an attempt to avoid the clear cut mandate and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States and I think it is indecent.

Cross examination by the Attorney General:

Q. You have quite a bit of feeling on this matter?

A. Yes, I have, it is cheap, political chicanery of the people responsible for this disgraceful state of affairs.

Q. Do you think that public officials who have taken their oath to support the law ought to follow through on this?

A. I think the attorney general of this state should start to uphold the Constitution of the United States which he has been ignoring for the last six months in violation of his oath of office.

Q. That's your personal view.

A. I think it is the view of every right-minded and decent citizen of this state and I think you will find out that is so.

The state early launched its attack upon efforts of NAACP counsel to introduce evidence to show the social and economic consequences of segregation, and Judge Hinshaw ruled that the only issue before the court was the question of whether the state had complied with the ruling of the high court in giving Mrs. Fisher an equal opportunity to secure a legal education.

With this thought in mind Judge Hinshaw quickly ruled out testimony prepared by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the United States Department of Education; Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard University; Dr. Robert Robert C. Redfield. noted anthropologist, who was halted by Williamston before he could testify that there is no difference between the ability of the Negro and white child to learn and that segregation defeats the purpose of education. Marshall read this statement into the record following the refusal of the court to hear Redfield's testimony.

Three Ask District Court For Action

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—(NNPA)—A hearing in Cleveland County district court on the application of three colored persons for an order directing the University of Oklahoma to admit them was scheduled to get under way here Monday, (July 26).

The case was due to come up July 19, but a continuance was granted by District Judge Hinshaw in order to give Amos Hall, Tula attorney, time to study the State's answer which was filed by Fred Hanson, Assistant Attorney General.

The petitioners seeking admission are Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, Miss Helen Maxine Holmes, and G. W. McLaurin. All have completed college undergraduate work. They were refused admission last February 2.

DENIES ARBITRARY ACTS

In his answer, Hansen cited state segregation statues and denied that university authorities "arbitrarily and illegally rejected" the applications.

He points out that these were the first applications ever made for these courses of instruction and said they were not made until the day before the second semester began.

He contended that the United States Supreme Court has held university authorities may have a reasonable period of time to establish such facilities without violating the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

He agreed that under state supreme court decisions in the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher case, it is the mandatory duty of the regents for higher education to provide colored students equal facilities.

CLAIMS IMPOSSIBILITY

He contended, however, it was manifestly impossible for the state to provide these graduate courses at Langston University for the second semester on such short notice

He said when University of Oklahoma officals rejected the applications, they did not knew whether the state regents were going to establish within a reasonable period of time substantially equal courses.

"Therefore," he continued," said applications were properly rejected solely on the ground of race and color. Under public policy of this state, announced in statutory provision colored persons are not eligible for admission to state schools established for white persons."

Equal Educational Opportunity

BY REV. WILLIAM R. KERNAN
Editor, The Common Defense

It is hoped that all Americans will see the significance for our society of the recent Supreme Court decision commanding Oklahoma to provide virtually immediate legal education for a Negro woman, Miss Ada Lois Sipuel.

As stated, the facts of the case are these: "On January 14, 1946, the petitioner, a Negro, concededly qualified to receive professional legal education offered by the state, applied for admission to the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma, the only institution for legal education supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma. Petitioners application for admission was denied, solely because of her color." The District court of Cleveland County and the State Supreme Court of Oklahoma also ruled against Miss Sipuel.

Then, on January 12th, the United States Supreme Court in a swift, unanimous, one page order decreed, "The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. The state must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

This is a good example of how America makes progress, securing to more and more of our people the rights which they have as the gift of God. It is progress made without revolution, without bloodshed. It is progress made in accordance with the orderly processes of law. It is progress made in obedience to our great and unchanging principles of equality and equal rights as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Gettysburg Address and reaffirmed in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Moreover, this Supreme Court Decision is a reminder to us all that regardless of how basely the Communists and Fascists misrepresent us the American system of free society works.

It will continue to work. It will continue to resist the blandishments and false leads of the totalitarian left and right. It will continue to affirm its own formidable principles and, by deeds made to conform with them, move forward advancing through storm, if need be toward the goal of a nation, dedicated, in Abraham Lincoln's words, "to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Pressure Causes First U. Law Student To Withdraw

OKLAHOMA CITY—(ANP)—"Pressure" caused 34-year-old T. M. Roberts, a local waiter who was to be the first student to enroll in Langston University School of law, to change his mind here about entering last week. Accordingly to Roberts, whose enrollment had been approved by Dean Jerome Henry for the school's summer classes:

"The pressure was more than I could take. I've bucked the church, fraternal organizations and the man in the street since I said I was going. And I know the pressure wouldn't let up when I got started."

The decision came after Roberts met with a group of university officials. He did not disclose the identity of the group.

The Langston law branch was set up to meet the U. S. Supreme court's ruling that the state had to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes. The case revolved around efforts of Mrs. Ida Lois Sipuel Fisher, 24-year-old Langston graduate, who sought to enter the all-white University of Oklahoma law school at Norman. She has been denied entrance twice and at present has a second suit pending in district court, protesting that the Langston law school is not equal to the university law department.

Gaines Decision Must Be Strengthened, Say Attorneys in Okla. Law School Case

Counsel for Miss Sipuel to Ask Supreme Court to Throw Out 'Separate but Equal' Argument

WASHINGTON

The Gaines Case ruling which orders the provisions of equal educational facilities for colored and white persons must be implemented by a decision which will protect the right of qualified colored applicants to State universities.

Such is the position taken by the NAACP in the brief presented in connection with the case of Miss Ada Lois Sipuel vs. Board of Regents, University of Oklahoma, which has been set for argument before the Supreme Court Jan. 7 or 8.

Miss Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University, was denied the right to enter the University of Oklahoma's law school by the Board of Regents, whose stand was upheld by the District Court of Cleveland County and by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court on April 29, 1947.

Separate-Equal Idea Blasted

The NAACP brief, which asks the U.S. Supreme Court to overrule the State court's decision, charges first that the State court court to issue a writ ordering the university to admit Miss Sipuel to the only State-supported law school in Oklahoma.

It also asks the U.S. tribunal to re-examine the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities to determine whether it is Constitutional. Finally, the brief insists that the doctrine should not be applied in the case being argued.

Special opposition is made to the part of the Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision which states that Miss Sipuel is given an advantage over white students in that she is allowed to obtain professional education outside the State at State expense.

However, the brief points out that argument is beside the point, the issue being whether the State of Oklahoma offers equal opportunities to its colored and white students.

Also attacked is the State Court's contention that Miss Sipuel did not apply to the colored State University in Oklahoma (Langston), as did Mr. Gaines in the Missouri case.

Not Necessary to Apply in Vain

The latter, the brief states, did not apply to Lincoln University (Missouri's State school for colored students), and the U.S. Supreme Court in its decision took special cognizance of the State Court's recognition of the fact that he did not in rendering its decision.

The NAACP also condemns the State Court's misconstruction of the Gaines case decision to penalize Miss Sipuel for failing to make a demand on certain officials to establish a separate law school for her.

Weaknesses of Segregation Listed

Then pointing out that the "separate but equal" doctrine has been proved without legal foundation, the brief lists the definite inequities existing under educational system in the 17 States and District of Columbia, which require separate school facilities.

Finally, in asking that the "separate but equal" doctrine be disregarded in the case at hand, the NAACP brief states:

"The asserted right of the State of Oklahoma to enforce segregation of the races in public schools, even to the extent of excluding petitioner from the only law school must be weighed against the national interests as set forth in the Constitution.

"This Court has re-stated our national policy to be opposed to racial classifications because such classifications are irrational and unreasonable criteria 'odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality.'"

Year of Training Lost

Finally noting that Miss Sipuel has lost a year of valuable training (Gaines lost four years during litigation) the counsel for the petitioner ask that the State Supreme Court's decision be reversed, stating:

"This petitioner's right can only be protected by affirmative action of this court in recognizing her right to be admitted to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma without qualifying such relief by apparently recognizing the validity of the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities in this case."

Okla. U. Advised To Keep Anti-Negro Ban

NORMAN, Okla. — (AND) — State Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williamson does not think that Negroes generally should be admitted for study in the University of Oklahoma. He advised the board of regents here last Thursday to reject enrollment of applications of six Negroes, on the contention that issues involved in the six applications differed from those contained in the case of Mrs. Ada Louis Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Langston university graduate who sought to enter the state university law school.

On Jan. 12, the U. S. Supreme court ordered Oklahoma to grant Mrs. Fisher equal and immediate educational facilities with white students. To circumvent the admission of Mrs. Fisher to the state university, the regents set up a separate law school in Oklahoma City.

The six applicants filled for admission to the school for grauduate work in four departments. They are James Bond a biology professor at Langston; M. A. Dillon, honor Langston student, seeking graduate work in architectural engineering; Helen Holmes, Oklahoma City, who wants to enter the gradute school in business administration; Mauderie Hancock Wilson and Ivor Tatum, also of Oklahoma City, who are after a Ph.D. in the school administration.

Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university, found five of the applicants' transcripts in order. He said he was sending for information of the sixth one. While he asked all to fill out applications, he said he would refer the question of admission to the state and university regents for action.

The attorney general held that the regents "have broad powers as evidenced by their prompt establishment of a state school of law as a function of Langston university, constitutional authority to summon a special session of the state legislature if same should be found to be expedient or necessary."

In protest against the state's action, approximately 1,000 students gathered on the university campus, some dressed as mourners, to watch solemnly the cremating of a copy of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution. Following the ceremony, they mailed the ashes to President Truman.

Half of Oklahoma U. Students Would Drop Bars, Survey Reveals

NORMAN, Okla.—A poll of University of Oklahoma students taken here after the Supreme Court ruled that Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher must be admitted to the law school showed the students evenly divided on the question of educational equality.

Quinton Peters, editor of the school paper that conducted the poll, said that 50% of the students voting favored giving colored students such equality—but in separate schools — and that 43% favored admitting them on the graduate level.

Judge Orders Oklahoma To Admit Fisher

OKLAHOMA CITY — (ANP) —District Judge Justin Hinshaw threw up a temporary blockade Thursday against attempts of Oklahoma officials to circumvent the recent U. S. Supreme court's order to admit Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Langston university graduate, to the University of Oklahoma law school until equal facilities can be provided in a separate school or not to accept any first-year enrollments at the university law school this semester.

This action was taken last Thursday, following an announcement by the state board of regents two days earlier that a "Quickie" law school for Negroes was to be set up as a branch of Langston in time for the opening of the spring term.

However, the order is only a temporary reprieve for Mrs. Fisher. Unless the state bows to the decision of the supreme court, it will mean that the battle has just begun over the issue of admitting Negroes for study in the university.

NEW LAW SCHOOL TRIAL
TO CHALLENGE JIM CROW

May 13, 1948

NEW YORK, May 13---The fight to gain admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma for Mrs. Ada Sipuel-Fisher will be renewed on Monday (May 24) with the opening of a new trial in the District Court at Norman, Okla. Press Service of The NAACP

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel, left here Tuesday (May 18) to join with Amos T. Hall, an Oklahoma attorney, in representing Mrs. Fisher in her legal battle to enter the state-supported all-white law school.

The new trial was granted in response to a motion filed on March 11 on behalf of Mrs. Fisher, petitioning the court for further relief against the Board of Regents and other officials of the University of Oklahoma. The request for a new trial followed refusal of the law school to admit Mrs. Fisher after the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision imposing upon the State of Oklahoma the obligation to provide her with an opportunity for a legal education forthwith.

In an attempt to demonstrate conclusively that there can be no equality in segregated facilities, Mr. Marshall will present an array of experts in legal training, anthropology and sociology. Among these will be the deans and other faculty members of some of the leading law schools in the country who are expected to testify that it is impossible to get equal training in a separate law school.

Okla. Judge Bars Testimony On Race Equality in Intellect

NORMAN, Okla., May 25 (UP)—District Judge Justin Hinshaw drew criticism from attorneys for Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher today as he threw out the testimony of one witness and refused to allow what he called "a frontal assault" on Oklahoma's segregation policy.

Hinshaw ruled that the Chickasha, Okla., Negro student could not file a charge that the University of Oklahoma violated the 14th Amendment when it refused to admit her to the O. U. law school.

This charge would be a "frontal assault on the segregation policy of the state," Hinshaw said, and is not an issue in the case he is trying—Mrs. Fisher's mandamus action to force the school to admit her.

William R. Ming, University of Chicago faculty member and one of Mrs. Fisher's attorneys, protested that Hinshaw was denying her "not only the equal protection of the law but of the procedural processes of the law."

Hinshaw ruled out the testimony of Dr. Robert Redfield, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, who said long studies have shown no convincing evidence of "any difference between Negro and white students on the question of intellectual capacity."

Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson objected to this testimony. Hinshaw agreed with him.

A Tradition Attacked

A new trial now is proceeding in Norman, Okla., which had its antecedent there more than two years ago. A Negro woman sued for admission to the University of Oklahoma's law school, from which she was denied attendance on the basis of her race. Last January the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that Oklahoma must make available for her the same legal education it provides for anyone else and must do it "as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

The state of Oklahoma, whose laws require segregation in education, decided to establish a new law school for the plaintiff's benefit. It set up a school in less than a month's time. The plaintiff refused to attend it, claiming it was obviously inadequate and unequal.

* * *

Her counsel then made a new plea before the court in Oklahoma. It was asserted that in his opinion the new school "is a fake. ... As to the first point, a member of the faculty of the state's law school testified ... whether a state might not satisfy the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment by establishing a separate law school for Ne- ... run out.

In February of this year the Supreme Court was asked to declare the newly created school to be unequal. The court ruled ... that the case "did not present the issue ... possible wherever there is discrimination.

fraud and a deception . . . an attempt to avoid a clear-cut mandate of the United States Supreme Court. It is cheap, political chicanery." The dean of the law school also testified that in his opinion the new school would not be the equal of the one over which he presides. Wed 5-26-48

As to the other argument, witnesses were to be called to testify that they believe segregation is invalid in any form as legally repugnant to the 14th amendment. Birmingham, Ala.

However the District Court rules, we may be sure that sooner or later the decision will be tested by the nation's highest court. The matter portends very great difficulties of adjustment ahead. It is a dangerous thing to attempt to set aside a long-established tradition and sectional custom by a court's action. Neither court decision nor legislative fiat will change the thinking of most Southern people on the question of segregation. Wed. 5-26-48

THEY DID NOT LET HIM TESTIFY

DR. CHARLES M. THOMPSON

Oklahoma City Oklahoma
The Black Dispatch

Attorney Mac Q. Williamson was alert Monday afternoon to halt the testimony of Dr. Charles M. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard university, the instant he was asked by Attorney Trurgood Marshall to state his views regarding the social and economic consequences of segregation. The witness was not allowed to answer the question.

Attorneys for Mrs. Fisher contend that the base of this trial rests in segregation and that they must at some point in the hearing be able to present the view of Dr. Thompson and others steeped in anthropology. The written statement of Dr. Thompson will be in the record when it reaches the appellate courts ,and it will be up to these higher judicial bodies to accept or reject the competency of such testimony.

Williamson Riled In Closing Remarks

The Black Dispatch

South Carolina Decision Causes Tilt

Oklahoma City Okla

NORMAN.—Thurgood Marshall, New York, leading counsel for Ada Lois Fisher in the now celebrated law school case virtually made a sieve of the argument made by Attorney General Williamson late Thursday afternoon and brought a protesting state official to his feet when Marshall told the court "I do not see how the attorney general can stand here in this court and turn all the facts about face in the case he has just recited." Thurs. 6-3-48

Williamston was immediately on his feet and protested to the court that he should not be misrepresented in this way. Judge Hinshaw told Williamson, "I'll read the decision and reach my own conclusion," while the obdurate and unrelenting Marshall proceeded to tell the court that he was one of the attorneys in the South Carolina case Williamson had referred to. "I helped to make that decision and I think I can give this court a verbatum statement respecting what the judge said, which is quite the reverse to what has been stated in this court.

For fully two or three minutes the judge and spectators sat in a courtroom where one might hear a pin fall as Attorney Marshall, with self assurance and positiveness of one who knows, revealed to the court what he knew about the four decisions Williamson had used during the course of his address preceding Marshall.

"I do not have to offer apologies or defend the dean of the Harvard law school who has been attacked here, nor the other outstanding law scholars who have appeared this week in your court," said Marshall. Williamson had intimated to the court that Dean Griswold, of Harvard university, had failed to answer a question he had asked him "which any 15-year-old child should be able to answer," Williamson said.

Dr. Stuart Cook, of Columbia university, told the court Thursday afternoon the educational opportunity offered Negro students at the Langston law school were not substantially equal to those provided white students at Oklahoma university.

"The future leaders of Oklahoma are now in the law school at Oklahoma university. If Negro students are given opportunity to show their various abilities to other students, broader opportunities may unfold to them in future years." Dr. Cook said.

Striking at the failure of the regents to locate the law school on the Langston campus, Dr. Cook said, "Law is not something that can be considered a separate segment from other social sciences. There should be inter-play between all of these courses while the student is in an academic atmosphere."

Secret Jim Crow Vote

THE VOTING RECORD was ordered burned and every congressman was sworn to secrecy when the House appropriations committee voted on the dynamite-laden subject of barring federal money to universities and hospitals which refuse to admit Negroes.

Secret, also, was the word passed down by Republican leaders against this anti-Jim Crow amendment. However, Congr. Frank Keefe, of Wisconsin, Republican, was adamant that his party go on record one way or the other for a practical application of civil rights.

"You can talk about anti-lynching bills and abolition of Jim Crow laws," Keefe said, "but here is a practical way to show where the federal government stands—by withholding money from institutions which discriminate against the Negro."

Most vigorous opposition to Keefe's amendment, during the secret committee debate, came from Florida's Democratic Joe Hendricks.

"The North licked us in the Civil War, but not through superior bravery or ability," he said. "It was by sheer force of manpower. We lost that fight, but we're not going to lose this one. Blood will run before we will give in!

"The Southern states will never under any circumstance accept a dollar of federal money if we have to let niggers into our higher institutions," continued Hendricks. "We intend to maintain segregation in the South!"

He appealed to the Republicans to help the Southern bloc vote down Keefe's amendment, reminding them that Florida once voted for Herbert Hoover.

"Florida voted for Hoover because Al Smith was a Catholic," snapped Keefe. "That's just another example of intolerance."

The Secret Rollcall

HENDRICKS WAS FOLLOWED by George Andrews, of Alabama; Albert Gore, of Tennessee; Jamie Whitten, of Mississippi; John Kerr, of North Carolina; George Mahon, of Texas, and Albert Thomas, of Texas, who pleaded that the South be given time to work out its tough Negro problem.

"We could get along with the Negroes all right if the Northerners would leave us alone," charged Andrews, of Alabama.

Backed against the wall, Keefe got little help from his Republican colleagues.

"There is no discrimination by the tax collector," he argued. "He collects taxes from whites and Negroes alike. Yet Negroes can't be admitted to universities and hospitals which they help pay for.

"Disease knows no racial barriers," Keefe continued. "With Negro life expectancy 10 years less than whites, it presents a serious problem."

In the final secret vote, Keefe was deserted by all his Republican colleagues except three: Gordon Canfield, of New Jersey; Ralph Church, of Illinois, and Karl Andersen, of Minnesota. Two Northern Democrats, Thomas O'Brien, of Illinois, and John Fogarty, of Rhode Island, also voted with him.

The 25 congressmen who secretly voted against the amendment were:

Republicans—Taber (N. Y.), Wigglesworth (Mass.), Plumley (Vt.), Engel (Mich.), Johnson (Ind.), Jensen (Iowa), Ploeser Mo., Tibbott (Pa.), Fenton (Pa.), Griffiths (Ohio), Stockman (Ore.), Scrivner (Kan.), Cleyenger (Ohio).

Democrats—Cannon (Mo.), Kerr (N. C.), Mahon (Tex.), Sheppard (Calif.), Thomas (Tex.), Hendricks (Fla.), Norrell (Ark.), Gore Tenn.), Whitten (Miss.), Andrews (Ala.), Gary (Va.), Bates (Ky.).—©

Texas Lawyer Warns South Must Provide Colleges For Negroes

NEW ORLEANS, June 8—(AP)—Dixie must build colleges for Negroes immediately, says the Texas attorney general, or the days of segregation will be numbered.

The Texas official, Price Daniel told the closing session of Southern attorneys general here yesterday that Negroes must have equal higher education, or the U. S. Supreme Court will end segregation.

"The question before the Southern states at present," Daniel said, "is how can we maintain segregation and still offer adequate benefits for the Negro?"

He said lack of finances may prevent some states from building separate schools. However, he added, "the South cannot maintain segregation laws unless equal privileges are provided."

He suggested as one alternative the admission of Negro students into white schools under a segregated plan.

SCHOOL EQUALITY WARNING IS GIVEN

Segregation Will End Without It, Says Daniel

The South was warned Monday to be prepared to offer equal higher educational rights to Negroes "immediately" or face dissolution of all segregation by the United States supreme court.

The warning came from Price Daniel, Texas attorney general, at the close of a three-day conference of Southern attorneys general at the St. Charles hotel.

Mr. Daniel told the group that "under a recent supreme court decision Negroes must be given the same educational advantages as whites or they (Negroes) can and will apply for entry into white schools.

"The question before the Southern states at present," Mr. Price asserted, "is how can we maintain segregation and still offer adequate benefits for the Negro?

"Time is the essential factor. The states must be prepared to build separate colleges for Negroes immediately or else the US supreme court will do away with segregation in the South, he said.

Daniel said that lack of finances will prohibit many states from building separate schools and providing segregated educational benefits for the Negro.

However, he said that "the South cannot maintain segregation laws unless equal privileges are provided," according to the supreme court.

As an alternative, Mr. Price suggested that Southern states should admit Negro students into white schools "but under a segregated plan."

"Separate dormitories and eating places should be provided as well as separate classrooms and staggered hours of instructions," he told the group.

Joining in the discussion was A. E. Funk, Kentucky attorney general, who also discussed the recent supreme court decision which gave Negroes equal rights to purchase property in a restricted residential area.

Mr. Funk said the decision was a "long step forward in the fight for social equality and the abolition of race segregation in the South." He said that the ruling was not based on social equality but that the "results of the decision will have a direct bearing on our segregation laws."

In discussing the present tideland controversy, Mr. Daniel said that the National Association of Attorneys General is prepared to fight for states' ownership of the land.

At the same time he predicted that the federal government will file a suit in the US supreme court against Louisiana and Texas to obtain oil and mineral royalties now being paid by private companies.

"The government will force the issue," he said, "unless Congress passes a law definitely stating that the tidelands are property of the states."

Mr. Daniel said that should Congress fail to do this by its scheduled adjournment June 19 "we can expect the suits immediately thereafter."

The discussions were presided over by Louisiana Attorney General Bolivar Kemp and Hall Hammond, attorney general of Maryland.

The South in Struggle

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

Fight Gains Against Segregation in Education

THE South is faced with a major problem in education.

This section of the country has a higher percentage of school-aged children in relation to population than any other section. And along with this, the South has the lowest income in the nation. This means that funds available for education are much lower than in the rest of the nation, and on a per-pupil basis even this difference becomes greater.

Now when you add to all this the fact that the "white supremacists" of the South have used segregation to force a dual school system upon the South—then you begin to understand the backwardness of southern education.

We Communists understand the close connection between the last two points above. That is, we know that the same segregation pattern which produces a wasteful dual school set up also dooms the people of the South—white and Negro—to a low income.

Therefore the stirrings in the South against segregation in schools is attacking the real heart of the southern educational problem.

THE immediate fight on this front is against segregation in graduate and professional schools. This struggle has brought historic examples of Negro-white unity, particularly among students. The fights in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas are especially noteworthy, and the first clearcut victory was achieved in Arkansas. The University of Arkansas Medical School has accepted a Negro student on a non-segregated basis. The University of Arkansas Law School and the University of Oklahoma graduate school have accepted Negro students on a segregated basis.

This fight has just begun. On every hand there are signs of growing support for ending segregation in graduate and professional schools. This will be the first breakthrough in ending the dual educational system in the South. It will be a major blow at the oppression of the Negro people in the South and thereby a historic advance in the fight to overcome the backwardness of the whole South.

Latest indications of support for non-segregated graduate and professional schools comes from a poll of faculty members of state universities in the South.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, publishers of **The Southern Patriot** sent a questionnaire to these educators. It presented the four courses of action that southern states have taken in answer to the United States Supreme Court ruling that graduate and professional instruction offered by a state to white students must at the same time be offered to Negro students. The faculty members were asked to state which course of action they supported.

BRIEFLY these courses of action are (1) non-segregated graduate schools when desired courses are not offered by a state-supported school for Negroes; (2) admission of Negroes to graduate schools on a segregated basis; (3) establishment of regional graduate and professional schools for Negroes only; (4) the establishment of graduate schools for Negroes within the state.

A majority of the faculty members in the state universities of seven out of 11 Southern states voted for the first course of action, that is: "Opening the doors of graduate schools to Negroes without segregation, when the desired courses are not offered by a state supported institution for Negroes."

North Carolina headed the list. Eighty-eight percent of the faculty members of the University of North Carolina favored the first alternative. Oklahoma was next with 83 percent. Then came Arkansas, 80; Virginia, 79; Texas, 76; Tennessee, 70, and Florida 54 percent.

Alabama mustered only 44 percent for the first alternative and a

like percentage for the regional school idea. The other three states had no figures from Louisiana, the fourth Dixiecrat state at the polls). (The survey had voted overwhelmingly for the regional schools. South Carolina faculty members voted 63 percent for regional schools and 37 percent for non-segregated graduate schools within the state. For Georgia the percentages were 74 and 26 respectively and for Mississippi 70 percent and 22 percent.

IT IS interesting to note that Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi are states which gave a majority to the fascist Dixiecrats on Novem- viciousness and shame of the fascist segregation system. The dual system of the South forces white students to them that's far behind that of the rest of the country. This is, the educational problems of Negro students and I say this, leaving aside for the moment all the

ducational set up is "separate" but in no way "equal" for Negro students. Lucy-13-18-45

The Southern Patriot gives figures for the 17 states and D. C. where segregation is maintained by law. (The figures for the South exclusively would be even worse). These figures show: 15 state supported white schools training doctors and none training Negroes. Result: One white doctor to every 843 of the white population; one Negro doctor to every 4,409 of the Negro population. Four state supported schools for training white dentists and none for training Negroes. Result: One white dentist for every 1,714; one Negro dentist for every 22,815!

It is clear that the fight to end segregation in education in the South is a fight that affects all aspects of Southern life.

Texans Step Up Fight to Implement Court Rulings on School Jim-Crow

By Ruth Koenig

HOUSTON, Tex.—The rotten structure of Jimcrow education is cracking in Texas. The growing struggle against "unequal education" is rocking the bigots' theory that equal education can be had under a segregated school system. Recent developments of this struggle in colleges and universities, the Sweatt case in Texas, and the Sipuel case in Oklahoma are being reenforced by action on all levels of public school education.

In Hearne, Texas a teen-age girl Doris Fay Jennings, has applied for admission to the so-called "white school." A Federal Court suit has been filed by the NAACP to gain her admission to equal educational facilities. And 712 Negro school children have gone out on two strikes during the school term in protest against the Negro school's wretched condition which have existed since 1945 when the school burned down.

At that time Negroes were promised a $300,000 plant to replace their lost school. School authorities did not carry through on their promise, but instead got prisoner of war barracks and had them hauled to the school building site (at a cost of some $40,000!).

★

SINCE THAT TIME 712 Negro students have been forced to use a makeshift $40,000 plant, while 680 white students enjoy a $3,500,000 school plant. It is estimated that the Negro citizens comprise 60 percent of the communities population and own about 60 percent of the small homes.

Grievances causing the recent student strikes are:

1—No heat whatever in the Negro school during cold weather.

2—Daylight is the only light provided for children to read by.

3—The one water fountain is so placed that on rainy days, students have to wade to it.

4—Inadequate toilet facilities consisting of one outhouse.

★

THE NEGRO PEOPLE of Hearne have united and stood their ground despite the hostile local sentiment and threats of being jailed for violating truancy laws by keeping their children out of school.

As one resident put it: **"We can't send our children to a place like this so-called school. They might easily get sick and die. All this talk of putting people in jail, when children can't go to school. I wonder just who ought to go to jail?"**

The people of Texas can win this struggle with support from the many groups who recognized that Jimcrow education is taking a heavy toll from the living standards of all, white and Negro, and not only from the standpoint of poorer equipment and facilities, but, more important, from the cultural losses.

White Students Denied Place in Negro Schools

AUSTIN, Tex. — (AP) — A white student may not be admitted to the Texas State University for Negroes, State Attorney General Price Daniel ruled.

The Texas constitution and laws provide that white and Negro students shall be educated separately, Daniel ruled.

"Substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered for white students at the University of Texas and other state colleges," he added.

TEXAS BARS WHITES AT NEGRO COLLEGE

State Laws Require Separation of the Races in Education, Attorney General Rules

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 2 (AP)—A white student may not legally be admitted to the Texas State University for Negroes, State Attorney General Price Daniel ruled today.

Mr. Daniel gave two reasons:

1. Texas' Constitution and laws provide that white and Negro students shall be educated separately.

2. "Substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered for white students at the University of Texas and other state colleges."

Citing United States Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines case from Missouri and the Sipuel case from Oklahoma, Mr. Daniel's opinion said:

"Under these decisions, it is unquestionably now the law that the states may constitutionally provide separate facilities for the education of Negro and white students so long as the facilities offered both groups are substantially equal."

He advised the board of directors of the Texas State University for Negroes that Jack Coffman, a white citizen of Houston, who had applied for admission as a student to the school, "may not legally be admitted to the Texas State University for Negroes."

The Negro university was established by the last Legislature after admission was refused a Houston Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt, to the University of Texas Law School.

Mr. Sweatt's effort to force admission is pending before the State Supreme Court.

equal facilities for the two races are not provided.

The lawyer indicated that both cases would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The country's highest tribunal last January ordered Oklahoma to provide Mrs. Fisher with facilities for law study equivalent to those given White students. At that time, the court refused to pass upon the constitutionality of the state's segregation laws.

Negro School Has No Students

To comply with the court's ruling, the state created a new Negro law school in Oklahoma City, but it has never had a student. Mrs. Fisher and others spurned it on grounds that its facilities did not match those of the University Law school here.

In rejecting Mrs. Fisher's new plea for a mandamus writ to compel the university to accept her, Judge Hinshaw today pointed to the existence of the separate Negro law school. He avoided any statement as to its adequacy.

Mrs. Hancock-Wilson sought a similar writ for admission to graduate studies in social work and Miss Holmes to graduate work in commercial education.

Judge Hinshaw denied their pleas with an explanation that the women had given notice of their desire to pursue such studies only three days before the opening of the universtiy's winter semester last January.

The court did not specify whether it intended, by this ruling, to hold that the two applicants should have given sufficient advance notice to enable the state to set up separate Negro schools for those particular courses.

Would Put Student In Basement

AUSTIN, TEXAS—Striving desparately to circumvent the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the University of Oklahoma case, University of Texas officials have arranged for instructors of the lily-white school to teach Negro graduate courses not available at the improvised Jim Crow university at Houston, when demanded.

Representatives of the University of Texas and Texas State University for Negroes approved a contractural arrangement Tuesday whereby the white school will provide training for Negroes in the present segregated school's basement quarters in Austin.

The dingy basement school in Austin, established in an unsuccessful effort to settle the Heman Sweatt case, is regarded as a part of the Negro university at Houston. Sweatt, a Houston postman, has refused to attend the segregated school.

Pending before the University of Texas is an application submitted by W. Astor Kirk, Negro Tollotson college instructor, seeking a Ph. D. degree in government. Kirk indicated last week that he would be unwilling to attend a school that was not equal to a similar school for others. The Houston school offers graduate work only in education.

He did not file formal application, and submitted no transcript for the consideration of the University.

World crisis held increasing need for economic literacy.

BARS WHITE FROM NEGRO UNIVERSITY

AUSTIN COLLEGE, Aug. 3—A white student, Jack Coffman, who sought admission to the "Texas State University for Negroes" was prohibited from doing so by the ruling of State Attorney General Price Daniel Monday.

The university was established for Negroes by the last Legislature after Herman Sweatt lost his suit to enter the U. of Texas Law School. Since then much money has been put into the institution and a strong faculty with ten members possessing doctor of philosophy degrees has been recruited. A three million dollar building campaign is underway.

Despite the pouring of

oil and cattle milions into the newly created school, Sweatt has again carried his case to the Supreme Court where it is pending

Attorney General Daniel gave tw reasons for denying the white student permission to enter State college:

1. Texas' Constitution and laws provide that white and Negro students shall be educated separately.

2. "Substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered for white students at the University of Texas and other

stantially equal."

White Students Seek Admission To Texas State U.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—A Penn

College, Iowa, undergraduate, Mr. Jack Coffman, sought admission, to the Texas State

education of Negro and white this week, to t

University for N

White Man Seeks Entry To Texas Negro Univ.

AUSTIN, Tex.—News of the man-biting-dog variety brewed in Texas last week, as Jack Coffman, white, applied for admission to the newly created Texas University of Negroes at Houston.

The school at Houston was created quicker than a Disney cartoon for the purpose of getting around a Supreme Court decision which in effect would have meant that Negroes could enroll in the lily-white Texas schools.

Coffman's move to enter the Negro university had officials of the school in a dither. They asked Atty. General Price Daniel for a ruling on the matter.

One possibility is that Texas might follow a pattern set by its sister State of Arkansas. If so, Coffman will be admitted to the school with the added luxury of having classes all by himself in spacious, but otherwise empty, classrooms.

Coffman, a resident of Houston, says that he is a graduate of Penn college, Oscaloosa, Iowa, and is fully qualified for the courses applied for.

Texas Bars Whites at Negro College

Austin, Tex., Aug. 2 (AP).—A white student may not legally be admitted to the Texas State University for Negroes, Attorney General Price Daniel ruled today. He gave two reasons:

1. Texas constitution and laws provide white and Negro students shall be educated separately;

2. "Substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered for white students at the University of Texas and other State colleges."

Citing U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines case from Missouri and the Sipuel case from Oklahoma, Daniel's opinion said:

"Under these decisions, it is unquestionably now the law that the States may constitutionally provide separate facilities for the education of Negro and white students so long as the facilities offered both groups are substantially equal."

Jack Coffman, a white citizen of Houston, had applied for admission as a student to the school for Negroes.

Race College 'Legally' Bars White Student

By Associated Negro Press

AUSTIN, Tex.—Jack Coffman, a white citizen of Houston, who applied for admission as a student to Texas State University for Negroes, will not be able to enroll for two reasons, according to Atty. Gen. Price Daniel last week. Daniel based his opinion on U.S. Supreme court decisions in the Gaines case from Missouri and the Sipuel case from Oklahoma.

The two reasons were that the state constitution and laws provide white and Negro students shall be educated separately; and "substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered white students at the University of Texas and other state colleges."

Daniel's opinion said, "Under these decisions, it is unquestionably now the law that the states may constitutionally provide separate facilities for the education of Negro and white students so long as the facilities offered both groups are substantially equal."

Texas Bars White From Negro School

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2 (AP).—A white student, Jack Coffman, may not legally be admitted to the Texas State University for Negroes, State Attorney General Price Daniel ruled today. Daniel gave two reasons:

1. Texas' constitution and laws provide white and Negro students shall be educated separately;

2. "Substantially equal courses of study and physical facilities are offered for white students at the University of Texas and other State colleges."

Texas School Prejudice May Cost State Millions

By JOHN L. FLORE

AUSTIN, Tex.—If the courts permit a determined state to maintain "separate but equal" Jim Crow schools here, Negro education may well cost Texas $42,076,603 in the next two years, it is estimated.

The figure represents three times the present cost of segregated schools in the state.

Starting when the NAACP entered into an all-out fight for a law school for Heman Sweatt, Houston letter carrier, the bitter school battle continues. Earlier this month the NAACP sought in federal court at Waco to have a 14-year-old Negro girl admitted to a white high school at Hearne, Tex.

Although Federal Judge Ben H. Rice Jr., ended the case with a declaratory judgment that the state law provides for equal but separate schools, whites anticipate another move by the NAACP.

Adding to the expense estimate was the request of the Texas State university for Negroes at Houston for $10,603,865 for the two year period 1949-51. At the same time Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical college asked $1,936,738.

The Gilmer-Aiken committee has set up a school formula which would provide an equal curricula for Negro students and provide basic improvements in existing facilities at a total cost of $29,536,000 for 229,043 students in the public schools.

The estimate on future cost of segregated schools in the state was reached here the day after the test hearing on high school bias at Waco. NAACP counsel, Thurgood Marshall, said he would not appeal the adverse decision, but it was indicated that NAACP will continue a fight against high school segregation.

Texas officials said that in the past two years Negro education has cost the state $16,204,045. This represents $4,815,986 for higher education and $11,388,059 for public schools.

The Houston school, set up to circumvent Sweatt's appeal to be admitted into the white law school, plans a $7,500,000 building program. This will include a library, science building, two dormitories, a law school, medical school and other schools of advanced and professional training.

Decision Due In 30 Days in Sweatt Appeal

By J. DON DAVIS
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

AUSTIN, Texas — Embattled Texas and the NAACP's legal battery fought another round in the famous Heman Marion Sweatt case here last week. Within the next thirty days, a decision is expected as to whether or not Texas has complied with court orders by setting up a segregated law school for young Sweatt. The NAACP says it has not.

Blasting Texas' Attorney General Price Daniel's contention that "separate" schools meet requirements embodied in the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Oklahoma Law School case, Thurgood S. Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, contended there has never been a final decision in attempts by courts to make segregation statutes comply with the equality provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Daniel had employed the ruling in the Oklahoma case as his chief defense weapon, since Texas has set up a makeshift law school in which Sweatt has adamantly refused to enroll. He claims that it does not have equal facilities to those at the law school at the University of Texas. Daniel had reduced the question to legality of segregation.

Atty. W. J. Durham of Dallas, a Sweatt lawyer, branded the idea of substantial equality between the makeshift school set up for Sweatt and that at the white institution as "absolutely preposterous."

With the State consistently relying upon "substantial equality" in its argument, Marshall retorted that Texas had offered Sweatt "a basement education," and that its attorneys had themselves never said the Negro school was "equal." The hearing was held before the Third Circuit Court of Civil Appeals.

Attorney Marshall told The Courier that he couldn't say whether the Oklahoma case or the Texas case would prove the payoff in the all-out fight against segregated education, but said, "I think one of them will settle the issue. We're very close to cracking it."

At a mass meeting on the eve of the trial, held last Thursday, it was revealed that Henry Doyle, one of the students attending the makeshift basement school, is serving as "secretary-custodian," and drawing $25 a week salary as an official State employe.

Marshall Sees Break In Jim Crow Issue

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. Wed 2-4-48

BY H. S. HUGHES

AUSTIN, Texas — (ANP) — That the segregation issue in the south is very close to a break was the opinion by Thurgood Marshall chief counsel for the NAACP, in a mass meeting attended by both white and Negroes here last week.

The meeting was held as a prelude to the reopening of the case of Heman Sweatt, who seeks admission to the University of Texas law school. The case scheduled to be heard in the third court of civil appeals January 29, was postponed to February 4.

Marshall told his mixed audience that the NAACP has applied to the supreme court for a writ of Mandamus to force the University of Oklahoma law school to accept the application of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, Langston university honor graduate and that if the issue is straightened out in Oklahoma, it will be straightened out in Texas. Cases against segregation in Oklahoma and Texas, he said, are further advanced than anywhere else in the south. Wed. 2-4-48

Oklahoma's law school, which was set up in three days to meet the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court, was ridiculed. The Oklahoma law school was set up as a branch of Langston university, which an Oklahoma attorney in leading the case of Mrs. Fisher described as ' 'the worst school in the country."

TEXANS EYE JUDASES

United as a phalanyx in their fight for equal educational opportunities, though differing to some extent as to strategy, Texans are branding members of the race whom they castigate as Judases. During the meeting derogatory of two Negroes who are enrolled in the segregated 'basement" law school established by the state of Texas. Daily World

"One of the two students enrolled in that school," Marshall said, 'has an official state job as 'secretary-custodian" with a salary of about $25 a week.

Atlanta, Ga.

"There are people," he continued, "who will go to no end to be able to say we have Negroes who are willing to attend that school."

Wed. 2-4-48

A correspondent of a Negro weekly with a sizeable national circulation reported that an interview with one of the students enrolled in the law school on satisfactory or unsatisfactory conditions at the segregated law school here and later with Atty. Gen. Price, brought replies so similar as to suggest a good job of coaching.

'WHITE PROBLEM"

Dr. C. E. Ayres, professor of economics at the University of Texas, told the audience that there is no such thing as a Negro problem, but rather a 'white problem.' He laid part of the blame for the apparent crisis on regional political paralysis."

Daily World

W. J. Durham of Dallas, also attorney in the Sweatt Case, told his hearers, 'Im marching with an army that has no thought of retreating. I want freedom to walk and talk with persons of my choice without government restraint or restriction."

Atlanta, Ga.

It is rumored that six or eight Negroes in fields other than law will file suit for admission to the University of Texas in the very near future. Wed. 2-4-48

Negro In Texas Loses Once More In School Fight

The Courier Pittsburgh

Austin, Tex., Feb. 25 (AP) — Herman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro, today lost another phase of his court fight to gain admission as a law student in the University of Texas.

The Third Court of Civil Appeals upheld a lower court's refusal to grant Sweatt an order forcing the university to admit him as a student. The opinion, written by Chief Justice James W. McClendon, said the "controlling" question presented in Sweatt's appeal was whether the State at the time of the trial had made available to Sweatt a course of instruction in first-year law substantially equivalent to that provided at the university's law school. The court found this had been done. 2-26-48

Sweatt Case Facing Showdown

Courier Pittsburgh

HOUSTON, Tex. — The widely publicized case of Heman M. Sweatt, who filed suit for admission to the University of Texas Law School, is scheduled for a showdown in court Thursday of this week.

Recently both Sweatt and Atty. Gen. Price Daniel of Texas, when questioned concerning the ruling in the University of Oklahoma Law School case, declared that it was not comparable to the Lone Star State controversy. 1-6-48

Sweatt Hearing Set for Jan. 29

The Courier Pittsburgh

AUSTIN, Texas — The H. M. Sweatt school discrimination case will be heard in the Third Court of Appeals, here, Jan. 29. The case was previously postponed at the request of Sweatt's counsel, who stated that he was busy with other matters at the time.

SWEATT CASE ARGUED BEFORE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS

14e(1) Discrimination (Texas--Sweatt)

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N. Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan 29th--On Thursday, January 29, the Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of Texas heard arguments by Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham, NAACP attorneys, on behalf of Heman Marion Sweatt, applicant to the School of Law of the University of Texas.

Fri. 1-30-48

Sweatt was denied a writ of mandamus against members of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas by the District Court of Travis County, Texas. The District Court, in June, 1946, ruled that the action of the Board of Regents, in denying admission to the appellant, was a denial of the appellant's constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, but issuance of the writ was stayed for six months to permit the State of Texas to establish a separate law school for Negroes substantially equivalent to the one at the University of Texas. On December 17, 1946, the District Court denied a writ of mandamus. However, the Court of Appeals, in March, 1947, set aside the judgment of the trial court, after which time the case was tried on the merits and a final judgment was rendered against Sweatt.

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N. Y.

The present appeal is predicated upon the lower court's error in holding that the proposal of the state to establish the racially segregated law school afforded the equality required by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Further grounds for the appeal are based upon the court's error in excluding expert testimony by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dean of Howard University Graduate School, and other qualified experts with reference to the quantity and quality of education offered at the universities and colleges, other than Prairie View College, maintained by the State of Texas.

Fri. 1-30-48

As pointed out in the present brief, the separate but equal educational fallacy, embedded in the laws of Texas, has resulted in a disproportionate number of Negro professionals throughout the United States. Although there is one white lawyer to every 670 white persons in the United States, there is only one Negro lawyer to every 12,230 Negroes. There is one white physician to every 735 white persons within the United States, while there is one Negro physician to every 3651 Negroes. The brief further states that whenever and wherever segregation in education is practiced under state sanction, there is admitted and flagrant discrimination in the treatment of Negroes.

Attorneys Attack Separate Schools

AUSTIN—In the third Court of Civil Appeals Thursday morning, January 29, in the State Capitol appeared Attys Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham representing Herman Marion Sweatt in a Mandamus suit brought in the 126th District Court. June 17, 1947 seeking admission to the University of Texas with Attorney General Price Daniels and Joe Greenhill, Assistant Attorney General, representing the State of Texas. They had come to test whether separate schools could be separate and equal.

Thurgood Marshall stated to the three judges in Court of Civil Appeals that ninety-nine and a half was not equality. He stated further ,"I don't get what you mean by substantially equal, you either have equality or you don't have it. The only way you can have equality is to have all the students together Neither of the State's Attorneys have said that this basement school of law is equal, nor have they one bit of evidence in the record to support such a claim. At the time Sweatt filed for admission there was no school in existence to compare, it was all to be, there was nothing but a paper law school."

Marshall questioned the magic in a two week waiting period. He said. "We can't go to school together, but as soon as we graduate, within two weeks we can come and sit down together and take the bar examination, we sit down together and argue cases, and from then on our profession knows no color bar. We are admitted to the Law Asscoiaitons of the State. The Courts have been attempting to make Segregation statutes, but they can't make them jive with the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. No one has ever decided whether the statutes provide the equality required by the 14th amendment, and we aren't going to take any body's word for it 'except an expert in the field.

It so happened that Mr. Simmons was just "accidentally" in Austin at the time of the first trial or the second, and it just so happened that Mr. Simmons was present in the court room and used by the state. Upon cross examination he said. "I am not an expert, but every expert we presented said that separate schools were not in the best interest of a student. He denied the thinking of his fellow students." Price Daniels had mentioned the courts opinion in the Oklahoma University Case Marshall said, " I know what the court meant. I argued the case. The Court asked if Mrs. Sipuel could be entered in the law school by January 26, and the Oklahoma University Attorney General said 'yes.' They prepared a mimeographed copy of the court's opinion from Friday to Monday, and said that we are going to issue this 'Forth-with-order.' But that isn't over as yet. We are asking the court to issue a writ of Mandamus to force the Oklahoma University to admit her. We will know about that soon. But if the attorney General wants to use it it is all right with me.

Durham and Marshall entered the court late. As soon as Durham rested his coat. he proceeded to open the argument for Heman Sweatt. He cited four points upon which he was desirous of speaking. He went into the nature of the suit and reasons for refusing Sweatt He said that any man of any other race with less or no qualifications, and one who had denounced the constitution of the U. S. could enter the Texas University, but because Sweatt was a Negro he was refused. Durham said the State's testimony was entirely speculative and presumptive in stating that if a Negro entered a white school there would be racial trouble. Durham further contended that Dean Thompson and Donald Murray's testimony should remain in the record because is was relative and purported to show that separate education was not only unequal in quanity and quality, but was unequal in dollars and cents.

Assistant Attorney General Joe Greenhill attempted to support the contention that by their witnesses and facts, the two law schools with the same faculty, " is in my estimation the most important thing in a law school. The students are here just 20 feet away from the Supreme Court Library, and with all other requirements being equal we feel that we have established a school of law for Negroes substantially equal to that of the University of Texas."

Attorney General Price Daniels insisted that the court was correct in striking the testimony of Dean Thompson and Donald Murry from the record. He said Thompson's testimony was not relative. "We have established a good school for the Negroes. Sweatt didn't even as much as inquire about the school. Instead he wrote to Dallas to Maceo Smith and didn't ever come to see what we had for him. Then he stated that if the schools were exactly equal he wouldn't attend them. I say to this court that his interest is not in securing an education, but rather in attacking our segregation laws concerning separate schools for Whites and Negroes." "Therefore." Daniels said, "there are only two issues left: "Is the Law School for Negroes equal, and is it substantially equal to that offered to Whites in this state.

At 8:30 the small court room was practically filled and by trial time they were standing out in the halls. There they waited until noon to inquire as to what took place in the court room. About a third of the group were Whites . . . The Honorable Judge McClendon recessed court until February 4. 1948, stepped down from the bench and posed with Durham and Marshall for two pictures and then went home for the dav . . .

Sweatt Case On Way to High Court

NEW YORK—Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, announced this week that the association would carry to the U. S. Supreme Court the demand of Heman Marion Sweatt for admission to the law school of the University of Texas.

Mr. Marshall announcement followed denial by the State Supreme Court of a motion for a rehearing of the case in which it has previously denied Sweatt's plea for a writ of mandamus compelling his admission to the university.

Mr. Sweatt, a young Houston mail carrier, first sought admission to the University of Texas law school two years ago. His application was rejected solely on the grounds of race. The State then proceeded to establish a jim-crow law school. Sweatt refused to enroll in this school, contending that it did not offer facilities equal to those of the university law school.

Prepare Sweatt Case For High Court Test

AUSTIN, Tex. — The clear cut battle against Jim Crow higher education provided by the Heman Marion Sweatt case was shaped for an apepal to the United States Supreme Court Thursday in a motion for rehearing filed by his attorneys in the Third Court of Civil Appeal.

The Appeals Court last February 25, upheld Texas segregation laws in a decision denying Sweatt's plea for a mandamus to compel the university of Texas to admit him to its law school.

Nine charges of error were set out in Thursday's motion attacking the court ruling.

Filed by Attorneys W. J. Durham of Dallas, and Thurgood Marshall of New York, NAACP special counsel the motion asserted: "The record in this case demonstrated, for the first time in any case presented for decision, the inevitable inequalities in a segregated system."

The question indicated that the school segregation issue is presented for the first time in the Sweatt litigation. The state of Texas through its Atty. Gen. Price Daniel and his staff had cited cases in attempt to support argument that Jim Crow laws had been upheld where equal opportunities were afforded the Negro group. This is the state's position in the case.

The motion filed by Sweatt's counsel Thursday is believed to be a basis for direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Lawyers pointed out that such an appeal can be taken from the judgement of Appellate Court if the Texas high tribunal would hear the case and render its own decision. In refusing a writ of error, the Texas Supreme Court would cut the time that the case would come before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Texas Appeals Court Rules Against Sweatt in Law School Case

AUSTIN, Texas—The Texas Third Court of Appeals here last Wednesday upheld a lower court's refusal to admit Heman Sweatt, colored veteran, to the Law School of the University of Texas in the latest phase of the long-drawn-out litigation.

NAACP attorneys plan to carry the case to the Texas Supreme Court, protesting the Appeal Court's ruling that courses of law instruction provided at the segregated new law school at Prairie View are "substantially equal" to those at the lily-white university.

Should the State Supreme Court uphold the ruling of the Appeals Court, NAACP attorneys may then appeal the case to the Federal courts, where an authoritative ruling on the "substantially equal" question may at last be obtained.

Sweatt Loses Another Round In School Case

By J. DON DAVIS
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas attorneys [illegible] Sweatt case [illegible] Third Court of Civil Appeal's refusal to grant Sweatt a mandamus forcing the University of Texas to admit him as a law student.

Sweatt's lawyers elected to withhold comment until the opinion, authored and rendered by Chief Justice James W. McClendon, has been read. The opinion came as no surprise, the Sweatt case already having been labeled one on a long trek to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The State has "effectually accomplished" the objective of establish-

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP)—It looks as though Herman M. Sweatt will have to take his suit to enter the University of Texas up to the U.S. Supreme Court, for last week the State court refused his application for writ of error. The refusal thus approves the decision of the circuit court of civil appeals' decision that Texas is providing substantially equal college facilities for white and colored residents and that segregation is legal.

Sweatt attorneys contend that there is no such thing as "separate but equality." Last year the State in an effort to provide "equal facilities," set up the new Texas State University at Houston.

Leaders of the NAACP and other groups are trying to discourage the new university. According to W. R. Banks, vice-chairman of the school's board and president emeritus of [illegible] and students have been asked by

Texas School Case Bound for High Court

What Negroes Are Doing

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

Schools and colleges throughout the city and county have completed plans for the 28th annual observance of American Education Week Nov. 7-13.

At Miles College in Vinesville, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, recently installed as the first Negro president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will deliver the address Monday morning as the college begins its celebration.

At Daniel Payne College, where Dr. R. K. Young is the new president, the exercises will be under the general direction of Mrs. Lula E. Driver, dean of women. Friday morning Dr. S. L. Greene, Jr., president of Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., will be guest speaker.

The city schools, led on by Parker High and Ullman High Schools, will welcome hundreds of parents and patrons to see the operations of this vast system through student guides.

Dr. Milton Williams, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will be guest speaker at the assembly period Monday morning at Parker High School. On Tuesday Mrs. A. O. Ward, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, will speak on "Developing Worthy Family Life." On this same program Mrs. Edwina Divers will render a solo, accompanied at the piano by her sister, Mrs. Jessyca Divers Hayden. "Opportunities for Educated Youth" will be the subject Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., will use in his address Wednesday morning. Friday morning Dr. Eugenia Mobley, of the U. S. Health Service, will speak on "Developing Early Dental Care." At the Parker annex Prof. N. E. Wills, principal of Cameron School, and the Rev. H. C. Terrell will feature the program in addresses.

Ullman High, Prof. George C. Bell, principal, announces the following speakers during the celebration:

Monday, Mrs. R. C. Stewart, "Improving the Education"; Tuesday, Emory O. Jackson, "Safeguarding Our America"; Wednesday, Mrs. E. P. Green, "Providing Adequate Finance."

The general theme of the observance, "Strengthening the Foundation of Freedom," will be discussed by student panel sessions during the week.

* * *

TAU SIGMA CHAPTER of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority has set out to enlist the cooperation of every organized Negro group in the campaign to educate the public on venereal diseases.

Through J. L. Williams, director of health education, Birmingham Health Department, Tau Sigma Chapter will sponsor the move among Negro people.

Campaign headquarters are open at Bradford's Funeral System, 1527 Seventh Avenue, North, with Mrs. Marian K. Bradford in charge.

Miss Josie M. Oliver, 813 Sixteenth Street, South, telephone 7-6058, will give information to any organized group that requests it.

Persons who want to know more about the campaign are invited to a tea on Sunday, Nov. 14, from 5 to 7 p.m. at the Federation Day Nursery. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority is sponsoring the tea.

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER, FSA specialist for higher education among Negroes, announced in Washington last week he had received pledges of financial assistance from four national Negro organizations for a project sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education to wipe out illiteracy among adult Negroes.

Supporting the plan are Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges, American Teachers Association, and the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The project is currently in operation at Atlanta University, Fort Valley, Tennessee and Virginia state colleges and Hampton Institute, aided by grants totaling $49,910 from the Carnegie Foundation.

The program offers workshops, college courses and fellowship to provide teachers and community leaders specifically trained for adult work. Assumption of greater responsibility by 50 Negro colleges in preparing 5,000 teachers and 250 supervisors of adult education will lead to making between 15,000 and 20,000 individuals literate in another year.

* * *

WILLIAM E. STERLING, JR., senior student at Morehouse College, is receiving high praise as leader of the Morehouse College band.

The youthful musician and trumpeteer was placed in charge of the brand when illness forced the absence of Prof. Willis Lawrence James.

The band has accompanied the Maroon Tigers, Morehouse College football team, on recent trips to Montgomery and Columbus.

Young Sterling began his musical career in the Lincoln Elementary School, Birmingham, under Prof. W. W. Handy, and at Parker High School under Profs. Wilton Robinson, J. T. Whatley and George Hudson.

Sterling also serves as a member of the NAACP, the Y. M. C. A. and Alpha Rho Chapter of Alpha Phi Fraternity, Inc., where he is assistant editor of The Sphinx, Alpha monthly publication.

He is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sterling, prominent in Birmingham business circles.

* * *

PLEAS ORR, JR., of Tanner, Ala., is one of the many Negro farmers who attributes his success to government-sponsored agricultural programs. Orr got his start as a 4-H Club member and now owns a 410-acre farm with 350 acres in cultivation.

He owns three tractors, a terracing machine, lime spreader, tractor mower, side delivery rake, hay press and a combine cotton chopper.

Last year the farm produced 80 bales of cotton, 2,625 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of wheat, 281 bushels of oats, 70 tons of hay, 100 gallons of syrup, 60 bushels of white potatoes and 75 bushels of sweet potatoes. In addition, Orr produced 12,070 pounds of beef, 10,000 pounds of hogs and 650 chickens.

* * *

THREE NEGROES were among the 24 persons cited for heroism by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, meeting in Pittsburgh Friday. The three, all awarded bronze medals, are Rufus W. Grant, Navy Yard, S. C.; Henry M. McLain, Jackson, Miss., and the late Joseph Clark, Livingston, Ala.

Clark died while trying to save a 3-year-old white boy from drowning in the Livingston City reservoir last March 26. The child was discovered by his mother, floating 28 feet from the bank in water 10 feet deep. Clark ran 290 feet to the bank, dived in fully clothed, and swam to within three feet of the child. He foundered. The mother managed to retrieve the child and the two were towed to the bank. The child died. Clark's body was recovered three hours later.

The award was presented to his widow, together with death benefits totaling $50 a month.

* * *

PRIDE OF PRACO LODGE NO. 320, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, recently organized at Praco, gave a Halloween party Saturday night, and initiated six members. Guests were officers of Bessie Pride Lodge No. 266 at Maben, including Sir Eddie Dorsey, C.C., who is also deputy grand chancellor in the area; Taldom Marshall, vice C.C.; Eddie Parham, K.R.S.; Tinney Lee Marshall, M. of F., and W. M. Jones, M. of E. and local field deputy.

On the reinstatement of the lodge last month, the grand chancellor, Sir W. A. Martin was guest speaker.

Officers are: George Thompson, C. C.; George A. Turner, Jr., vice C. C.; Mack Kennedy, prelate; Tom Jackson, M. of W.; John Gaiter, K. R. S.; John A. Malone, M. of F.; Floyd Madison, M. of E.; George Turner, Sr., M. of A.; Ed Jones, I. G., and William C. Jackson, O. G.

* * *

DR. HARDY LISTON, president of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., will be guest speak at an educational mass meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday at Miller Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Liston is touring several states, and Birmingham is one of the principal ciites included in his itinerary. The Miller Memorial Church is at 11th Avenue and North Fourth Street. Dr. C. J. Baker is pastor.

Negro College Enrollment Establishes a New Record

The Times

For the third consecutive year enrollment in Negro colleges and universities has reached record levels, according to a survey which will be published in a forthcoming issue of The Journal of Negro Education. The undergraduate enrollment in 111 institutions last fall was 70,874, an increase of 15 per cent over last year and an 83 per cent increase over the peak pre-war enrollment.

New York, N.Y.

All told, there are approximately 75,000 resident Negro students taking undergraduate, graduate and professional work. War veterans constituted 40 per cent of the present total enrollment. Despite the recent growth of state institutions, the survey disclosed, undergraduate students were about evenly divided between public and private colleges and universities.

5-9-48

Student Enrollment In Colleges Up 26 Per Cent

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Figures released Thursday by the U. S. Office of Education show that enrollments in Negro colleges in 1947 were 26 per cent higher than in any previous year. The total registrations amount to more than 74,000 students, a figure which was described as "severely taxing the institutions' physical plants as well as teaching staffs."

Fri. 1-16-48

The largest enrollment of students was at Howard university, which boasts nearly 6,000, over one third of the number being GI student. Thirty WACs are included in this number.

Daily World

According to Dr. Russell of the office of education, almost as many applicants had to be turned away as were received, primarily because of lack of accommodations The better-known institutions have long waiting lists.

Fri. 1-16-48

However, the colleges report higher types of students are being enrolled, with veterans getting first priority.

Atlanta, Ga.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY WINTER ENROLLMENT PASSES 400 MARK

14e(1)

Wilberforce, Ohio—There was an over-all seven percent increase in the winter enrollment at Wilberforce University, from 376 in Autumn to 403 in Winter, according to a release made by Dr. Frederick A. McGinnis who is also dean of the new college of Education and Business Administration opened since the split.

Student Herald, Chicago, Ill.

The enrollment in the new College had a seventy-five per cent increase over the preceding quarter; the university high high school, thirty; and veterans, 16 per cent.

Judging from applications already received, Spring enrollment is expected to show further improvement.

"Now that the initial shock of the state's separation is over and the church sees its way clear, there is no doubt that our enrollment will pass the 500 mark by the Fall of 1948," declared Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce University.

Pittsburgh Courier 1-31-48

Preliminary arrangements for an examination by the North Central Association for the purpose of accrediting the institution in 1949 are now being made, according to University officials.

Enrollment In Colleges Reaches New, High Peak

Daily Worker

Atlanta, Ga. 1-16-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 12th annual survey of enrollment in Negro colleges and universities, conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Department of Education, Howard University, reveals that, for the 3rd consecutive year, enrollment in these institutions has reached a new peak. Approximately 75,000 resident students were enrolled in undergraduate, graduate and professional curricula during the fall term of the current school year. The undergraduate enrollment in 111 institutions was 70,874 students, an increase of 15 per cent over the same term of last year and 83 per cent over the peak pre-war enrollment. Graduate and professional enrollments include, graduate, 970 (14 institutions); medicine 512 (2 institutions); dentistry, 314 (2 institutions), and law 223 (5 institutions).

Returning war veterans constitute 40 per cent of the total enrollment. One-hundred seven institutions report a total of 29,557 veterans attending college with federal aid, including 25,489 at the college level. For the first time in the recent history of these institutions more male than female students are enrolled.

Wed. 1-21-48

Despite the recent growth of state institutions, undergraduate students are about evenly divided between public and private colleges and universities. At the graduate and professional level, however, private institutions still carry the bulk of the enrollment. Seventy-three per cent of the undergraduate students are attending fully-accredited institutions.

The typical institution has an enrollment of 490 students. The largest institution reporting is is Howard University with an enrollment of 5725 students (including 2390 veterans) during the fall term and 6926 students during the school year 1946-47.

14e(1)

During the full school year 1946-47 approximately 115,000 students were enrolled in Negro higher institutions. Among the 1946-47 graduates were 1,693 with a baccalaureate degree, 342 with the master's degree, 117 in medicine, 74 in social work, 70 in dentistry and 37 in law.

With the addition of Meharry Medical College which inaugurated graduate work during 1947 there are now 17 institutions of higher education of Negroes now offering work for the master's degree, although none offers work at the Ph. D level. An interesting sidelight on the efforts of the Southern States to meet the narrow terms of the Gaines decision is the fact that 6 states have established segregated law schools (North Carolina. South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma.)

The survey is reported in detail in the forthcoming Spring issue of the "Journal of Negro Education," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University.

71,000 Enrolled in Colleges in '48; 3,000 Off '47 Total

Afro American

Sat 1-24-48

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Although for the third successive year, college and university enrollments have climbed to a new peak, enrollments in colored institutions have declined, according to a report made by the United States Office of Education last Saturday to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Wed 1-21-48

The report reveals that total enrollment in colored institutions is 71,000, a decline of 3,000 from the 1947 enrollment.

"That decline is not particularly significant," said Dr. John D. Russell, director of the division of higher education in the Office of Education, "because its basis is very small." He added that it was still "far beyond the enrollment of two years ago."

Tues 1-20-48

The decline in enrollment is wholly accounted for by the decline of enrollment of veterans in those institutions. The number of veterans enrolled in colored institutions is 3,000 less than the number enrolled in 1947. The present enrollment is 23,000. A year ago it was 26,000.

According to figures released Thursday by the U. S. Office of Education, enrollment in Negro colleges in 1947 was 26 per cent higher than in any previous year. Total registrations are more than 74,000 students.

Pittsburgh Courier

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

1-17-48

Enrollment Hits Peak in Colleges

864 students this semester

Lincoln Clarion

A slight decrease in enrollment as compared with that of last year, was noted in the summary of enrollment released this week by the office of the registrar.

Totals from the college of arts and sciences, School of Journalism, School of Law and graduate school come to 864. This number is far below last year's total of 947. The summary lists 334 women and 530 men as students enrolled for courses this semester. Among these are two women veterans and 330 men veterans.

Wed 11-5-47

An analysis of registration by students in the school of arts and sciences shows 213 freshmen registered. This number is composed of 128 men (48 veterans) and 85 women. Sophomore numbers stand at 213. Included are 99 women and 116 men (69 veterans). Junior class, 191 students listed; men students number 142 (102 veteran) and women 49 (1 veteran). Senior class, 147 students recorded; 78 women, 69 men (45 veterans).

Post-Herald, City

The School of Journalism has 25 students registered during the first semester. 16 juniors, including two women and 14 men veterans are in their first professional year. Seniors are listed at 8; two women and 6 men veterans. One special student, a woman, is enrolled in the school.

Registered in the School of Law are 47 persons. 18 first year students, comprised of 17 men (13 veterans) and one woman. Second year students, 8 men (6 veterans); third year students, 20 men (18 veterans). Three special students including one woman and

111 Institutions Report 15 Per Cent Increase

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON

The 12th annual survey of enrollment in colored colleges and

Pittsburgh Courier 1-24-48

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The report reveals that total enrollment in colored institutions is 71,000, a decline of 3,000 from the 1947 enrollment.

"That decline is not particularly significant," said Dr. John D. Russell, director of the division of higher education in the Office of Education, "because its basis is very small." He added that it was still "far beyond the enrollment of two years ago."

The decline in enrollment is wholly accounted for by the decline of enrollment of veterans in those institutions. The number of veterans enrolled in colored institutions is 3,000 less than the number enrolled in 1947. The present enrollment is 23,000. A year ago it was 26,000.

According to figures released Thursday by the U. S. Office of Education, enrollment in Negro colleges in 1947 was 26 per cent higher than in any previous year. Total registrations are more than 74,000 students.

last year and 83% over the peak pre-war enrollment.

8,300 Graduated In '46-'47

Graduate and professianl enrollments include, graduate, 970 (14 institutions); medicine, 512 (2 institutions); dentistry, 314 (2 institutions); and law 228 (5 institutions). Altogether 8,348 were graduated at the end of the 1946-47 school year.

Returning war veterans constitute 40% of the total enrollment, 107 institutions reporting a total of 29,557 veterans attending college with Federal aid, including 25,489 at the college level. For the first time in recent history, more male than female students are enrolled.

The survey is reported in detail in the forthcoming spring issue of the "Journal of Negro Education," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University.

Higher Education In Alabama Enrolls 32,597 For Fall Term

BY JAMES FREE
News-Age-Herald Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The University of Alabama, with an enrollment of 9,150, topped all other higher educational institutions in the state in total number of students this Fall, the Federal Security Agency reported today.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute was second, with 7,655 students. This was more than three times the enrollment of Tuskegee Institute, which ran third with 2,401 students.

Howard College was sixth with 1,210 students, and Birmingham-Southern College was eighth with an enrollment of 1,078.

Total enrollment for the 26 Alabama institutions listed was 32,597. Of these 22,953 were men and 9,644 were women. These figures include 14,796 veterans, of whom 14,614 were men.

* * *

THE ALABAMA UNIVERSITY and college enrollment of 32,597 was considerably more than the total Mississippi enrollment of 19,502, but below the totals of 38,824 and 40,094 for Tennessee and Georgia, respectively.

Total enrollment figures for the Alabama institutions follow:

Name	Men	Women	Total	Vets., inc. in Tot.
Alabama College, Montevallo	.....	748	748	3
Ala. Polytechnic Inst., Auburn	6,503	1,152	7,655	4,372
Ala. State Tchrs. Col., Florence	790	507	1,297	455
Ala. State Tchrs. Col., J'sonville	790	416	1,206	459
Ala., State Tchrs. Col., Livingston	261	169	430	158
Ala., State Tchrs. Col., M'gomery	534	707	1,241	329
Ala. State Tchrs. Col., Troy	656	267	923	409
Athens College	161	121	282	71
Birmingham Conserv. of Music	44	102	146	26
Birmingham-Southern College	779	299	1,078	463
Howard College	961	249	1,210	745
Huntingdon College, M'gomery	247	478	725	161
Jones Law School, Montgomery	60	7	67	44
Judson College, Marion	.....	207	207	.....
Marion Institute, Marion	242	.....	242	50
Miles College, Birmingham	265	335	600	169
Oakwood College, Huntsville	207	171	378	120
South. Union Col., Wadley	17	20	37	....
Snead Junior College, Boaz	172	75	247	88
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill	690	.....	690	290
State Agr. & Mech. Col., Normal	501	369	870	304
St. Bernard Col., St. Bernard	230	.....	230	85
Stillman Inst., Tuscaloosa	55	144	199	20
Talladega College	163	175	338	57
Tuskegee Institute	1,684	717	2,401	1,248
Univ. of Alabama, University	6,941	2,209	9,150	4,670

Decline In College Enrollments Shown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Although for the third successive year, college and university enrollments have climbed to a new peak, enrollments in colored institutions have declined, according to a report made by the United States Office of Education last Saturday (November 13) to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

The report reveals that total enrollment in colored institutions is 71,000, a decline of 3,000 from the 1947 enrollment.

"That decline is not particularly significant," said Dr. John Dale Russell, director of the division of higher education in the Office of Education, "because its basis is very small." He added that it was still" far beyond the enrollment of two years ago.

The deadline in enrollment in colored institutions is wholly accounted for by the decline of enrollment of veterans in these institutions. The number of veterans enrolled in colored institutions is 3,000 less than the number enrolled in 1947. The present enrollment is 23,000. A year ago it was 26,000.

Although the total drop in enrollment in colored institutions is 3,000, and there is a decline of 3,000 in veteran enrollment, the number of first-time students enrolled in colored institutions is also 4,000 less than it was a year ago. The present enrollment of first-time students is 19,000. A year ago it was 23,000.

This seeming inconsistency may be explained by an increase in the number of students who returned to school for advanced work.

14e(1) 1948

Fisk University

Fisk Artist Recital

The Courier-Journal

Many years ago a group of singers, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, representing Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., went out to raise funds for their institution. They sang before kings and queens, and thousands of people contributed money, thereby making possible the erection of Jubilee Hall at Fisk University. This institution today maintains a high standard in music and other fields of work.

On Sunday, May 16, at 5 p.m. at Plymouth Congregational Church, a local group of Fiskites is presenting a Fisk Artist Recital. Bishop Buford F. Gordon, the only bishop Fisk has produced, and Mrs. Andrades Lindsey Brown, a noted musician, will appear as special guest artists on this program. The public is invited to attend this affair. Sat.

Louisville, Ky. MYRTLE B. CRAWFORD,
Louisville, 5-16-48 President of Fisk Club.

Jack Adkins Takes Over Coaching Duties At Fisk

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Fisk's bid for athletic laurels lies in the hands of her new head coach, King-sized Jack Adkins, whose football teams put LeMoyne College on the map a few years ago. He is succeeding Julian Bell who resigned several weeks ago.

Fresh from the West Coast where he engaged in USO work during the war, the former Fisk center returns to his alma mater with singleness of purpose. "My prime concern," he says with the full impetus of his 6:4, 245 pound body, "Is to try to return Fisk to her former high place in the sports world." Sun.

After looking over the boys who've been reporting for spring practice he reports that the prospects are good and adds that the fall enrollment promises to strengthen the lineup.

4-18-48

Adkins is a former teammate of Fisk's immortal back, Tubby Johnson, now athletic director at Fisk; and the late Jimmy Lunceford. The three played along with T. J. Long, Louisville; Maceo Smith, Dallas; and Ned Goodwin, Tulsa, in the early twenties when Fisk was a threat to all-comers.

FORMER LEMOYNE MENTOR

Following his graduation in 1926, Adkins went to LeMoyne as head coach and athletic director and organized its first varsity football team. Five years later the college was playing intercollegiate competition against Fisk, A. and I. and Lincoln. In 1932 LeMoyne joined the Southern Athletic Conference and has a commendable record in varsity competition.

Daily World

Adkins is remembered by Tennessee sports fans for his daffy spaghetti shift and his razzle-dazzle revolutionary forward pass psychology that legalized a heave from anywhere on the playing.

Atlanta, Ga.

Smiling Jack has tutored such men as Charles "Bo" Spearman, All-American End '34, '36 and '37 now head coach at Albany State College, Ga.; Robert Lee, assistant coach, Wilberforce; Dr. J. B. Martin, and Bill Hall, Detroit; Elmer Henderson, and Bull Owen, Memphis; and Arthur Bowles, Washington, D. C. Sun. 4-18-48

A native of Georgia, he left LeMoyne in 1943 to go into USO work. He holds a Master's Degree in Political Science from Ohio State.

Sun.
Daily World 4-18-48

NEW FISK MENTOR— Jack Adkins, newly elected head coach at Fisk University, is spearheading the drive "To return Fisk to her former high place in the sports world." The former Fisk gridiron star was head coach and athletic director at LeMoyne College from 1926-43. He is succeeding Julian Bell, whose resignation was accepted several weeks ago. (Photo by Roberts' Studio.) Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FISK TRUSTEE— Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, pioneer dentist of New Orleans, where he is president of Pyramid Life and Accident Insurance Company, was unanimously elected to the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., as one of its alumni trustees to serve a term of three years. Dr. Creuzot is a past president of the National Negro Insurance Association and former general secretary of the Fisk Alumni Association. He is present president of the N. O. Fisk Club. Sat. 5-29-48

FISK COLLECTS JOPLIN CLASSICS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Nashville--A rare assortment of songs, pictures, articles and other materials relating to the musical career of Scott Joplin, pioneer ragtime composer, is the newest addition to the Fisk University Library's special collection of Negro ana according to an announcement by Mr. Arna Bontemps, librarian.

The collection includes photographs of Scott Joplin and of the Missouri community with which he is identified, a manuscript biography of the composer, musical scores of Joplin's works and other valuable documents connected with the Negro pianist whose "Maple Leaf Rag" created a new vogue in American popular music during the nineties and influenced the course of its future development. Thurs.

Mr. S. Brunson Campbel of Venice, Calif., a former pupil of the great musician, who in recent years has sought to memorialize the name of Scott Joplin, donated this valuable contribution to the University. 6-3-48

BEST OF RAGS

Joplin's ragtime compositions are generally recognized as being by far the best of the rags, the most durableand the most influential. Born in Texarkana, Texas in 1868, at 28 he had become one of the great tribe of wondering piano players whose creative genius brought on the revolution in American popular music.

At the time of his death in 1917 the piano st list had penned over 40 hits, among them being "Maple Leaf Rag" "Chestnut Street in the 90's," "Essay in Ragtime," "Easy Winners" and "Sunflower Slow Drag." Biographies have since traced the migratory musician's journeys by the trail of published sheet music that he left throughout the country. Daily World

In 1910 Joplin had his own publishing house and studio where he published his opera "reemonisha". The opera into which he had poured his great fund of musical originality was a failure and despite his rise to riches through ragtime, he died a very disappointed and broken-hearted man. Thurs. 6-3-48

Mr. Campbell, the original "Ragtime Kid," has also published articles on Joplin in various magazines, and has given Joplin's musical history to the Historical Society of Petin County, Mo. at Se-dalia where his beloved "Maple Leaf Rag" was written, and also to the Missouri State Historical Files.

Fisk Manual To Aid College Graduates In Finding Jobs

NASHVILLE—(ANP)— A manual to aid college graduates, especially in the liberal arts division, in finding jobs will soon be published by Fisk university, it was announced this week.

The information in this booklet will be based on the results of a study just completed by a five-member student team from Fisk which conducted a vocational guidance project in a countrywide survey. These students interviewed successful Negroes and asked them how they became qualified for their positions.

The new manual will give the requirements and opportunities in various fields for Negro college graduates. Fisk also plans to open a vocational guidance program next fall to help students choose and prepare for worthwhile positions while studying at Fisk.

Employment opportunities for Negroes are improving, the student survey revealed. Work for Negroes as journalists, industrialists, labor leaders, actors and entertainers is available throughout the country, the study revealed.

Covering the east coast were Paul Bontemps of Nashville and Melvin Williams of Brooklyn. They found good opportunities in Negro newspapers, magazines, advertising, radio script writing and announcing.

In the southeast Goldie Gibson of Cincinnati and Joan Banks of Columbus, O., said that Negroes must remember, "After we have become identified with a particular occupation we become its representatives and it is up to us to keep its standards high."

Interviewing employers and employes in the southern states and California, William Phillips of Waco, Tex., discovered that employers favor hiring students with good liberal arts education plus initiative and a willingness to learn over those wth a high degree of specialization. He added that many fields were being opened to college graduates.

FISK GRADS IN FIRST CONFAB—The sons and daughters of Fisk University recently met in New York for their first Eastern regional conference and drafted comprehensive plans for the future, to make a better Fisk under the new prexy. Group includes, left to right: Dr. John Knox, Mrs. Helen Howard Young, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, Howard Bennet, president of the General Alumni Association; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk; Miss Dora Scribner, Randall L. Tyus and Miss Betty Grayson.

FISK SOCIOLOGIST—Dr. Preston Vallen, professor of Sociology, has been appointed head of the department of sociology and director of research at Fisk University. He is succeeding Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who became president of the institution in 1947.

Dr. Dwight Wilson Is First Fisk Archivist

NASHVILLE — Dr. Dwight H. Wilson, international archivist, assumed office on April 1 as the first Archivist of Fisk University, it was announced recently by President Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Wilson will act in the dual capacity of Archivist and Records Administrator, not only having custody of the non-current records but providing for the more efficient use and management of current ones. In addition to administering the official documents of the University, he will also administer the American Missionary Association Archives and other organizational archives entrusted to Fisk.

Prior to Dr. Wilson's appointment at Fisk, he spent sevearl years at National Archives where he organized and completed a number of archival projects which won him commendation.

Upon leaving National Archives, he was sent to Italy where he served as Archival Consultant to Allied Commission Archives and Deputy Director of Allied Forces Records Administration Archives. In Rome he reorganized Allied Commission Archives; and, after his return to this country, he exerted every possible effort to prevent the loss of these valuable records to the United States Government.

Colonel R. H. Jackman, Allied Force Records Administrator, cited Dr. Wilson for performing his "arduous and complex duties with credit and distinction to himself and to tne Program." Mayor R. V. Russell, Deputy Administrator (British) said that he "at all times handled his onerous and exacting duties with imagination and tact displaying great abilitiy and judgement. He can be thoroughly depended upon to tackle any archival difficulty with really clear thinking and common sense ideas. Dr. Wilson is held in high esteem and respect by all the British Officers who come to him for advice and counsel."

The Fisk University Archives will be Dr. Wilson's immediate concern, and he has launched a program for the recovery of all records relating to Fisk, which are still extant. A member of The Society of American Archivists he says that President Johnson is believed to be the first president of a Negro school to see and fill the need for an archival program.

Fisk U. Receives Myrdal Collection

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The recent gift of the Myrdal Collection microfilm series to the Fisk University Library by the Carnegie Fund is the third major microfilm to be obtained by the library, according to librarian Arna Bontemps.

These documents are financed by the Carnegie Corporation in connection with the famous Gunnar Myrdal study on the Negro in America.

Nearly a hundred authorities collaborated on special research projects to collect the tremendous amount of material that went into "The American Dilemma," published in 1944 in two volumes.

Four books growing out of the study have also been published independently, one of which is Dr. Charles S. Johnson's "Patterns of Negro Segregation."

Fisk University Head Honored By Harvard U.

By NNPA News Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was honored by Harvard University at commencement exercises here June 1, when the 312-year-old university conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

He was cited as an educator, author, and social statesman, wise in his unremitting offorts to move America forward toward our historical goals of real equality and justice."

Former honors received by Dr. Johnson included the degree of doctor of letters, conferred by Virginia Union University in 1928; doctor of humanities, conferred by Howard University in 1941, and doctor of letters conferred by Columbia University in 1947.

COLORED MARSHALL

For the first time in the history of Harvard a colored student led the student body as marshal in the university's annual commencement.

The honor student is 21-years old Chester Middlebrook Pierce, son of Mrs. Hetty Pierce, of Brooklyn.

An outstanding athlete, the six-foot-four, 215-pound youth played tackle for Harvard's varsity football team, and was the first colored youth on an Ivy League team to play intercollegiate football south of the Mason-Dixon line.

A letterman for three years, Pierce will be graduated as a premedical student and next autumn will enter Harvard medical school.

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Fisk University

Five Thousand Dollars To Fisk By Research Corporation Grant

A $5,000 Frederick Gardner Cottrell grant has just been made to Fisk University by the Research Corporation of New York, Division of Grants-in-Aid of Scientific Research. This is the second grant to be made to the University within the past week.

The money will be used to support, for the term of one year, the general program of research in infrared spectroscopy, and especially to further a study of mercapturic acid synthesis in the animal body. This is the beginning of the series of proposed studies involving molecular structure problems. This study is to be made jointly by Dr. James R. Lawson of the Fisk Physics Department and Dr. H. D. West of the Department of Bio-chemistry of Meharry Medical School.

Fur Theft Expose Nets Fisk Student

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A 27-year-old Fisk University student was returned to Detroit last week to face charges of receiving and concealing stolen property.

Identified as Frederick H. Black of 1816 Jefferson Street, he was arrested by Nashville police following the expose in Detroit of a widespread theft ring involving stolen furs.

According to Detroit Detective Sgt. Ray Loomis, Black has disposed of at least eleven expensive fur coats and jackets on the Nashville market.

$25,000 IN LOOT

Information which led to Black's arrest was given by Drake Tolbert, 28, of Detroit, after he pleaded guilty to the systematic looting of the Nadell Fur Company of forty-five coats and jackets valued at $25,000. More arrests are expected, Detroit police said.

Tolbert told Loomis that Black and his wife formerly lived in the same Detroit hotel as Tolbert and his wife. They became friends and Tolbert said he asked Black if he wanted to buy a fur coat cheap for his wife. Black allegedly purchased the coat and asked if Tolbert could furnish more coats for fencing in Nashville.

Jack Adkins Gets Fisk Grid Post

NASHVILLE — Fisk's bid for athletic laurels lies in the hands of her new head coach, Jack Adkins, whose football teams put LeMoyne College on the map a few years ago. He succeeded Julian Bell who resigned several weeks ago.

Fresh from the West Coach where he engaged in USO work during the war, the former Fisk center returns to his alma mater with singleness of purpose. "My prime concern," he says with the full impetus of his 6:4, 245-pound body, "Is to try to return Fisk to her former high place in the sports world."

After looking over the boys who've been reporting for spring practice he reports that the prospects are good and adds that the fall enrollment promises to strengthen the lineup.

Adkins is a former teammate of Fisk's immortal back, Tubby Johnson, now athletic director at Fisk; and the late Jimmy Lunceford. The three played along with T. J. Long, Louisville; Maceo Smith, Dallas; and Ned Goodwin, Tulsa, in the early twenties when Fisk was a threat to all comers.

Fisk Grid Coach

Jack Adkins, newly elected head coach at Fisk University, is spearheading the drive to return Fisk to her former high place in the sports world. Adkins, an ex-Fisk grid star, was head coach and athletic director at LeMoyne College from 1926-43. He succeeded Julian Bell, who resigned at Fisk.

Drop Charges Against Fisk Univ. Student

NASHVILLE — Charges of receiving and concealing stolen property in connection with the operation of a fur theft ring have been dropped in Detroit, Mich., against a Fisk University student, police there have disclosed.

The student, Fred Black, 27, was picked up here at the request of Detroit police and taken there Oct. 19 after he allegedly disposed of a number of stolen fur coats and jackets in this area.

In a letter to Fisk University officials, Jack Harvil, chief of Detroit detectives, said that through Black's cooperation "we were able to recover a large quantity of furs which had been stolen from a local store by one Drake Tolbert."

Fisk Gets Student Paper, 'The Forum'

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The "Forum," a campus newspaper, has been added to the list of school publications, according to officials of Fisk University. The "Forum" will appear 24 times yearly and will serve as the voice of the student body.

Fisk U. President Defends Publicly Supported Schools

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, speaking Saturday in Davage Auditorium, Clark College, defended publicly supported education, before the Southeastern Conference of the Fisk General Alumni Association.

The noted educator and sociologist told the audience, "There are some persons who have mistaken the development of publicly-supported education as a threat to the position and future of private colleges, when actually we should welcome the development of sentiment towards publicly-supported education as a needed opportunity for private colleges to fill their real function in pioneering new areas and standards in liberal arts and education."

"There will always be privately-supported colleges," Dr. Johnson said" in a Democratic society because it is in this way in which voluntary, energetic and non-governmental associations of citizens express themselves in cooperation with government."

"There are 1751 institutions of higher learning in America. Of this number, 1004 are privately-supported. Of the 105 Negro colleges, the great majority and all of the old ones, are privately-supported."

NO THREAT SEEN

Dr. Johnson explained that sentiment towards publicly-supported education was no threat to the privately-supported school in explaining that, "Actually enrollment in private colleges, both general and Negro, has been generally more rapidly than publicly-supported schools."

"We had 59,000 students receiving education in privately-supported schools in 1947; 70,000 in 1948; and by 1955 we shall probably pass 100,000."

Dr. Johnson stated that "One of the dangerous myths regarding private education is that many philanthrophists have felt that the kind of school to support must have vocational untility..... they overlook the fact that general education is the best kind of vocational preparation."

"More than 62 per cent of the people in education and the social sciences are graduates of Negro liberal arts colleges."

"Many people have asked" said Dr. Johnson "How necessary is the Negro private college?" What we are aiming at is to do away with segregation! ! !

"The Negro college exists to make it unnecessary as a Negro college in order to do what it must to become the best of all possible colleges." This is very necessary in order to close that gap in the general cultural level of these two segements of the population."

J. Howard Bennett of Chicago, Ill presided at the meeting. Remarks were given by G. E. DeLorme, Second Vice President, of the General Alumni Association.

Earlier, Dr. Johnson had spoken on "My Program for Fisk." Mrs. Helen Young Howard spoke on "Problems and Solutions for Local Fisk Clubs."

LESSING J. ROSENWALD

Rosenwald Named Fisk U. Trustee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The election of Lessing J. Rosenwald as the new trustee of Fisk University has just been announced by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president. Mr. Rosenwald assumed his new post Monday afternoon, Oct. 25 at the fall meeting of the board of trustees.

Fisk Prexy Charts Broad Program for Institution

Calls Education 'Adaptation to Change';
1st Year's Achievements Add to Status

NASHVILLE — A broad program designed to keep Fisk University among the top-ranking schools in the United States was outlined by Dr. Charles S. Johnson as he completed his first year as president of the institution.

The able sociologist and educator said:

"In these accelerated times, education is more than following a curriculum. It is an adaptation to change.

Major Objective Told

"In a world full of change, we're aiming at the development of intelligence, the ability to meet new situations. Being just an educator is an empty title unless one is grounded in social reality."

Last year's program at Fisk was based on that theme. Emphasis is on fundamental research in the fields of physics, chemistry and the social sciences—all programs to be broadened in the future.

1st Year's Work

Since Dr. Johnson's inauguration, Fisk University has com- an endowment fund campaign which raised $411,000; completed plans for the building of a $450,000 women's dormitory;

Re-organized the student personnel program; expanded the work of the International Student Center; increased its faculty, and the number of visiting lecturers from the Sarbonne, Cambridge University, the London School of Economics, and the University of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The 972 students are from 35 States, mostly from Texas, Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey, Florida, Ohio, Louisiana and California. This year they have a student newspaper, "The Fisk Forum," and a football team which is winning—for a change.

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M'CUISTION PLEADS FOR RACE HARMONY

New York, N.Y.

Urgency Can Be Met by Mind That Split Atom, New Yorker Tells Educators of South

Mon. 3-8-48

NEGRO LEADER IS HONORED

D. E. Williams Extolled at 60th Year Observance of Florida College for His People

(14e(1))

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 7 —The human mind that conceived the need for smashing the atom must feel an equal compulsion for improving relations between nations, races and individuals if there is to be peace and progress, Dr. Fred McCuistion, associate director of the General Education Board, New York, declared today.

He spoke before 3,000 Southern educators, students and alumni attending the two-day celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, one of the region's leading Negro institutions.

"When we needed the atom bomb the scientific mind came through with machinery that can smash and control the atom's energy," he said. The Times

"Surely it is just as important to capture and develop what is radiant in human personality as what is radio-active in something else. That same human mind can do it if the urgency is there."

The celebration also served as an occasion to honor D. E. Williams for twenty years' service as state supervisor of Negro education. An engraved plaque that was bought by the Negro school children of the state was presented to him and speakers extolled him for his work in racial cooperation. In response he said: 3-8-48

"The real heroes are your teachers working on the firing line day after day without acclaim for their services and your parents who have the faith to put their children through the best training that is provided them." Mon.

Dr. William P. Gray Jr., president of Florida A. & M., announced that in the past fifteen months the state had allotted $4,000,000 for expanding its physical facilities.

State supervisors of Negro education attending the ceremony were I. J. K. Wells of West Virginia; C. J. Martin of South Carolina; Dr. N. O. Newbold of North Carolina, and H. L. Cousins of Georgia. Assistant supervisors C. A. Hicks, of Arkansas and Dr. Robert Hatch, of Alamaba, also attended. New York, N.Y.

Other educators present were Dr. F. M. Garver, professor emeritus of the school of administration and supervision, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Doak Campbell, president of Florida State University, and Colin English, superintendent of public instruction in Florida.

Rejects $237,500 "Gift" From Florida's Governor

(14e(1)) Mr. Dwight Pearce Jr. Fairbanks

MIMS, Fla.—In a sharply worded letter to Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the State Conference of Branchs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, informed the state's chief executive that Florida Negroes would not consider as a "gift" his proffer of $237,500 to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee.

The Governor was awarded the sum as damages in a libel suit against Collier's Magazine as the result of editorial censure of his alleged statements and lack of effective action in the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County two years ago. At the time he filed suit against the magazine, the Governor promised to give any sum awarded to him to the state college for Negroes.

Disappointed Over Inaction In Payne Lynching In 1946

SHERIFF NOT SUSPENDED

Cricitizing Governor Caldwell for his failure to suspend the sheriff, Mr. Moore further asserted: "We wish to make it clear that we shall not consider this as a gift to the Negroes of Florida. Florida A. and M. College is a state-supported institution. The support and development of this school is the responsibility of the State of Florida. It Florida A. and M. College is not getting sufficient financial support to make it measure up to the stan

dards maintained at the University of Florida at Gainesville and the Florida State University at Tallahassee, is is the fault of our state government, and not the responsibility of Florida Negro citizens. Therefore, any money that you give will be contribution to our state government, and not a gift to the Negroes of Florida. We wish also to emphasize the fact that such a gift will not soothe the wounded feelings of Flor. Negro citizens. We are still disappointed because of your failure to take effective action in the Payne lynching."

Colored Pastor To Teach In China

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Appointment of the Rev. Darius L. Swann, Negro educator, to the foreign languages department of the University of Nanking, China, has just been announced here by the United Board of Christian Colleges in China. Mr. Swann, who arrived recently in China, is the first Negro to become a faculty member of one of the mission-supported Christian colleges in that country.

Born in Amelia, Va., 24 years ago, Mr. Swann was graduated in 1945 from Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C., and three years later received a bachelor of divinity degree from that institution. His experience includes interracial work in New York, service as an assistant in the religious education department of Johnson C. Smith University, and as student pastor in Mt. Pleasant Church, Franklinton, N. C. He was ordained in June by Southern Virginia Presbytery.

Negro Educator Exchanged Prof. At U. Of Puerto Rico

RIO PIEDRAS, Puerto Rico—The Department of Social Work, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico announces the appointment of Dr. Thomas B. Jones of Lawnside, New Jersey as Visiting Professor of Social Group Work for the 1948-49 school year.

Dr. Jones obtained the degree of Master of Social Work in 1943 from the Atlanta University School of Social Work and the degree Doctor of Philosophy from the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University in 1947.

Prior to Dr. Jones' appointment to the faculty of the University of Puerto Rico, he was chairman of the Social Group Work department, Atlanta University School of Social Work. He is a member of the Admissions Committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

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Florida (Interracial Session)

Florida Students Hold 1st Interracial Session

MIAMI—(ANP)—Student representatives from Florida A & M College, Tallahassee; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach; and Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, came here recently to attend the joint session of the Florida Student Government Association and the Florida Intercollegiate Press Association, on the campus of the University of Miami.

Mel Mesquitta, who represented the press from Edward Waters College, said, describing the three-day meeting it was a wonderful experience:

"This meeting gave us an opportuuity to come close together and to exchange idea. We found the white students very friendly although of course all on the campus did not approve of our coming.

Courtesies Extended

"We stayed at the Mary Elizabeth Hotel and they came for us every morning and took us to the university. We ate together on the campus. They took us to the Orange Bowl football game and then one of the students had a private party at his home afterwards.

"This was the first time colored students have been invited to join the association. Dr. Lovejoy, head of the interracial commission at the university, came with Red Robins, president of the Student Association, and Frank Stokes of the Press Association and two others to invite us personally.

"At our school, a delegation was appointed to meet them, including several African students, and they thought it very generous that Dr Lovejoy came himself."

Understanding Is Goal

Mesquitta who is from Jamaica, B.W.I., is editor-in-chief of the Edwards Waters College Review. He said the chief object of the meeting was to bring the students together. Indirectly it will lead to the breakdown of segregation.

"The press can do a lot to break down barriers," Mesquitta added. "Delegates attended from 14 schools and we will exchange our school papers."

Mesquitta was accompanied by Miss Colota Tunsi who attended the sessions on student government.

Florida Normal was the only colored school in the State unable to accept the invitation.

Workshop Is Success At Florida Normal

Daily World Fri. Atlanta, Ga. 7-30-48

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine, Florida ended its Child Development Workshop on July 15. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head of the Home Economics Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was the director. Consultants representing the areas of Social Work, Religious Education, Elementary and Nursery School Education served with her. Rev. Edward T. Graham, Director of the Urban League Affiliated Negro Service Council and pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Miami; Mrs. Harry V. Richardson of Tuskegee Institute; Miss Alice A. Smih, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Mrs. John L. Tilley, of Florida Normal and Industrial College served with Miss Kittrell. Special emphasis was placed on the needs of the young child.

The President of the College, Dr. John L. Tilley said that there were two unusual things about the Care Workshop Group. One was that the group attending cut across educational lines limiting itself only to those who work with young children and including mothers with varying amounts of training from th community as well as those identified with the College staff, home demonstration agents, ministers, school principles, and college staff members. With Florida's present interest in kindergartens, persons whose concern was with young children whether in the home, school, church or community, seemed interested in knowing more about the child during the years before he reached school age. The other was the attendance of the teacher of the College's rural demonstration school with a group of five mothers whose children attend the school. Included in this group was the President of the P-T.A.

Field trips, demonstrations, individual and group projects were a part of the workshop activities.

Florida Normal and Industrial College has under construction on its campus a Family Life Center made possible through joint grants from the General Education Board of New York and the Northen Baptist Convention. This Center is planned to meet the needs of the community near the College. Wherever possible, the College's resources will be used to advance the Center's program. The plans provide for a community reding-room, a medical room for well-baby and other clinics, a hobby room for teen agers and a community center designed to serve as a nursery school during the day and an adult center in the late afternoon and evening hours. Atlanta, Ga.,

Specialists in Family Life Education, Home Economics and Nursery School Education have worked with the College authorities from the beginning on plans for this Center. The Child Development Workshop marks the beginning of the College's new Family Life Program. Tue. 7-30-48

Daily World

Howard Graduate To Teach In France

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William C. Pritchett, who received his B. A. degree from Howard University in June, received word from Paris this week that he has received a teaching assistantship in France and will be assigned to the Ecole Normale de Garcons at Arras.

WM. PRITCHETT

Mr. Pritchett, a native of Wilmington, Del., received this award through the Committee on Franco-American Student Exchange. He will arrive in France for the Fall term, and will remain abroad for one year. His duties will consist, mainly of teaching English conversation to French students.

Mr. Pritchett made application for the French Government Teaching Assistantship to continue his education through foreign travel and study. Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages at Howard, recommended him for the position.

During his college career he majored in romance languages and was appointed a student assistant in the department shortly before he received his degree. He says he will return to the United States and work on his master's degree after the year's stay in France.

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Dr. Harry Richardson New Head Of Gammon Seminary

14e(1) Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Jul. 6-15-48

BY V. W. HODGES

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, a former Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute for the past 15 years, was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees for the presidency of Gammon Theological Seminary. The announcement of Dr. Richardson's election was made to the press by Dr. M. S. Davage, Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions for Negroes in the Methodist church.

At the time of his election, Dr Richardson was on leave from Tuskegee directing a Southwide program for the training of the Negro rural ministry, a program sponsored jointly by the Home Missions Council of North America and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The new president-elect is a native of Jacksonville, Fla., where he received his early education. He attended Western Reserve University for his collegiate work, and the Divinity School of Harvard University for his theological trainin gfrom which institution he was graduated the two highest honors in the school. In 1945, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Drew University after

To Take Over Helm At Gammon About September 1

entering a most remarkable academic record.

Dr. Richardson has been active in interracial work in many parts of the Nation, especially in the South. He is the founder and executive secretary of a statewide interracial ministers' alliance in Alabama and serves on a number of committees seeking to improve interracial relationships. Under him the Southwide program for the trainin gof Negro rural ministers has grown into one of the most extensive ministerial training activities in America. Twenty highly train ng of Negro rural ministers work in 10 southern states offering a wide variety of services to rural pastors and congregations. And more than 1,200 pastors were registered in classes conducted by these workers during the past year, while over 400 church women were given training in improving rural worship and making the home Christian.

The new Gammon president is a frequent contributor to magazines and learned publications. He is the author of "Dark Glory," a detailed study of the church among Negroes in the rural South. He is also the author of a chapter in the book, "The Christian Way in Race Relations and is listed in Who's Who among religious leaders of America.

Dr. Richardson will assume his duties on September 1.

DR. HARRY RICHARDSON

New President Urged for Gammon Theology School

Atlanta Journal 4-20 7-11-48

NASHVILLE — "Gammon Theological Seminary is not as good now as it was 25 years ago," and should be reorganized under a new president.

This is the conclusion reached following a comprehensive survey made under the auspices of the Commission on Theological Education, the Board of Education and the Association of Methodist Theological Schools, all branches of the Methodist Church.

The survey, which covered 10 institutions, was requested by the Methodist Department of Educational Institutions.

Not Pride Inspiring

Following the study of Gammon which is located at Atlanta, the surveyors say:

"In no sense is it 'an outstanding institution for the education of the colored ministry' as the catalogue states.

"In no sense is it a theological school of which a great church can be proud—if one is at all realistic in viewing facts."

The study analyzes the institution from 10 major points of view: Administration, admissions and guidance, graduation and placement, faculty, curriculum and instruction, institutional self-study, the library, sources and number of students, the plant and finances.

Lacking in All Phases

In all phases, the study shows, Gammon is found wanting. However, although many patrons and friends suggest closing the seminary, the surveyors go on record in their report as opposed to the suspension of activities.

Discussing first the administrative set-up, they criticize the intermingling of authority between the 15-man board of trustees and the general board of education.

Commenting on the unusual number of church dignitaries on the board, they recommend that a "fair proportion" of the trustees be laymen who could spare time from their own affairs.

Ask Lay President

The same recommendation that he be a layman who is not burdened with too many other responsibilities is made regarding the presidency.

Moreover, it is suggested that the new president be a "highly gifted and educated" man who could settle down to making the seminary his life work (as the president of one colored Methodist college has so conspicuously done).

Another alternative, they say, would be to elect someone from another denomination. However, citing the strong denominational ties, they admit that that might not be too desirable.

Although the present president, Dr. John W. Haywood, is not doing so, the head of the institution is supposed to teach two hours a week in a seminar.

Regarding that, the surveyors say, "There are good reasons for doubting that in the present set-up the president should do any teaching. Full time is needed for promotion."

Hit Lack of Personnel

Also criticized is the fact that there is no dean and that the registrar, who is a full-time teacher, has to do much of the work that officer would handle.

The requirements for admission to Gammon, according to the study, are practically the same as in other Methodist seminaries. In reality, a large number of students come from non-accredited colleges, but from all outside evidence, are not required to make up deficiencies.

In addition, it is stated that it is practically impossible for students to fail, inasmuch as the requirements are too low and the grading correspondingly too high. (Only two professors' marks approach normal; four grade students so high few can fail; and one probably marks too low.)

Procedures Criticized

"On the whole, the provisions for admission, guidance and advancement in the work are deficient in number and form and very lax in application," the surveyors charge.

The placing of the number of semester hours for graduation at 94 is meaningless, for under the present set-up attainment of the necessary grades is easy, the report says.

Not only is there no systematic procedure for placement of graduates, but no trace is kept of alumni, the group disclosed.

Faculty's Morale Low

Perhaps the greatest criticism is that levied at the faculty, which the report says, "is in a rather disrupted state" and whose morale is low.

Sat. 7-17-48

There are only two full-time teachers, where there should be six and preferably eight.

"Whether viewed individually or collectively, the faculty cannot be regarded as qualified to produce capable scholars or to inspire great preaching," was the conclusion reached after visits to most of the classes.

Three members of the faculty were termed relatively good, although lacking in some respects.

The report made note of the fact that the teachers are poorly paid and that there is no provision for retirement allowance or insurance.

Curriculum Re-Study Needed

Turning to another phase of the problem, the surveyors state, "Clearly the time is overripe for a thorough re-study of the entire curriculum."

For one thing, it was revealed, there is little logic underlying the division of the courses, and as set up, the work offered "would hardly pass as good undergraduate instruction," the report says.

The chapel itself is stately, somewhat too large for the student body, but the services themselves appear inadequate, the surveyors charge.

Potentialities Neglected

Little self-analysis has been made. That which has been, the survey adds, was done primarily for a purpose, once to obtain accreditation and again in an appeal for funds.

The kind that is needed is that "which stresses especially the improvements which can be made within the available and normally prospective resources."

Turning next to the library, the surveyors state that the present building is a firetrap and is not well-arranged for maximum efficiency, that almost half of the books on hand are uncatalogued

rolling Gammon, "it is difficult to make an entirely clear statement concerning the capital funds of the seminary," the report states.

Of the total endowment of $632,406.94, the board of trustees hold $354,126, which includes all of Mr. Gammon's gifts. The board of education holds approximately $276,000.

Consolidation of all funds under management of the board is rec-

out that the re- ed to cost a mil- urged that the e flexible so that which arise may

appearance indi- attention was be-

is distributed other than to say

that its general appearance "falls far below the number that should be in training."

"It is even too small for affecting paid to it.

They pointed out that the location is expected to cost a million dollars, and urged that the estimates be made flexible so that unexpected needs which arise may be handled easily.

Because money is scarce, the group says that the less than 50 enrolled at Gammon each year

ommended.

Larger Endowment Urged

According to the survey, the school's income rose from $35,024.29 in 1938-39 to an estimated $68,138 in 1946-47. The expenditure rose during that time from $35,807.08 to $67,557.

However, since the amount coming in is far below what is required, tuition accounting for only $3,392, the endowment must be greatly increased, or the church itself must supply more support.

5-Point Program

Finally calling for a long range program, the surveyors ask that the following items be included as "musts."

1. Effective transfer to a new campus in association with Atlanta University.
2. Reconstruction of a strong faculty chosen with relationship to the total curriculum needs.
3. Revision of the curriculum in the light of ministerial functions and the nature of the Christian faith.
4. Development of an adequate field program related both to the acquisition of recruits for the ministry and of funds for the expanding work of the seminary.
5. Exploration as rapidly as seems prudent of the organization of a federated theological seminary in connection with Atlanta University, in which other denominations would co-operate to create a really great center of theological education.

HARLEM HOSPITAL GIVEN $20,000 FOR CANCER STUDY

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — One of 51 instiutions given Public Health Service grants totaling $588,032 for cancer research, Harlem Hospital in New York received $20,000.

noteworthy achievement. And finding more than $4,000 in gifts from new friends of the seminary for scholarships during the current year is most significant."

Dr. Haywood and his family will, for a period live at his home town in Washington, D. C. Office headquarters will be maintained at 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Haywood and his family have won a lasting place in the hearts of Atlantans.

DR. HAYWOOD

DR. HAYWOOD

High Methodist Post Goes To Dr. Haywood

Dr. Charles F. Boss, Jr., executive secretary, Methodist Commission on World Peace, announced to the Jurisdictional conference in Atlanta last Friday the appointment of Dr. J. W. Haywood to the staff of the Commission. Dr. Haywood, who has been president of Gammon Seminary since 1944, will enter upon his duties with the Commission on July 1. will include visitation and work in connection with the annual conferences of the Methodist church which embraces not only the Central Jurisdiction but the total church denomination.

Dr. Boss' announcement of this high appointment was made in connection with an address before the delegates and visitors at the conference. Speaking of the great desire of the commission to secure the services of Dr. Haywood, Dr. Boss said: "For the past three years the Commission has sought to interest him in accepting a call to serve on our staff. Dr. Haywood's coming will greatly strengthen our work and enhance the cause for peace throughout the church.

Bishop Robert E. Jones, speaking on behalf of the Gammon Trustees said of President Haywood's resignation, "The Board considers the services rendered outstanding when viewed from the background of the problems your administration inherited. A siminary student body of 54 college graduates in these times when candidates for the ministry are exceedingly few, is in itself, a

A Cappella Choir Formed

Rust Music Dept. Heads Sees Dream Come True

Pittsburgh Courier Sat 11-27-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Every time the a cappella choir of Rust College, a Methodist school in Mississippi, sings, its director, Miss Nathalie Doxey, is living in a dream come true."

This choir, considered one of the best college choral groups in the Nation, is the result of seventeen years planning, teaching and working for Miss Doxey. Her story is told by Olga Reed Pruitt in the Christian Advocate of Nov. 11 in an article, "The Walls Come Tumblin' Down."

ATTENDED OBERLIN

Born of parents who had been slaves, Miss Doxey has been interested in music all her life. Her parents established a home for her and her brother in Holly Springs, Miss. She began to study music seriously at Rust College and at 15 she went to Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

At Oberlin her musical world was first enlarged from the piano and spirituals of her past. Because of her increased zeal for music her parents then sent her to the American Conservatory of Music.

During these days while living at the YWCA and attending the conservatory she met Marian Anderson who was then developing her voice. They studied their music together and Miss Doxey often accompanied the great contralto.

GETS BID FROM STATION

Year by year, through an indirect technique, she improved the music talents of her students. For six years she took quartets to the Methodist meetings and they heard the Hamline singers. One year she herself studied at Hamline.

In 1931 her singers had improved so that radio Station WMC of Memphis invited them to broadcast and the Garden Club in Holly Springs asked them to sing also at the opening of ante-bellum homes for an annual pilgrimage.

Ministers throughout Mississippi and Tennessee invited her group to sing at their churches. Meanwhile, Rust College opened a music department with Miss Doxey its head.

Sat 11-27

FORM A CAPPELLA CHOIR

The Rust singing group continued to improve. By 1947 Miss Doxey felt that it had developed enough to be called the Rust College A Cappella Choir.

This sixty-five-voice unit easily performed works by Tschaikowsky, Verdi, Bach and other great composers just as did that Hamline choir sixteen years before.

Degrees In Music Will Be Offered At State In '49

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tenn
Fri 12-24-48

The introduction of a curricula leading to the Bachelor of Music Degree and the Bachelor of Arts Degree in all branches of music including music education at Tennessee A. and I. College, has been announced by Dr. Herbert F. Mells, newly appointed head of the department of music.

According to Dr. Mells students may enroll in this program beginning with the fall semester of 1949. The department offers a curricula for music majors and minors in music education, piano, voice, organ, theory and composition, and orchestral instruments.

Majors may pursue a four year course for the B. A. Degree in Music Education with a major applied in either piano, voice, organ or orchestral instruments.

In commenting upon the expansive music program President Walter S. Davis explained that for a while it was doubtful whether this phase of education would be emphasized at the College in the near future. "However," he reflected, "in view of the rich hertitage that music has played in the schools of the state, it became apparent that Tennessee State College could render further service by preparing its future educators to carry on this tradition."

A thorough and rigid study of the finest choral literature is being offered through a new music organization, the Tennessee State Meistersingers. The combination of five musical organizations including the Meistersingers, Concert Singers, Choir, Men and Women's Glee Clubs will constitute the institution's newly formed Festival Chorus. The Chorus will be under the direction of Dr. Mells.

Among the distinctions won by the Concert Singers is the fact that they have represented the state of Tennessee at two World's Fairs. They are under the direction of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange.

Having distinguished himself as one of the country's most outstanding music educators, Dr. Mells comes to Nashville from Hampton Institute where he served as head of the music department for years. At Langston University where he was employed in a similar capacity for 12 years he built up the music department.

Crude Structure Placed on Campus In Front of Gym

The Courier
Sat 4-24-48

(Special to the Pittsburgh Courier)

TALLADEGA, Ala.—A flaming cross was left on the Talledega College campus during an hour of social activities Saturday evening, April 10, for students attending the Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights which held its three-day session here April 9-11.

The crudely constructed cross wrapped in sack cloth was left by unknown individuals who stopped their car just long enough in front of Callanan gymnasium to put the cross out, pour on oil and ignite it. The burning cross was immediately put out by a student on his way to the gymnasium. (Other than this incident, there was no disturbance or threat of disturbance to the conference members or meetings.)

INTERRACIAL

The Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights is composed of white and Negro students from Alabama College. About sixty or more visiting students from ten Alabama colleges and universities attended the three-day conference. The lack of adequate facilities limited the number of students invited from each institution.

Principal speaker at the Saturday session was Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., editor of The Southern Farmer. Mr. Williams praised President Truman for "being the first and only President ever to come out openly for the Civil Rights Bill." Mr. Williams declared that "the battle for a decent America is being and will be fought in the South and we are fighting it here more cleanly than they are anywhere else in the Nation." He predicted the FEPC and the anti-lynching bills will soon become laws.

OPENING SPEAKERS

Speakers at the opening sessions included Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of the college; Donald McCullum, president of the Talladega College student body; Dr. Edward Weaver, professor of social sciences at the Montgomery Alabama State Teachers College, and the Rev. Carl Kluge, pastor of the Birmingham Evangelical Reformed Church.

Sat 4-24-48

After a panel discussion led by Jerome Shaw on "Our Historical Heritages," group discussions were scheduled for the entire afternoon.

William Ferguson, a Birmingham student, was elected chairman of the Alabama Student Conference on Civil Rights; Donald Myers of Talladega College, vice chairman; Barbara Jean Carter, Talladega, secretary, and Ford Petty, University of Alabama, treasurer.

Sat 4-24-48

RESOLUTIONS

The conference adopted a constitution and resolutions endorsing President Truman's Civil Rights program. The group voted to send copies of its resolutions to President Truman, Governor James E. Folsom, members of Congress and the State Legislature, the State Department of Education, the press, institutions of higher learning and interested persons.

All persons who attended the conference were housed in the college dormitories and ate in the college dining hall.

Northwestern Divided Over Counselor's Firing

The Courier
Sat 11-27-48

By Simmons Morgan

EVANSTON, Ill.—(ANP)—Northwestern University was again daughter of Chancellor Robert M. divided over the racial question Hutchins of the University of Chilast week when new evidence was cago, who exploded the issue with introduced in the explosive Mc- her story to the student paper, so Carn issue. The latest develop- far has not been disciplined.

ments are:

Various members of the board

Student editor Mal Shaw and re- of publications said they were dis porter Frank Cormier of the Daily satisfied with a statement by its Northwestern, student paper, were head, Dean Kenneth E. Olson of reprimanded by the board of pub- the Medill School of Journalism, lications for printing a copyrighted because they felt Shaw and Cor- story declaring that Mrs. Ruth Mc- mier had been let off too easily. Carn, popular counselor of wom- Resigned Last Spring en was forced to resign because she took too much interest in col- ored and Jewish students.

Prexy Denies Story

Dr. Franklin B. Snyder, univer- sity president, denied the story

nation last spring. It was on the basis of a year's leave of absence with pay from July, 1948, to July, 1949, effective in August, 1949.

Although numerous school groups and the student paper as well as Chicago dailies asked the reasons for her resignation, school officials said only that it was for the "good of the school," and announced the case closed.

Daily Reports Case

The Daily Northwestern on Nov. 16 with a copyrighted story quoting colored students and Mrs. McCarn and Chancellor Hutchins as stating definitely that Mrs. McCarn was fired because she was "to liberal regarding colored students and Jews."

Various members of the board of publications said they were dissatisfied with a statement by its head, Dean Kenneth E. Olson of Medill School of Journalism, that Mrs. McCarn was fired because she was "to liberal regarding colored students and Jews." Chancellor Hutchins refused to deny or affirm the story, and Dr. Snyder could not be reached because he was in New York, although Mrs. McCarn, known as a liberal Mrs. McCarn, now working as a staff psychologist of Northwestern, where until the Municipal Court, modified September, 1947, no colored stu- ment, she indents were permitted to live on dicated that her liberalism caused the campus, announced her resignation.

TERM OUTSIDE AID FOR EDUCATION UNDEMOCRATIC

Hackley Papers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 1948—"It is unjust and undemocratic for a state to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires Negro citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders," reported the resolutions and recommendations committee of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools when they met in their 22nd annual conference at Tuskegee Institute March 24, 25, 26. Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, president of the assocation, president over the sessions.

Fifty dean of colleges and 34 registrars attended the meeting which represented sixteen states and the District of Columbia and the theme of which was "Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes."

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

High Rate of Student 'Mortality' in Colleges Is the Subject of a Significant Study

By BENJAMIN FINE

Fifty per cent of all students who enter college or university drop out before they complete their college careers. The majority leave in their freshman or sophomore years. Millions of dollars are lost annually as a result of this academic mortality, and thousands of men and women are handicapped by being stamped as "failures" early in life.

These conclusions are reached in a penetrating two-year study of America's 655 liberal arts institutions, conducted by Dr. Archibald MacIntosh, vice president of Haverford College. Called "Behind the Academic Curtain," the report is sponsored by the Educational Research Fund of the Tuition Plan. It gives advice to students on how they can get the most out of college. Parents are taken behind the campus gates and are helped to understand the machinery that operates the largest educational system in the world.

College administrators, who will have to handle an estimated record enrollment of 2,500,000 this fall, will find much of value in the MacIntosh study. An authority in his field for the last two decades, Dr. MacIntosh maintains that the excessive number of dropouts is both "shocking" and unnecessary.

Students and their parents so often fix their attention on gaining admission to college that they fall into the error of thinking that a degree will automatically follow four years later. Actually, Dr. MacIntosh points out, nearly half the class will fall by the wayside within the first two years. While in many instances these withdrawals are unavoidable, foresight and careful planning by the college would have prevented this waste in the majority of cases.

Admissions at Fault

Academic failure was found to be the chief cause of student mortality, with financial reasons next in importance. Dr. MacIntosh blames the admission director, in part, for the large number of student failures. If every effort were made to assure the entrance of students who could successfully undertake the academic work of the college, the loss from academic failure would be considerably lowered.

How can the huge number of dropouts be reduced? More student guidance, especially during the freshman year, is offered as one answer to this serious problem. The expansion of the curriculum, the adding of new courses and the shifting of the emphasis to special training have all served to augment the need for guidance. In some of the small colleges, the study notes, there is a feeling that no kind of organized guidance is necessary. It is assumed that inasmuch as every member of the teaching staff is in close touch with the students, the faculty members are in a position to advise the students.

The danger is that guidance may become everybody's business and therefore nobody's business, says Dr. MacIntosh. In such a situation a student may flounder badly without anyone's recognizing his difficulty. However, no matter how elaborate the guidance service may be, students will gravitate toward those people in whom they have personal confidence.

An example of what can be done at a small college is illustrated by the program at Midland College, Fremont, Neb., where counseling involves a personal relationship between students and faculty. The counselor has the student in one of his courses, and confers with him periodically to assist him with his problems.

Guidance Program

President Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College reports that the entire faculty is used in the guidance program, "if guidance is interpreted to mean all planning, academic and other, with both faculty and students." All students have conferences with the faculty advisers weekly or biweekly. Similarly, Swarthmore College has no formal guidance program, but students at matriculation are assigned by the deans to course advisers who are regular members of the teaching staff.

It was found that those colleges and universities with strong guidance programs had a lower student mortality rate than institutions where guidance was weak or inadequate. Many of the institutions reporting in the study indicate that better guidance would strengthen the entire academic program of the college. Several of the colleges were unable to employ a sufficient number of guidance counselors for financial reasons.

The difference in the mortality rate among the colleges was found also to depend upon size and other factors. In his study Dr. MacIntosh classified the institutions according to size. The student mortality in the different groups works out as follows:

Classification	Percentage Loss
Junior colleges	32.1
Men's colleges (over 1,000 students)	37.0
Women's colleges (under 1,000)	45.2
Women's colleges (over 1,000)	50.6
Men's colleges (under 1,000)	55.5
Coeducational institutions (over 1,000)	61.1
Coeducational institutions (under 1,000)	55.7

It is not surprising that the figure for the junior colleges should be low, Dr. MacIntosh points out, since the students are in attendance for two years only. Many of these take the junior college work as their final education and are not facing the problems connected with a four-year course. Others are preparing for further work at a different type of institution and wish to make as good a record as possible.

Selective Student Body

The figure of 37 per cent for men's colleges with a student population of over 1,000 seems rather surprising in comparison with the other groups. But the study shows that such institutions as Amherst, Colgate, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lehigh, Princeton, Union and Washington and Lee are included in this category; these colleges have a highly selective student body, since they get far more applicants than they can admit. Many students are eliminated before they enter.

At the other extreme, Dr. MacIntosh does not seem surprised that the largest percentage of loss occurs in the large coeducational institutions. The admissions policy in these institutions cannot be nearly as selective as in the smaller colleges. Moreover, the large college population presents complicated problems in the guidance and directing of the students.

Dr. MacIntosh urges the colleges and universities to examine their own policies and find out what causes this huge difference in numbers between students who are admitted and those who are graduated. Many of the students who are "flunked out," he fears, suffer a feeling of frustration, a lack of self-confidence, and a futile groping for direction. The report adds that "it is impossible to measure the loss in human potential that is implied here."

Recognition of the need for better guidance is growing. The study of college losses suggests that the expense involved in setting up a sound program of guidance will pay for itself in the more effective development of the student body. Such enlarged programs would help to assure a more useful life for many young people.

Importance of Planning

Survival in college is of paramount importance because in these days of overcrowding the odds are heavily against a student's getting a second chance. The prospective college student should begin his planning for a college education while still in high school, Dr. MacIntosh stresses. From the outset the boy or girl who wants to go to college must realize that admission and successful performance after admission demand positive and intelligent action on the student's part.

In thinking about his future the student should be able to work out some idea of his general academic direction. He ought to be able to differentiate between a real desire for a college education and a mere drifting with the tide.

Here is a significant study that throws light on an important phase of college life. Too many persons, educators as well as parents, are more concerned with the admission of students into college than in keeping them there once they are enrolled. It is appalling to find that half of the students who will enter our colleges and universities this month will fail to complete their courses. This study, which is to be published soon by Harper's, will make a valuable contribution in the field of higher education. It is a thoughtful, provocative analysis of a highly essential although commonly neglected phase of college life.

College Heads At Inauguration Of Eisenhower

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — College presidents of America's leading Negro colleges were present at the inauguration of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as president of Columbia university, held in the warm sun at South Court, Morningside Heights last week.

Delegates from 310 American universities, 36 foreign institutions and 34 learned societies participated in the ceremony. Thousands of people watched.

Among Negro educators attending the installation program were:

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln university (Pa.); Dr. Rufus Early Clement, Atlanta university; Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel, Talladega college; Dr. Martin Jenkins, president, Morgan State college; Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, Howard university, and Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Fisk university.

Dr. Johnson is the first Negro president of Fisk. Last June he was granted an honorary doctor of letters degree (honoris causa) from Columbia.

Two Columbia students, Marvin Cawthorne, Toledo, O., and Kenneth Jenkins were members of the university choir directed by Dr. Lowell Beverage. Cawthorn is a music major. Jenkins, a scholarship student, is majoring in English.

University Women To Appeal Bias Case

Association Seeks to Oust Unit Barring Negro

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UP) —The American Association of University Women announced today it will appeal a court ruling which kept it from expelling its Washington chapter in a dispute over racial discrimination. The A. A. U. W. board of directors hinted that it also will seek revision of the association's by-laws to prevent repetition of the squabble which began in 1946 when the local chapter refused to accept a Negro woman who was a member of the national A. A. U. W. The national association sharply reprimanded the Washingtonians and said the by-laws provided only an educational requirement for membership.

When the deadlock continued into this year, the national association moved to expel the Washington chapter. The latter group forestalled the action by going into court here for an injunction. On July 20, Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws, of the District Court of the District of Columbia, ruled in favor of the Washington chapter. He said the A. A. U. W. couldn't expel it over the issue unless it changed its by-laws.

Television Institute Fails To Win Certification Approval

Expert training in the fields of radio-repair, radio-services, radar, refrigeration, television, and allied sciences are available at the Midway Television Institute, 2210 Auburn Avenue, N. E., but Negro veterans are unable to take advantage of it. Prime reason is the failure of the institution to gain accrediting from the Veterans Educational Council of Georgia, although no similar training is available in this area with the exception of Georgia Tech.

The Midway Television Institute of Georgia, Inc., received its charter in the summer of 1947. It immediately thereafter made application for approval of training for veterans. When an inspection was made early in August the veterans council took no action upon the request. That was due to the fact that the school was not then in operation.

Yet, this was not the end to the school's comedy of errors, runaround in its labor for accrediting. Classes were actually begun on September 22, 1947. While the school was in session, the school was again examined by the Veterans Council. The authorities of the school were given the impression then that the teaching staff, equipment, and other physical surroundings were such as to justify approval, but alas this was not so.

Undaunted the Institute re-entered its application for recognition during November, 1947. The brief pointed out the difficulty experienced by Negro veterans in the South getting this type of training. However, no meeting of the Council was held in November. Yet, on December 3, 1947, a Council meeting was held at which time the application was again disapproved.

The Veterans Educational Council did send along with the notice of disapproval a set of standards which was the first of the kind ever made available to the authorities of the school.

Among the specific requirement set out in the table of standards are:

1. There must be 50 square feet of floor space for each student.
2. One instructor may not teach more than 25 students in one class session.
3. The premises must be such as will be approved by health officials, building inspectors, and the fire department of the city.
4. The instructor must be such as will meet the requirements of Educational Council.

Equal Education In Oklahoma

The clear and ringing unanimous decision handed down this week by the United States Supreme Court, in which the State of Oklahoma was ordered to make immediate provisions for the equal educational opportunities for Negro applicants seeking to study law, lays the foundations upon which Negroes in other states of separate and unequal status may seek relief.

Under the ruling, the State of Oklahoma is permitted to make one of four choices:

"It may have segregated law schools. It may have segregated instructions in the University of Oklahoma. It may have temporary mixed instruction in the University of Oklahoma until a separate institution is established, or it may have mixed instruction."

The time is at hand for all the southern states to meet these simple tests of fairness and justice to the Negro without a hint of force or compulsion from any source, save the hearts of those who administer the funds. A study of equal but separate education in the South the current Southern Patriot finds: That Alabama spent in 1944-45 $56.31 per white pupil and $22.85 per Negro pupil. The value of per pupil enrolled was $143 for white and $29 for Negro. The average salaries of white elemetary teachers was $1,031 and $639 for Negro teachers;, average salaries of high school teachers were $1,340 white, $858 Negro. The State (Mississippi) appropriated $754,414 for higher education for whites and $285,238 for Negroes.

Louisiana in 1944-45 spent $30.10 per Negro pupil enrolled, against $100.10 for white. Negroes received 17.6 per cent of the total spent, although they comprise 36 per cent of the population Negro Teachers received an average of $810.98; white $1,683.23. Of the white children enrolled 34_9 per cent were transported; 3.6 Negro. This disproportionate situation can be multiplied indefinitely throughout the States, which hide behind the excuse of 'separate but equal' accomodations between whites and Negroes. It is the very heart at which the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Oklahoma case strikes.

Let all of the other states set about correcting these conditions here and now, since it will only be a matter of days or months before other Negro applicants will seek to gain admission into law schools and other schools maintained under state tax-supported direction.

The Negro's Terms

From New York Tribune

A bold piece of advice is delivered to the presidents of seventeen Negro land grant colleges convened in Washington. A carefully report by a committee of lawyers states that segregation in education is discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional. And no degree of agreement or compromise should be permitted. This is full demand for abolition of segregation, the absolute contradiction of the doctrine of gradualism in the improvement of Negro life. It is familiar through repetition in our part of the world, but the ideas of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hardly pass with equal ease in the South. Thus the mere fact that seventeen Negro college presidents, heading state-supported institutions enduring under the official blessing of segregation statutes, accord friendly reception to such an all-out proposition is a notable development. The opinions of these educators may well lack practical force on their home terrain, but there is courage involved here. Any Negro teacher who rises to condemn the system under which he operates as completely wrong is attacking from within. The aroused Negro ,conscious where he is heading, is in the end the most effective foe of segregation.

While the pattern of segregation in education, at least in graduate and professional training, has suffered several interesting dents in recent months, the total advance is far from great. The rule of "separate but equal" is still generally followed, although it is under increasingly sharp attack. The statement is being constantly hammered that separate schools cannot be equal, that the entire premise of segregation is a violation of equality. Such sturdy insistence is to be admired, even though the ultimate agreement has an aggravating habit of receding into the distance. But the immediately interesting point is that the Negro is laying down the terms, and almost entirely by the force of his own efforts the Negro is steadily speaking in more compelling tones.

111 of the 164 Catholic Colleges Bar No Students

Priest's Study Shows Adjustment of Average Person in Average School Made 'Painlessly'

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Of the 164 Catholic institutions of higher learning in this country, 111 accept colored students without reservations, 7 offer them "partial opportunities" of education, and 22 refuse to accept them under any circumstances.

These findings are the result of a study of "Catholic Colleges and the Colored Student" made by the Rev. Richard J. Roche, a Catholic priest, who submitted the study as a thesis for his doctorate degree at Catholic University in Washington.

In making the study, Father Roche received responses from 154 of the 164 Catholic colleges he queried. Of the replies received, 14 could not be classified.

Adjust Satisfactorily

As a result of his study Father Roche concluded that "The adjustment of the average colored student in the average Catholic college can be accomplished satisfactorily, without serious results to either college or student."

Father Roche found that in the East 51 of 55 schools said they had no restrictions on colored students; one school of the 13 queried in the South said it had no restrictive policy; 37 out of 45 in the Midwest disclaimed restrictions.

Seventeen of 21 in the West said they have no restrictions; and 6 out of 19 schools in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia said they do not discriminate against colored students.

The Pittsburgh-Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-29-48

DEMOCRACY IN NEBRASKA—At the Ivy Day ceremonies at the University of Nebraska, Miss Priscilla Flagg of Lincoln was presented as the school's May Queen. Among the attendants at the democratic school was Miss Jeanne Malone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Malone of Lincoln who is active in extra curricular activities.

Counting The Graduates

Ohio American Baltimore Md.

He was James Russwurm who became the first of our college graduates when he received a degree from Bowdoin College in Maine 122 years ago. Today, nearly a century and a quarter after John Russwurm's debut, it is safe to estimate that about 10,000 tan Americans received degrees from white and colored colleges and universities in this country during June, 1948.

That figure is considerably larger than what Dr. Charles S. Johnson, now president of Fisk University, expected when he published "The Negro College Graduate" in 1938.

He predicted then that, roughly speaking, 4,900 graduates of colored colleges might be expected in 1950 and 369 from white colleges, a total of 5,268. Another estimate by Dr. Johnson anticipated between 5,000 and 6,000 graduates from our institutions in 1950 more than twice the number ever graduated by them up through 1936. Baltimore Md.

Actually, Dr. Johnson's first figures were probably equalled if not topped as early as 1946 when over 4,500 bachelor's degrees were granted in colored colleges alone. In 1950 the number is likely to be over 15,000. Sat. 6-26-48

Chief reason for the miscalculation, of course was the unforseen onset of World War II and the influx of veterans studying under the GI Bill who now make up approximately three-fifths of our student populations, especially in the undergraduate schools.

They are mainly responsible for the fact that many institutions this year reported the largest graduating classes in their respective histories.

Howard University, for instance, conferred degrees upon 661 graduates, A. and T. College, 375; Virginia State, 302; Florida A. and M. 230; North Carolina College 220; Johnson C. Smith, 201; Hampton, 185; Morgan, 180; Virginia Union, 173; Fisk, 167; Fayetteville Teachers College, 159; West Virginia State, 115; Shaw, 100.

This list of institutions, though far from complete, shows the progress made in higher education since the time of John Russwurm, who incidentally, became one of the founders of our first newspaper, Freedom's Journal. Sat. 6-26-48

In his day there were no colleges at all for colored and because of racial prejudice, his contemporary, John McCune Smith, was forced to travel to Scotland to obtain the medical education which qualified him to become the first professional graduate. 6-26-48

There are now several professional schools among the institutions of higher learning for members of the race.

Seventeen of these institutions provide graduate offerings, enrolling a total of 970 advanced students in 1947-48. They conferred 311 advanced degrees in 1946, 352 in 1947.

But John Russwurm and the others who immediately followed his example were lonely pioneers, just about a century ago.

Whe nthe Civil War broke out, in 1860, there were 28 graduates of recognized institutions. And between 1826 and 1876 the grand total of holders of bachelor's masters, doctor's and professional degrees amounted to only 314.

There was, however, a steady rise in the number of graduates after the turn of the century, but a marked increase did not appear until the twenties. Between 1920 and 1935 the number of graduates doubled and the advance since then has rapidly accelerated.

Futhermore, although veterans have swelled the college rolls considerably. and although a drop may be expected after the next four years, graduation classes will undoubtedly continue to be much greater than they have been in the past.

For even before the passing of the GI Bill, registration in our colleges had hit a new high. In 1941, before the war,, the fall enrollments amounted to over 40 000 students, exclusive of men and women studying at white institutions.

Department Opened To All Races

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.
5-14-48

Meet Challenge Of Democracy

The doors of equality and democracy, which have been gradually opening at Washington University, swung further ajar Tuesday. The Graduate School of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences were added to the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Social Work in removing the restriction on qualified Negro applicants. Announcement of the latest action of the university was made by Chancellor Arthur H. Compton. Authorization was given by the Board of Directors.

Dean Carl Tolman of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences indicated that he felt the action was a long step in the right direction. He said he felt that interracial education is a matter of enlightment and acquainting the school with the workability of races attending classes together.

The dean, who holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the U. of British Columbia and A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale pointed out that Chinese and Asiatic students have been admitted to the graduate school for some time. "It seemed to me completely out of place to bar students of one particular color, and I felt that graduate schools, especially ought to be above that sort of consideration," he stated. 5-14-48

The head of the liberal arts college conducted a survey of the matter of mixed education in the school with the heads of departments and found unanimous approval. He then made a recomendation to the central administration of the university who conveyed it to the directors.

"Henceforth, anyone can be considered for admission to the school irrespective of race, creed or color," he said. "Admission have always been on an individual basis and all applicants must meet the same standards of ad

Trustees of the University of Arkansas made last week to admit a Negro student, Miss Edith Mae Irby, 20, to the school of medicine.

He was very angry be-

Little Rock-(ANP)-Frank statement, Ben Laney, of Gov

In a fram Arkansas decision

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR Black Litigant IRKED IN ADMITTANCE

cause the board did not consult him on the topic and because the sxhool refused many "White boys yet took in a Negro.

Miss Irby ranked 28th out of a group of 230 applicants in a professional aptitude test, the board revealed. Because of her high score, the board increased its planned freshman class from 90 to 91 students so that it could include Miss Irby. She is from Hot Springs. Sat. 9-11-48

Gov. Laney said that he could "see no grounds for allowing any Negro" to enter the school "at this time." On a "good will" tour of the west coast, he said:

"Hundreds of white boys who tried to get into the medical school before, were told they couldn't get in because they lacked room. If we had a medical school big enough to accommodate everybody, then the board's action would have been justified.

"The point is they pushed white boys aside for this Negro. We have a subsidy for Negroes who want to go to a school of this kind, but we do not provide a subsidy for white boys and girls. I don't think this Negro is any better than the white boys who were out this year."

Dr. C. H. Brown Raises $100,000 For School, Gets $10,000 Extra

The Afro Sat 11-13-48

SEDALIA, N. C.—Taking up the challenge of a neighbor and trustee of Palmer Memorial Institute, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president, in a year, won pledges and contributions totalling $100,000, for the school.

The challenge was that if she could get a guarantee of $100,000 within a year, the challenger, a white southerner would donate $10,000 outright to the school.

Dr. Brown more than made good.

Chicago Def

Immediately after accepting the dare, she boarded a plane for Boston and the generous New Englanders who have contributed more than half a million dollars to the preparatory institution during the past 40 years.

Dr. Brown is known and respected in that area for her work in education and cultural advancement for Negro young people. A recent story in the Boston Herald paid high tribute to her efforts, labeling her one of the most important and gracious ladies in the area.

Sat 11-13-48

Last spring, Dr. Brown presented 40 of her students in concert for the third time in Boston's Symphony Hall. The critics were warm in their descriptions, just as they are in reviewing the music of Carol Brice, a graduate of Palmer Memorial Institute .

The school is largely supported by contributions, with tuition accounting for only half the expenses. New Englanders and Southerners are the chief donors.

Dr. Ferdinand V. Rousseve, former chairman of the department of arts and sciences, Xavier University, New Orleans, has joined the faculty at Boston College. . . . Dean Scovel Richardson of the Lincoln U. (Mo.) School of Law has been named a member of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar by Forest M. Hamker, president of the Missouri Bar Association. . . . Dr. Edward B. Evans will be formally installed as the first president of Prairie View A. and M. College in Texas, Dec. 3.

111 of the 164 Catholic Colleges Bar No. Students

The Afro-American - Baltimore Md.

Sat. 11-27-48

Priest's Study Shows Adjustment of Average Person in Average School Made 'Painlessly'

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Of the 164 Catholic institutions of higher learning in this country, 111 accept colored students without reservations, 7 offer them "partial opportunities" of education, and 22 refuse to accept them under any circumstances.

These findings are the result of a study of "Catholic Colleges and the Colored Student" made by the Rev. Richard J. Roche, a Catholic priest, who submitted the study as a thesis for his doctorate degree at Catholic University in Washington.

In making the study, Father Roche received responses from 154 of the 164 Catholic colleges he queried. Of the replies received, 14 could not be classified.

Adjust Satisfactorily

Sat 11-27-48

As a result of his study Father Roche concluded that "The adjustment of the average colored student in the average Catholic college can be accomplished satisfactorily, without serious results to either college or student."

Father Roche found that in the East 51 of 55 schools said they had no restrictions on colored students; one school of the 13 queried in the South said it had no restrictive policy; 37 out of 45 in the Midwest disclaimed restrictions.

Seventeen of 21 in the West said they have no restrictions; and 6 out of 19 schools in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia said they do not discriminate against colored students.

Thanks Tarleton Collier

Courier Louisville

I would like to thank Tarleton Collier for his article on the young Negro woman of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the South.

Tri 12-10-48

I know Miss Irby. We are both graduates of Knoxville College Nurse Training School. Her entrance in the medical school has not caused the comment and excitement that the Kentucky law student has caused.

I have not been able to understand a lot about Kentucky. We Negroes won't hurt associates any more by studying in school with them than we would working in their homes, nine times out of ten not as much, as they might be associating with a different type of Negro. I have gone to school with white students, have been taught by white teachers, worked with white doctors in white hospitals as well as in Negro hospitals and with Negro doctors and I have never heard of my contaminating anyone because I am a Negro. I even had one year's training in a city hospital in the South along with the white nurses as early as 1912. Kentucky is just now waking up to that point after the pulling of many political strings.

Louisville Courier

Many young Negroes just like Miss Irby only want a fair chance to better their conditions in the state they call home without being embarrassed and made a political football. The Day Law is as antiquated as the ox and cart would be. All we want is to be treated as American citizens, a chance to live a normal life in the land that our fathers, sons or brothers fought for.

I can understand how Miss Irby felt when she started to school this fall in Little Rock. Just as I felt on my first case in a private hospital in the South for all white patients and all white nurses. The nurse wanted to know what to do with me. The superintendent, being broadminded, told her to just let me alone. I was capable and had the same training she had and could take care of my patient as well as she could; any nurse coming from Knoxville College with the recommendation I had need not be questioned. I had no trouble in the Meridian Sanitorium after that and never worked with a better group of nurses. That was in 1916. So all we need is a chance and someone to speak as this superintendent did.

Danville, Ky. READER.

Methodists Combine Two Texas Colleges

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

Sat. 6-12-48

(Special to The Courier)

AUSTIN, Tex.—Two of America's strongest Methodist schools—Wiley College at Marshall, Tex., first Negro college organized west of the Mississippi River, and Samuel Huston College here—were merged last week in unanimous action by trustees of both institutions.

The announcement was made in Nashville, Tenn., by Dr. Matthew S. Davage, head of the Department of Institutions of the Methodist Church, who last year came to Marshall to intervene when the Wiley College campus was rocked by student strikes and demonstrations. The merger was predicted last week by The Pittsburgh Courier.

It is expected that the plant of the merged schools will be located here. The two schools have a combined enrollment of approximately 1,400 students, with an annual budget of some $700,000. Both schools are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Samuel Huston is the youngest Methodist school, having been founded in 1900.

Sat 6-12-48

The merger is expected to put an end to strife previously existing at Wiley which saw last week the resignation of President E. C. McLeod and the dismissal of Fred T. Long, athletic director of Wiley for twenty-five years.

Africans Enrolled In American Colleges Show Marked Increase

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Negro colleges and universities and American educational institutions generally for the first time in history are opening their doors to large numbers of Africans.

In 59 different American colleges and universities 154 students from Africa were registered in 1947 as contrasted with 110 last year. The largest increases have been in students from the West African countries (111 out of the total of 154 were from West Africa), and Ethiopia (17 students). There are no students from British East Africa in American schools and a very limited number from French, Belgium, and Portuguese Africa, so far as the U. S. Department of Education can determine at this time. Of the 30 white students 24 came from the Union of South Africa.

EQUALLY DIVIDED

Twenty-nine of the 154 were registered at non-accredited institutions. Students were about equally divided between northern and southern schools. Eighty-five were enrolled in purely Negro institutions. Eighteen were studying at larger universities such as Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, etc.

Medicine and dentistry competed with liberal arts for the highest registry of students, although if the natural sciences and engineering are grouped together, an equal number of students are found in these fields. Eight only were registered in agriculture but none was found preparing for work in the social service fields.

LONG RANGE PLANS

An indication of Liberia's long range plans for the building of the country was revealed by the fields of study in which the 26 Liberian students were enrolled. Four were studying medicine; 2, civil engineering; 6, agriculture and forestry; 2, mining and engineering and the others were distributed in the fields of sociology, liberal arts, home economics, library science, and physical education . As with the students from Ethiopia, most of the students from Liberia were on Liberian government scholarships.

Oklahoma Still Biased In Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.— (NNPA)— Although inequalities in the educational facilities have kept the State of Oklahoma in continuous turmoil for more than three years, the budget for twenty-three educational institutions for the year 1949-50 discloses no intention on the part of the state regents for higher education to equalize facilities.

Of a total of $15,293,161 asked for by the regents, Langston University would get only $547,260, of which $422,060 would came from the State and $125, 200 would come from other sources.

Knoxville College Gets $3,700 Fund For Improvements

Knoxville, (Atlas News Service)—Knoxville College, one of the 32 colleges participating in the United Negro College Fund, Inc., has raised about $3700 on a goal of $5,000 according to Dr. J. Reed Miller president.

Knoxville College is the only four-year Negro college in East Tennessee. Money received from the fund will be used for improvement to buildings, and for salaries and library equipment.

The 1949 United Negro College Fund will begin in April. Four Tennessee colleges are affected—Knoxville College, Fisk University at Nashville, Lane College at Jackson and LeMoyne College at Memphis.

White Daily Believes Work, If Equal; Says Facilities An Injustice

LITTLE ROCK, — (ANP) — "The principle of racial segregation can be successfully defended only when it can be demonstrated that it works no injustice upon those affected by it," according to an editorial opinion in the Arkansas Gazette, white daily, here last week. The editorial, entitled "Separate But Unequal," was tracing the effectiveness of the segregation policy in the state, which it declared to work "reasonably well in most instances, although far from perfect."

However, the paper pointed out that the south's traditionally recognized principle of proviling "separate but equal public facilities for the two races," fell down completely in one instance "to the detriment of hundreds of our Negro citizens."

This instance took place in West Memphis, where the population is almost equally divided between Negroes and whites. At the beginning of the current school year, 840 white students began using a completely new high school, an old but refurnished grade school, a new athletic field and an imvroved school bus system.

Contrasted to this, 400 of the potential 1,000 Negro students in the city began their school year in a 40 by 60 foot auditorium of a church and in an 18 by 20 foot church kitchen, without any desks, blackboards or teaching aids of any kind. The city has had no Negro school building since a 10-room frame structure burned last November. The classes in the church building were instituted as an an emergency measure, but still go on although the principal has repeatedly stated that "under these conditions no real schooling is possible."

Grades one to seven use the auditorium; while the eighth to 12th grades meet in the church kitchen.

Commenting on this state of affairs, the editorial said, "That is a great and obvious injustice. It comes at a time when the white school system was being vastly improved at a cost of many thousands of dollars. The school board is the same body that allowed another school term to get under way without making even minimum provision for the Negro students under its jurisdiction."

The editorial stated that this was not a "typical" example of the public school system in the state, but believed it bad enough to warrant increased activity by proponents of federal civil rights legislation to stamp out these practices.

"We can defend segregation," the editorial declared, "but we cannot defend the injustice that result from it when public officials neglect their simple duty.

"There is only one way to counteract the mounting pressure for passage of federal legislation the south finds so objectionable. We must demonstrate, as West Memphis has so far failed to do, that we accept our full responsibility toward our Negro children and are prepared to discharge it.

Negro Education Board

Federal Office Revives Advisory Committee, Lapsed in War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).— The Office of Education revived its National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes today. The committee, organized in 1938 to advise the office on Negro problems, was allowed to lapse during the war when travel restrictions limited its activity. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, said Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education specialist for higher education of Negroes, again will direct the committee's activities. Acting Commissioner of Education Rall I. Grigsby said the twenty-six committee members were chosen from more than seventy candidates nominated by major educational associations.

Hits Race Ban

Dean Carl Tolman of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Washington U., who presented a successful recommendation to remove race restriction on the school to the university's directors.

Morrison B. Williams of Montgomery, a candidate for the presidency of the University of Alabama Student Government Association, last week was booed when he suggested that colored students be admitted now to the State school. Williams is the son of Aubrey Williams, former NYA administrator. . . Florida's Gov. Millard Caldwell has expressed the belief that racial segregation would fix care of itself when the South improved its college educational facilities. Colored people, he says, prefer attending their own schools.

AUBREY WILLIAMS SAYS:

Majority Of Dixie Faculties Favors Dropping Racial Bars

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21.— (AP) — A survey released today shows that faculty members in a majority of Southern universities favor removal of racial bars in graduate and professional schools.

The survey was conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund and ballots were mailed to every faculty member in 11 Southern state universities, Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., president of the organization, said.

Williams, former National Youth Administration head and now editor of the Southern Farmer, in reporting the survey, said:

"The commonly held attitudes toward Negroes are breaking down. There is strong and unmistakable evidence of a growing support in the South for making the Negro a part of the citizenship of the nation.

"It is gratifying to see this fine reaction of our educational leaders."

The report was presented by Dr. James A. Dombrowski, of New Orleans, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

On the basis of replies received, Williams said, 69 per cent of the university faculty members favored opening the doors of all segregated regional schools for Negroes as proposed by the Southern Governors Conference. Williams said, favored other plans of graduate schools to Negroes without segregation when the desired courses are not offered by a state-supported institution for Negroes.

This plan already has been adopted by the University of Maryland law school and the University of Arkansas medical school, he said.

Only 28 per cent voted for the

Howard University Scientist Is Recipient Of High Honors

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Dr. W. dealt largely with the physical con- stitution of the American Negro prof. professor and headand with osteological subjects. He ment of anatomy in has been a member of the national d University school of organization of physical anthro- was elected vice presi pologists since 1932.

e American Association He prepared for it in 1933 a de- Anthropologists at the tailed inventory of human materi- meetings of the asso als in American institutions avail- the United States Na able for anthropological study um here, April 2-4. which was published as a special s scientific publications supplement to the American Jour- anthropology have nal of Physical Anthropology.

Dr. Cobb's scien in physical an

In 1941 the Mexican government published a two-volume index of the first 22 volumes of this journal, which Dr. Cobb prepared for the association, as an example of international cooperation in science.

In 1946 he served as chief preparator for the bibliography in physical anthropology which then was published annually by the association.

Dr. Cobb has just completed a four year term as an associate editor of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, official organ of the association. He has served on its nominating committee in 1942 and 1946, being chairman in the latter year.

Dr. Cobb is a graduate of Amherst College, A. B., 1925, and received the M. D. degree from Howard University in 1929 and the Ph. D. from Western Reserve University in 1932.

Dr. Wilton M. Krogman, professor of physical anthropology in the graduate school of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, is president of the association, and Dr. Gabriel Lasker of the department of anatomy, Wayne University, Detroit, is secretary-treasurer.

DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB

5 Additional Students Here From Africa

NEW YORK (ANP) — The American Council on African Education announces the arrival of five more African students to study in American universities under the council's scholarship scheme. The students, whose ages average 25, are. Ezirim Ezimako, Ude Okoye, Ezendu Okeke, Chukwuemeka Okeke and Austin A. Njakar.

Ezimako, Okoye and Okeke have registered with Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine where they will study education, engineering and industrial arts respectively. Chukwuemeka Okoye is at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, to study political science. Austin Njakar, who will study economics, awaits assignment.

150 Scholarships

The ACAE scholarship students now number 35 in this country instead of 25 as was planned originally. The organization has launched a 1948-1949 program to enable 100 more students to come here within this period.

The council's president, Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, has been touring the country for the past six weeks.

Over 150 scholarships have been made available to the council by various institutions.

NEGRO EDUCATION

During the past week the boards of trustees of Hampton Institute, Va., and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., have held meetings in New York, and the heads of the seventeen Negro land-grant colleges of the Southern and Border States have convened in Washington, presumably about finances and the aims and purposes of these worthy schools in the present-day world. It is safe to say that the major concern of all these bodies was the social and economic welfare of the vast majority of the nation's Negro population for whom they provide leadership.

The land-grant group expressed awareness of the growing mechanization of the Southern farms and the rapid industrialization of many sections of the South. One speaker for the land-grant group stressed the need of a higher quality of industrial training for Negro youth, and another, noting the slow but steady approach of the period of history when cotton will be handled mainly if not wholly by machinery, said that the white sharecropper during the last fifteen years has been disappearing from the South at a more rapid rate than the Negro share-cropper.

The tasks confronting the private colleges like Hampton and Tuskegee, besides the problem of raising finances in an age when large gifts are less frequent for Negro education, will be to strike a balance between the old-type "industrial school," which was restricted almost wholly to teaching handicrafts, and the liberal arts college, which stresses social inquiry without arriving at a ready answer to the principal problems of the day. The Negro colleges without money cannot prepare a scientist. Without close contact with modern industry, they cannot train technicians for an atomic age. What will be their "middle ground," and how will they reach it?

There has never been for the people of the United States a greater moral challenge than the cause of Negro education. The North and the South must widen the scope of their charities to improve the opportunities for Negro youth. The North, if for nothing more than its own selfish interests, must increase the educational opportunities for those who have long been moving into the industrial cities of this area. From the social and religious side of the question, the nation should be aroused to a demonstration that democracy can be made to work for all its people.

Thirty Colored Students Attended N. C. Assembly

RALEIGH, N. C—Around thirty Negro students participated here last week in the 11th annual Student Legislative Assembly at the State Capitol. Institutions they represented were: Shaw University, St. Augustine's College, Johnson C. Smith University, and North Carolina College.

Getting recognition in both houses of the mock legislature, Negroes were chosen for the post of speaker pro tem in the Senate and the House. The Senate chose John Kelly of Raeford, a student at A. and T. College, and House members elected Thomas Byers, a student at Johnson C. Smith University.

NEGRO DELEGATES

The Negro delegates in the House were beaten in their effort to attach an amendment to a bill which would establish graduate and professional schools for Negroes.

Both Houses passed the measure but the Negro delegates sought to inject an amendment which would have permitted Negro students to attend all state schools. In the House they voted in a block against the bill which passed by a 63-39 vote.

Hilltop Radio Institute Answers D. C. 'Problem'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For several years prior to 1945, Lorenzo R. Gresham had the idea of establishing a radio-television school. During the latter part of 1945 this idea was brought very forcibly to his mind due to the fact that many Negro servicemen were returning from the service and wanted to learn radio and television but did not have a place in Washington to take such a course.

...per, 1946, a building was...men and a custodian. The school ...at 1326 U Street, N. W. is run on a supervised study meth... was moved to this location whereby a student may enter at ... May 15, 1947, and is any time he so desires and pro... at the present time. ...gress as fast as he is capable. ...the school has over 200 ... The school is open for inspection ...all new and modern labs at any time. It has been approved ...and is fully equipped to ... under the GI Bill of Rights for ...phases of radio and tele... veterans. For catalogue, write the ...has a staff of five office ... Registrar, 1326 U Street, N. W. ...eleven instructors, two ... Washington, D. C.

...two stockroom supply ...

THREE STUDENTS

The Hilltop Radio Electronics Institute opened April 1, 1946, with three students. Russell H. John-son, Robert A. Moore and Mitchell R. Brown. There were two instructors, two librarians, and Mr. Gresham. The founder had to abandon N. W. The founder had been working ... servicing radios, completely reno... vate the place and prepare it for ... a school.

In October, 1946, additional space was secured across the street at 3203 Eleventh Street, N. W., and the office was moved upstairs to ... Today, the ... 3226 Eleventh Street, N. W. This ... part-time clerk was employed ... A building was selected for the ... school at 3226 Eleventh Street, ... housed there at ... cation on May ...

College Presidents Urge Students to Seek Scholarships

New York—Presidents of seven Iowa colleges have joined the presidents of 172 leading colleges who have issued a call to Negro students to apply for ten thousand scholarships. These presidents comprise the Board of College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students.

The Fund helps Negro students to finance their education at 968 inter-racial, non-segregated institutions. According to Fund officials, few Negro students realize that thousands of scholarships are available to them.

Send Names

Students are urged to send their names and addresses to the College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students, Room 462, 360 West 122nd street, New York 27, N. Y. The Fund is supported by voluntary contributions and therefore offers its services free of charge.

Iowa college presidents represented on the Board include Dr. Russell D. Cole, Cornell College, Mount Vernon; Dr. Charles E. Friley, Iowa State College, Ames; Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Dr. Byron S. Hollinshead, Coe College, Cedar Rapids; Dr. McLeod M. Pearce, Geneva College, Beaver Falls; Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, Grinnell College; and Dr. Edwin E. Voigt, Simpson College, Indianola.

'Separate-Equal' Hoax Is Perfect Contempt Set-Up

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Those state regent fellows sure set it up for the NAACP this time," expressed an East Second street business man Sunday in commenting on the latest announced move of the Board of Regents for Higher Education, barring the entry of Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher from the Oklahoma University School of Law.

Mrs. Fisher, a Langston honor graduate, attempted to enroll at OU in January 1946 and the NAACP took up her battle following admittance refusal, and carried her case through Oklahoma's district courts, the state supreme court and finally to the highest tribunal at Washington, which recently rendered an unprecedented mandate, ordering the state to enroll the young woman at the time any other student is enrolled. Sat. 1-31-48

The state board of regents in special session hastily formulated plans to establish a jim crow law school on the fourth floor of the State Capitol building in Oklahoma City in time for January 26 second semester enrollment, and announced on Saturday the appointment of Atty. Jerome Hemry, Oklahoma City, as dean at a salary of $6,000 per annum; Former Attorney General Randall S. Cobb, professor, at $5,000 per year, and Arthur Ellsworth, young city attorney, as professor at $4,500 per year, all white.

The "quickie," Houdini-like law school creation was made a division of non-accredited Langston university, state supported Negro institution, that for more than a decade has virtually begged for salary appropriations similar to those of the new law faculty that would attract instructors of the highest literary attainment to head the school's several departments.

Wide comment received by this paper brand the higher education leaders' latest move as the "height of nonsense," considering Langston's many years tradition as the champion "political football" of all jim crow state institutions, resulting in a run-down eye-sore of a school and not accredited by any rating agency in the nation other than the Oklahoma board of education. During the present Turner administration a non-high school graduate was appointed to the faculty as public relations director.

Although Langston has miraculously developed strong athletic teams, its students cannot earn the physical education degree issued by this state, due to lack of certain facilities required by the Oklahoma Board of Regents.

Miss Sipuel is quoted as having no thought of entering the newly created law school, supposedly equal in every respect to the 40-year-old law program provided by the state for white students at Norman. Sat. 1-31-48

A new legal battle is expected following hearing from Mrs. Fisher's application made at Norman on Monday.

N.Y. Bans School Discrimination

Afro American

State University Bill Also Approved

ALBANY (NNPA) — The State Assembly last Thursday passed and sent to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey the university bill providing for eventual expenditure of $200,000,000 for construction of facilities for a new State university. Sat 3-20-48

Also sent to the governor was the companion Quinn-Olifee bill, outlawing racial discrimination in private non-sectarian colleges, passed also last Thursday with only one negative vote.

In a joint statement, Dr. Frank D. Fackentahl, acting president of Columbia University, and Dr. Everett Case, president of Colgate University, representing the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, expressed their "cordial support" of the Quinn-Olifee bill.

Report More Africans Coming to America For College Entrance

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City

CHICAGO, — (ANP) — Negro colleges and universities and American educational institutions generally for the first time in history are opening their doors to large numbers of Africans.

In 59 different American colleges and universities, 154 students from Africa were registered in 1947 as contrasted with 110 last year. The largest increases have been in students from the West African countries (111 out of the total of 154 were from West Africa), and Ethiopia (17 students). There are no students from British East Africa in American schools and a very limited number from French, Belgium, and Portuguese Africa, so far as the U. S. State department can determine at this time. Of the 30 white students 24 came from the Union of South Africa. Okla.

Twenty-nine of the 154 were registered at non-accredited institutions. Students were about equally divided between northern and southern schools. Eighty-five were enrolled in purely Negro institutions. Eighteen were studying at larger universities such as Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, etc. Sat. 1-31-48

Medicine and dentistry competed with liberal arts for the highest registry of students, although if the natural sciences and engineering are grouped together, an equal number of students are found in these fields. Eight only were registered in agriculture but none were found who were preparing for work in the social service fields.

An indication of Liberia's long range plans for the building of the country was revealed by the fields of study in which the 26 Liberian students were enrolled. Four were studying medicine; 2, civil engineering; 6, agriculture and forestry; 2, mining and engineering, and the others were distributed in the fields of sociology, liberal arts, home economics, library science, and physical education. As with the students from Ethiopia, most of the students from Liberia were on Liberian government scholarships.

Kittrell Closed, Too Few Students

KITTRELL, Ky. (ANP) — Kittrell College failed to join other institutions of higher learning in opening up its 1948 fall term of operation here last week, and may remain closed until the fall of next year.

The resumption of the fall term was withheld primarily because the student enrollment was not up to levels hoped for, and not sufficient to justify the program. In addition the school's buildings are in need of repair and several thousands of dollars will be needed to effect renovations.

School officials hope that the repairing and renovations can be completed by next fall, so that it may again resume operations.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KITTRELL COLLEGE

Christian Record

By Dean Evans D. Brown

Truth is stranger than fiction. Let us give the general church as well as the general public the whole truth about Kittrell College; so that it might replace some of the pure fiction published during the last few years.

It is quite true that Kittrell College is a church school under the immediate supervision and control of the 2nd Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church. The institution is 62 years old, having been established in 1885 by the North Carolina Annual Conference.

Yes, indeed it is true. Kittrell was one of the first colleges below the Mason and Dixon Line to receive an adequate endowment whose value remains until this hour. Let the general church lift up a glad heart to the imperishable memory of the name; the late JOHN R. HAWKINS.

Besides the endowment, Kittrell has great and bountiful posessions: more than 300 acres of rich, fertile, and productive land—a veritable silver, gold, and diamond mine ("If the general church only knew how to dig this rich gold mine and could somehow be made to see the wisdom of its potential possibilities."); it has hundred of thousands of dollars worth of great spacious school buildings and equipment.

Let us tell the whole truth; for part of it will not suffice. With respect to this question of the chairmanship of the Trustee Board of Kittrell College (this thing that the general church rightly calls: "EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION", it is quite true and it ought to be quite sufficient to declare that whenever a Bishop's administration of affairs has been put through an acid test and found

Howard Thurman Begins Teaching at Iowa U.

IOWA CITY, (ANP) — Dr. How... has arrived here to teach for the next four months at the University of Iowa.

ENTERTAINERS FEATURED AT INTER-FRAT DANCE

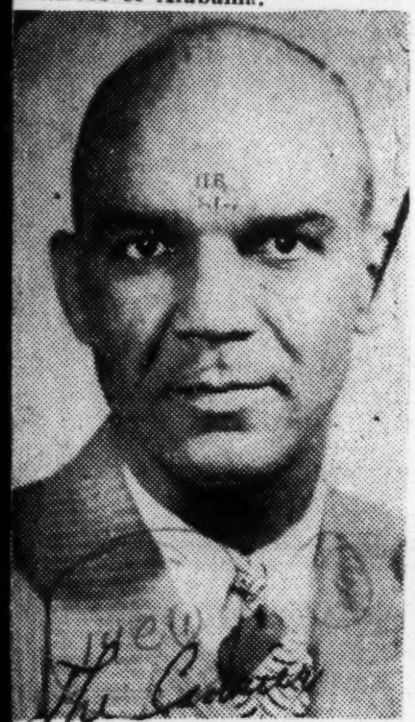
PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — For the first time in the history of its proms, the Inter-Fraternity Council of the University of Pennsylvania has done a full day's work and turned... in the Broadwood Hotel. Frankie Carle, Hannah Churchill, Slam Stewart and his band were featured with Carle. The dance was held

Becomes School At Normal

NORMAL, Ala. — Change from the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute to the

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. It was then the state board of education took final action on a request made for that purpose by [illegible] president of the institution.

The college is located here in the northern part of the state, and is the land-grant college for Negroes of Alabama.



NEW PRESIDENT — The Rev. Richard V. Moore who recently was inaugurated as the third president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. The Rev. Mr. Moore was formerly agent for Negro high schools for the Florida State Office of Education.

Tillotson Home Econ. Among Best

AUSTIN, Tex.—Tillotson College boasts one of the best home economics departments in the Southwest. Special emphasis is placed on this field at Tillotson. Large numbers of girls register for this course bent not merely on a diploma and a means of livelihood, but also on mastering the art of home-making so that its major benefits may be made available to their own people in the South.

This course grants the Smith-Hughes certificate. The practice home, where groups of six students in the department live for stated periods and learn through the laboratory method the science of home-making and home-economy, sets a pattern for a better home life.

3 New Suits Aid Okla. School Fight

Facilities of 3 Varied Fields Asked in Move

NORMAN, Okla. — Determined to keep up the fight for equal educational opportunities, in the South, three more persons have filed suit in District Court here demanding the right to be admitted to the all-white University of Oklahoma.

Those who filed are:

G. W. McLaurin, 55, who wants to take a doctor's degree in school administration; Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, who seeks a master's degre in social work, and Miss Helen M. Holmes, who wants a master's in Commerical education.

While there is no colored State school offering these subjects, the white university offers graduate work in 70 fields.

Refused Admittance

Before filing the lawsuit, the three tried to enroll at the State University, but were refused. McLaurin is a retired professor.

Since the U.S. Supreme Court in January ruled that a State must offer colored students equal facilities in graduate work, Southern States have been concerned over the fact that they would seek facilities in various fields not available to them in their states.

This is the weapon now being used.

Although another Supreme Court decision may be necessary to settle the question once and for all, Southern lawyers and educators have concluded that:

Colored students must be admitted to white graduate schools or equal graduate schools for colored students in complete duplication of white schools must be built.

Bethune-Cookman Remembers 1923

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Last week's commencement exercises at Bethune-Cookman College, which was sparked by addresses from Dr. Arthur Riggs Charlesworth, pastor, First Methodist Church, Deland, Fla., and the Hon. Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, brought stories and memories of the college's founding and early years.

Given an "A" rating in January by the Southern Association, the college has risen steadily since it evolved from a merger in 1923 of two Florida educational institutions —Cookman Institute of Jacksonville and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute of Daytona. Cookman College was founded in 1872 by the Rev. D. S. B. Darnell as the first institution for higher education of Negroes in the State of Florida. Daytona Normal was founded in 1904 by Mary McLeod Bethune to provide industrial and literary training for girls on the elementary and high school level.

DUAL PROGRAM

For thirteen years the school pursued the dual program of high school and junior college work. In 1936 the high school department was discontinued.

The institution became a senior college in 1946, accredited by the State Department of Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Samuel Huston, Wiley Merger Contemplated

Student demonstrations, charges and counter-charges of "inefficiency," "family politics," and mistreatment rocked several Southern colleges last week. At two of them—Lane College and turmoil-harassed Wiley College in Texas — the presidents resigned. Alcorn A. and M. College was the scene of multiple faculty dismissals and its president was lambasted by deposed instructors.

(Special to The Courier)

MARSHALL, Texas—South Carolina-born Dr. E. C. McLeod, graduate of Harvard and Boston universities, resigned Saturday as president of Wiley College. His resignation, which was accepted by the board of trustees, climaxed the sensational 1947 student strike at the Methodist institution.

At the time the resignation was accepted, it was reported that a merger of Wiley with Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., is being contemplated.

His resignation becomes effective Sept. 1, 1948.

CHANGES NECESSARY

In resigning Dr. McLeod wrote the board that he felt that certain changes were necessary in the administration of the institution's affairs, in educational standards and procedures, in ethical standards and social practices—both among staff members and students. These changes, he said, must be immediate.

"It is my firm conviction that these needed changes can be hastened by a shift at the head of the administration. To simplify the task of the board of trustees on this point, I hereby tender my resignation as President of Wiley College to become effective Sept. 1, 1948," he wrote.

Dr. McLeod's resignation was demanded by the student body when it went on strike just before commencement time last year when Texas Rangers were called in to maintain order on the campus. The Rev. J. S. Scott, acting president for four months, is still at the helm.

It is understood that a merger of Wiley with Samuel Huston College, a sister Methodist institution in Austin, Texas, is being contemplated, with Austin as the potential site of the plant.

Dr. McLeod was born in Bennettsville, S. C., June 18, 1898, attended Clafflin College at Orangeburg, S. C., and the Gammon Theological Seminary. Later he attended Boston and Harvard Universities. He pastored in the Tennessee and South Carolina Methodist conferences; taught at Bethune-Cookman College, 1931-35, and came to Wiley in 1939 as professor of religion and philosophy and college pastor. In 1942 he became president.

Dr. McLeod is a member of the executive committee of the United Negro College Fund and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He has one son.

Allen U. Worth Over $1,000,000, Report Reveals

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Negroes are weary of second and third-class educational institutions, Dr. Samuel Richard Higgins, president of Allen University, said in an exclusive interview here Saturday.

The statement was made following disclosure that as head of the AME-operated Allen University, Dr. Higgins had submitted his quadrennial report to AME Secretary of Education, the Rev. E. A. Adams, showing the university had doubled its worth with four years.

WORTH A MILLION

Capital resources of the institution, according to the report, total more than a million dollars, whereas in 1944 it was approximated at $500,000.

Additions include a new dormitory for women, named in honor of Presiding Bishop Frank Madison Reid, a music conservatory valued at $50,000, properties of the Deloach Sanitarium recently acquired at a cost of $80,000, improvements of the Hurst Athletic Field, repairs to older buildings and acquisition of a teachers' home.

Move To Oust Higgins As Allen Head

By MODJESKA SIMPKINS

COLUMBIA, S. C.— (ANP)— A move, which has been operating undercover for some time, to oust Dr. Samuel R. Higgins, as president of Allen university and replace him with the Rev. Frank Veal of Cincinnati, broke out from under its wrappings here Wednesday during commencement exercises at the institution. The plan, fostered by the Revs. E .A. Adams and T. J. Miles perennial Columbian aspirants for the bishopric, is thought to be guided by Dr. Robert W. Mance, local physician, erst while churchman and leader in AME church politics.

News of the movement to drop Higgins, who has done a herculean task at Allen during his more than a decade service, was revealed to friends by an outstanding churchman a week before the commencement. However, it was thought at the time that no one would be foolish enough actually to attempt it.

This thought was doomed to die in its infancy, for a news release was published soon after which gave full credit for all the improvements at the school to Bishop Frank Madison Reid, despite the fact that the prelate has spent less than a full term in the diocese and Dr. Higgins has served as head of the institution for more than a decade, with marked development in the setup being noted prior to Bishop Reid's coming to South Carolina.

Another choice bit of information is that Rev. Veal has been a close friend of Dr. Mance for many years.

Wayne University Suspends SLID

Student Unit Exposes Unfair Racial Practice

DETROIT— The Wayne University Student League for Industrial Democracy was suspended by the university last week for exposing racial segregation and prejudice in the administration of the University's Webster Hall Dormitory, according to a League report.

The student group allegedly

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A new sociology course on "The Negro in the United States" is being offered at Wellesley College. The first integrated study of its kind to be presented at Wellesley, the course surveys the "salient characteristics of American Negroes," their geographical distribution and the social and cultural factors which affect the lives of Negroes in the United States.

WELLESLEY—Negro

A DEBT THAT SHOULD BE PAID

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Few persons stop to realize that many of our colleges which have managed to survive have done so because of gifts from people, many of whom never had an opportunity to attend college.

America has had this remarkable demonstration of unselfishness. Supported first by the clergy, then by the wealthy and now largely by public funds, college education is still provided for the few by the many. Sat. 1-24-48

Our own colleges have a small alumni body because they have been in existence less than a century. As they grow older and the number of alumni increases, these graduates of colleges will be required to take an increased share in the support of their Alma Maters.

Hardly a college student in the early days attended college for four years without a scholarship. Many students worked out their board and lodging and received their education free. Even the student who paid his tuition got four times what he pays for in services.

In no place in the world does a boy or girl get "so much for so little" as at college. It is time these alumni paid some of it back.

The AFRO suggests that every college graduate 10 years out of school begin now to pay back the money his college gave him.

Nabrit Named Coordinator Of Carnegie Program Here

Daily World 14e(1)

Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Atlanta University, has been named the new coordinator of the Atlanta University Center Carnegie Grants-In-Aid Program for the colleges and universities of the Southeast including Atlanta University, Clark College, Dillard University, Fort Valley State College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, Southern University, Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. He succeeds Dr. Ira DeA. Reid who resignew from Atlanta University to join the faculty of Haverford College.

The Carnegie Grants-In-Aid Program was initiated in 1947 for a five-year experimental period to improve instruction by assisting the instructional staffs of the participating institutions in research and study through a cooperative arrangement between the colleges and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The program has as its basis the belief that the greatest single need in American higher education is the improvement of instruction.

Members of the faculties of the Atlanta University Center who were recent recipients of Carnegie research grants were Miss Myrtl Bowers of Spelman College, who spent the summer in London, England, on A Study of Turkish Nationalism; Miss Essie M. Curtright of Morehouse College, who spent the summer in Madrid, Spain, on A Research Project in Spain on the Contemporary Spanish Drama; Samuel H. Giles of Morris Brown College, whose project was entitled Negro Methodism in North and South Carolina; Willis L. James of Spelman College, who made a Study of Folk Music in Special Centers of Georgia and Alabama; Charles E. Maxey of Atlanta University who was at the University of Chicago to do Research in Production Management; Dr. Henry C. McBay of Morehouse College, whose project was entitled Research in Amino Acids; W. P. Robinson of Morris Brown College, who made a Study of the Progressive Democratic Party of South Carolina; Samuel Southern of Morris Brown College who made a Study of the Industrial Personnel Management Policies of the International Harvester Company; Mrs. Ardella Thompson of Morris Brown College who had a Research Project in the Training of Children in Drama; Dr. Stella B. Brooks of Clark College, for Folklore in the Writings of Joel Chandler Harris with Particular Attention to Proverbs and Songs; Dr. Mozell C. Hill of Atlanta University for Study: A Sampling of All-Negro Communities in the United States; Dr. B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, who made a Study of A. Phillip Randolph as a Labor Leader: A. Russell Brooks of Morehouse College, whose project was The Effect of Colonial Expansion in the West Indies on the British Concept of Race as Reflected in English Literature of the Eighteenth Century; and Robert Armstrong of Atlanta University who is making a Study of the Impact of American Culture on Puerto Rican Immigrants to the United States through an Analysis of Letters and Other Documents Written to their Families in Puerto Rico.

Wash. Tribune 14e(1) 1-24-48

How Senate Voted on School Pact

WASHINGTON — In the final vote on recommiting the Southern Regional Education Compact, eight Republican Senators from Northern States voted with the Southern Senators in favor of the regional plan drawn up by fifteen Southern governors. Their votes were "No" on the recommit motion made by Sen. Wayne Morse, (R.-Ore.).

They included Senators Harry Cain, Washington, who has a consistent record against any liberal legislation; William Knowland, California; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin, chairman of the judiciary committee which favorably reported the bill and a leader in the floor fight for its adoption; Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey, and Homer Capehart, Indiana. Sen. William Jenner of Indiana did not vote.

The final vote was a close 38-37 vote in favor of sending the resolution, House Joint Resolution 334 and its Senate companion bill, Senate Resolution 191, back to the committee "for further study."

The complete vote follows:

FOR SENDING IT BACK, 38

Republicans, 29

BALL (Minn.)	IVES (N. Y.)
BREWSTER (Me.)	LANGER (N. Dak.)
BRICKER (Ohio)	LODGE (Mass.)
BRIDGES (N. H.)	MALONE (Nev.)
BROOKS (Ill.)	MARTIN (Pa.)
BUCK (Del.)	MILLIKIN (Colo.)
BUTLER (Nebr.)	MORSE (Oreg.)
CAPPER (Kans.)	REED (Kans.)
COOPER (Ky.)	SALTONSTALL (Mass.)
CORDON (Oreg.)	
DWORSHAK (Idaho)	SMITH (N. J.)
FERGUSON (Mich.)	TOBEY (N. H.)
FLANDERS (Vt.)	VANDENBERG (Mich.)
GURNEY (S. Dak.)	
HICKENLOOPER (Iowa)	WHEERY (Nebr.)
	WILLIAMS (Del.)

Democrats, 9

BARKLEY (Ky.)	McMAHON (Conn.)
DOWNEY (Calif.)	MYERS (Pa.)
JOHNSON (Colo.)	ROBERTSON (Va.)
LUCAS (Ill.)	TAYLOR (Idaho)
MAGNUSON (Wash.)	

AGAINST THE MOTION, 37

Republicans, 10

CAIN (Wash.)	KNOWLAND (Calif.)
CAPEHART (Ind.)	MOORE (Okla.)
ECTON (Mont.)	WATKINS (Utah)
HAWKES (N. J.)	WILEY (Wis.)
KEM (Mo.)	YOUNG (N. Dak.)

Democrats, 27

BYRD (Va.)	McCLELLAN (Ark.)
CONNALLY (Tex.)	McFARLAND (Ariz.)
EASTLAND (Miss.)	McGRATH (R. I.)
ELLENDER (La.)	McKELLAR (Tenn.)
FULBRIGHT (Ark.)	O'CONOR (Md.)
GEORGE (Ga.)	O'DANIEL (Tex.)
HATCH (N. Mex.)	O'MAHONEY (Wyo.)
HAYDEN (Ariz.)	RUSSELL (Ga.)
HILL (Ala.)	SPARKMAN (Ala.)
HOEY (N. C.)	STEWART (Tenn.)
HOLLAND (Fla.)	THOMAS (Okla.)
JOHNSTON (S. C.)	THOMAS (Utah)
KILGORE (W. Va.)	TYDINGS (Md.)
MAYBANK (S. C.)	

The following pairs were announced: Green (D., R. I.) for and Umstead (D., N. C.) against; Aiken (R., Vt.) for and Pepper (D., Fla.) against; Wagner (D., N. Y.) for and Stennis (D., Miss.) against.

Not voting but announced as in favor of the motion: Baldwin (R., Conn.), Taft (R., Ohio) and Thye (R., Minn.).

California U. Graduates First Negro Engineer

BERKELEY, Cal. — (ANP) — The University of California here had its first Negro graduate in civil engineering in the 1948 June class. The graduate is Howard P. Grant of Los Angeles.

Grant now works for San Francisco county as junior civil engineer. During the war he served as an engineering draftsmen in the army air forces.

At California he earned two letters in basketball and served as president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Before the war he attended U. C. L. A. where he served as president of the University Negro club.

Dr. Haynes a Trustee of New York State Univ.

PAWLING, N.Y.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last week announced the appointment of Dr. George E. Haynes as one of the 15 trustees of the new New York State University. Dr. Haynes was the only colored member of the commission which recommended the creation of a higher education program without discrimination of any kind.

The first persons of his race awarded a doctorate by Columbia University, Dr. Haynes last year resigned as secretary of the race relations division of the Federal Council of Churches, a post he held 25 years. Since then he has been consultant on Africa for the YMCA.

Educators See Gen. Eisenhower Inaugurated At Columbia Univ.

NEW YORK —(ANP)— College presidents of America's Negro colleges were present at the inauguration of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as president of Columbia University, held in the warm sun of South Court, Morningside Heights last week.

Delegates from 310 American universities, 36 foreign institutions and 34 learned societies participated in the ceremony. Thousands of people watched.

Among Negro educators attending the installation program were:

THOSE PRESENT

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln University (Pa.); Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel, president, Talladega College; Dr. Martin Jenkins, president, Morgan State College; Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president, Howard University, and Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, president of Fisk. Dr. Johnson is the first Negro president of Fisk. Last June he was granted an honorary doctor of letters degree (honoris causa) from Columbia.

Two students, Marvin Cawthorne, Toledo, Ohio, and Kenneth Jenkins were members of the university choir directed by Dr. Lowell Beverage. Cawthorne is a music major. Jenkins, a scholarship student, is majoring in English.

In his address, Eisenhower stressed the value of the freedom of the individual. He said that theories of communism would be taught at Columbia. He said:

"The truth about communism is, today, an indispensible requirement if the true values of our democratic system are to be possessed."

He warned the people against complacence also. He said:

"In today's struggle, no free institution can be neutral. All must be joined in a common profession—that of democratic citizenship; every institution within our national structure must contribute to the advancement of the nation."

Pittsburgh Courier 14e(1) 1-24-48

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Graduates at New England Schools From Many States

BOSTON, Mass. — Among this year's graduates from New England colleges were:

Simmons College — Joyce A. Alexander, School of Science; Lillie May Bazzle of Baltimore, School of Library Science; Winona M. Byfield, School of Home Economics; Bernice H. Freeman, School of Professional Studies; Patricia M. Murphy of Baltimore, School of Professional Studies; Doris C. Houston of Washington, School of Social Work; and Mae L. Yates, School of Social Work.

Bowdoin College — Matthew D. Branche.

Calvin Coolidge College of Liberal Arts — Charlotte E. Perry, Elaine Alexander and Berkely E. Grave, class president.

New England Conservatory of Music—Russell Stevenson of NYC, piano; Ernest Simms of Alabama, oboe; Louis Pitts, Public School Music; Garrett Shelton of Texas, (Masters) piano; Betty Constance Pond of West Virginia, piano and public school music.

Danbury Teacher's College, Danbury, Conn. — Marguerite Podd of Cambridge, Mass.

Boston Conservatory of Music — Georgette Collins of Elyria, Ohio, piano; Inez Irving and Charles Rhineheart, piano and voice.

Portia Law School — Edna M. Foggie.

Radcliffe College — Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Marshall and class president.

Andover - Newton Theological Seminary — M. Gerome Brown, B.D., of Baltimore; Rebekah J. Calloway, STM, of Richmond, Va.; Charles Gillenwater, B.D., Abingdon, Va.; Earl W. Lawson of New Orleans, STM-B.D. and William R. Shealey, B.D., of Roanoke, Ala.

McGill University — Betty Gourdin, degree in medicine and surgery.

Boston University — Roland Hayes, honorary degree "Doctor of Music"; Ruth S. Barlow, Iris Husbands, Ruth Bailey, Margaret Davis, Joyce Elliott, College of Liberal Arts; George C. Branche, medicine cum laude; Victoria Foster of Alabama, School of Law; James Braithwaite, College of Music; Barbara Lomax, School o Commercial Science; Richar Brooks of Washington, School Business Administration; Amali Gourdin, School of Journalisn Sylvia Francis, School of Nurse (pre-school children).

N.Y. College Aide Quits Under Fire on Race Issue

Probe Board Finds He Segregated Students in Violation of School's Democratic Policy

NEW YORK — Simultaneously with the report of a special faculty board that he practiced racial segregation in the Army Hall dormitory at City College, W. C. Davis, assistant to the president and director of Army Hall, resigned.

A committee was appointed last November by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president, to investigate charges made by student residents that Davis discriminated against two colored students last September when he transferred them to all-colored quarters after they had originally been assigned to other rooms.

Numerous Accusations

During the past 18 months, Davis had been accused by Columbia and New York University student residents and by employees, of segregating colored students, of engaging in anti-union activities, and of maintaining an unsanitary cafeteria.

In its report, the investigating committee contended that Davis proved himself guilty when he said he kept exclusive rooms for colored students because colored people seemed to prefer their own company.

Out of Line With Policy

The board commented, "it is inherent in our democracy and the goals of democratic education which City College pursues that involuntary segregation of individuals on the basis of irrelevant factors such as color or religion, is detrimental to individuals and to the institution as a whole."

It was pointed out by the committee that nowhere in the classrooms, laboratories, gym floors, locker rooms, lounges, lunch room, swimming pool, athletic teams, orchestras, bands or ROTC is there any distinction made at the school because of race, creed or color.

"Therefore none should be made in the assignment of living quarters of the college," they commented.

Davis will continue as an economics teacher, a post he has held since 1941. Dr. Wright disclosed that Army Hall building, a former Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will be administered from the college proper with the college's business manager, the cafeteria supervisor and his office absorbing the function.

One of City College's two colored professors was a member of the committee appointed by Dr. Wright to investigate Davis. He was Dr. Kenneth Clark, an instructor of psychology. Dr. Warren Brown, sociology instructor, is the other colored faculty member.

Gaines Decision Aids Dixie Students

Because of its far-reaching implications, the U. S. Supreme Court 1938 decision in the Lloyd Gaines case was a landmark in the history of Negro educational rights, according to the Negro Year Book of 1947.

That decision, the Year Book observes, has prompted the South to provide equal educational facilities for colored students, particularly those seeking graduate and professional training.

The Book also noted that in 1930 North Carolina established a graduate school and Law school at North Carolina college for Negroes at Durham. In the same year Maryland purchased Morgan college, incorporating it into the state educational system and established graduate studies there.

Virginia followed, offering graduate work for Negroes at Virginia State college.

EDUCATION BOARD AUTHORIZES BIDS

Building Plans Approved; SLC Request Denied

BY ED M. CLINTON

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 20. — Bids totaling more than $600,000 for construction jobs at colleges under their control were approved here today by the state board of education.

At the same time the board ignored a plea by President G. J. Tinsley, Southeastern college, Hammond, for permission to seek a $14,000 grant from the state board of liquidation.

The construction bids approved and accepted, were for a girls' dormitory at Southern university, Negro college at Scotlandville, to cost a total of $385,300; and for a new dairy building at Northwestern State college, Natchitoches, at a bid of $48,845.55.

The Southern university job goes to Caldwell and McCann, Baton Rouge contractors, who had bid about $25,000 lower for the same job last year. R. J. Jones, Alexandria, was the successful bidder for the Northwestern project.

Emergency Repairs

The board also approved the action of Southern university in spending $30,000 for the repair of several bathrooms as an emergency measure.

Dr. Tinsley's request for permission to seek additional funds from the state liquidation board was ignored after both Board Chairman George T. Madison and Board Member Dr. Rufus C. Harris intimated that it was a bad time for such action.

"There are reasons why it shouldn't be done at this time and I would be glad to go into those reasons if anyone cares to hear them," Dr. Harris declared.

Dr. Tinsley urged the permission because of deficiencies in his budget for supplies, and informed the board:

"During the legislative session I was told, sub rosa if you will, that if we needed that extra money the board of liquidation would give it to us. We need it because we are running very close on supplies. Several of the members of the liquidaton board also told me they would see we got what we needed. I think they would give it to us at this time."

Madison, however, proceded to the next subject on the agenda without proposing any action on the request.

(The board of liquidation in its one meeting to date has distributed more than a third of the million dollars a year to which they are limited under the present law. A constitutional amendment to be voted on in the November election would remove that limit.)

The board also debated requests from several of the colleges under their control for permission to increase salaries of some faculty members.

In one case, that of Grambling college, Negro institution, the board was informed that the salary scales at the school were, in some cases, lower than the minimum standard for public school teachers in Lincoln parish, where the school is located.

President Ralph Jones reported that several of his instructors have left for more remunerative jobs in the public school system, thus endangering the efficiency of the college.

The board deferred action to permit more study of the proposed changes.

President Felton G. Clarke, Southern university, was more successful with his request to raise the pay of the school's dean, auditor and business manager, each by $20 a month, but only after he had told the board that the Texas State college for Negroes is paying much higher salaries than the Louisiana Negro university.

"You mean he (the dean) could get $10,000 a year over there?" one board member asked.

"They pay their dean $12,000 a year," Clarke replied. "They pay their president $18,000 a year," he added.

In other actions today the board heard reports of their education and finance committees and acted on several parts of the agenda which had been referred to the building committee. The building committee held no previous session and did not report on their portion of the agenda.

These actions included approval of personnel changes at several of the state colleges and special schools, referring a proposed change in the site of the new dairy unit at Northwestern to the building committee for more study, denial of a request for an extension course at Leesville private trade school, and deferral of a request for establishment of a plumbing course at the T. H. Harris trade school, Opelousas.

7 Chalk Up 'Firsts' In U. S. Education

A number of educational firsts for Negros occurred recently. Miss Clara B. Fentress of Los Angeles earned a B. S. in the school of apparel designing at UCLA. Theodore W. Coggs of Milwaukee became the first of his state to graduate from the University of Wisconsin law school.

Sociology students, Mrs. Lillie Holland and Mrs. Leona Evans, became the first on the campus students at Washington university of St. Louis, and Fred Brown and Leroy Young were allowed on the campus of the University of Missouri to attend the United Nations organization meeting.

And finally, on March 1 in Des Moines, Miss Idah M. Smith entered the new class in nursing at Iowa Methodist hospital to be the first colored girl admitted for a nursing course in an Iowa hospital.

Study Made To Specialize Business Ed. In Colleges

Study of a tri-way concentration of Negro Business educational training in Georgia's three Negro colleges is currently the target of a group of Business leaders and school representatives which held its first meeting in Atlanta recently.

Called at the request of Dr. Aaron Brown, President of Albany State College and Chairman of the Negro State College Presidents, the committee had been asked to work toward a five-point program to specialize Business Education among the colleges for more effective training.

The purposes as outlined were:

(1) To hear discussions regarding the need of Business Education in Georgia.

(2) To list ways by which the three State Colleges can meet these needs.

(3) To suggest the number of institutions which should be assigned the responsibility of meeting these needs.

(4) To suggest how many institutions should grant degrees in Business Education.

(5) To list any other data pertaining to the general problem of the discussion.

The committee included Mrs. O. P. Williams, Departmental Head of Business Education, Fort Valley State College; Robert C. Long, Departmental Head of Business Education, Georgia State College; Mrs. L. Orene Hall, Commercial Department Head, Albany State College; J. B. Blayton, of the Department of Business Administration, Atlanta University; Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, Department of Mathematics, Atlanta Univ., and R. R. Reed, Exec. Sec'ty of the Georgia Negro Chamber of Commerce.

During the initial meeting the committee distinguished three areas of emphasis: Business Administration, Business Education and Secretarial Training.

Mr. Blayton reminded the group that an outlook of practicality in training should be of grave concern in mapping such a program. As such, he explained that attention should be focused on the opportunities awaiting students upon graduation.

The committee unanimously agreed that although the program calls for concentration of training in the respective schools, there were certain courses rudimentary in any phase of Business Education and should be included in all areas of emphasis.

The current objectives of the three colleges in Business Education were placed before the committee in an ostensible attempt to scrutinize the curricula in light of the overall program of concentration.

Following a lengthy discussion of the tri-way program, the committee agreed to submit its findings to the Presidents of the three colleges for consideration. Upon their approval, the program is expected to be submitted to the State Board of Regents for study.

A reliable source disclosed that the program is being readied for possible acceptance by the Board of Regents and subsequent initiation in the colleges at the beginning for the Fall school term.

Run Out Of Milledgeville School Meef

Police Chief, Judge Warn Of Danger At Hands Of Klan

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—Three Negro educators, presidents of Georgia state colleges, were terrorized and intimidated by rowdies of the Ku Klux Klan while attending a meeting of the council of state colleges here last week, and fled from the city in the middle of the session to escape theatened violence.

The college presidents were James A. Colston, of Georgia State College at Savannah, C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State college, and Aaron Brown of Albany State College, who together with a number of assistants and associates, were charged by the Klansmen with violating the "Jim Crow" customs of the town by sitting in the council sessions with representatives of white colleges.

The Negro delegation to the council was housed in the homes of local Negro families and took their meals in Negro restaurants, but attended the sessions of the council at the Georgia State College for Women where the other delegates were in attendance. On the second day of the meeting Dr. Guy Wells, host of the council and president of the State college for Women was called upon by the chief of police and judge of the city court, and told that white residents were incensed at the presence of the Negro educators on the college campus and that the local Klan had threatened to react with violence if the Negro delegates came on the campus any more.

Dr. Wells and the other white delegates are reported to have urged the Negro delegates to ignore the warning and to remain for the other sessions, but when the chief of police said that he could not guarantee their safety, the three college presidents and their associates declared that they felt it advisable to withdraw from the meeting and leave town.

As they left the college campus they were cursed and reviled by a crowd of white hoodlums, who followed their cars to the edge of town and warned them not to return. Milledgeville is Klan dominated, and is one of the most vicious mill towns in eastern Georgia. It also houses Georgia's insane patients.

Pro-Wallace Club Asks End to Ban On Negro Students

The Worker New York, N.Y.
June 4-18-48

ATLANTA.—The student Wallace-For-President Club at Emory University at its regular meeting on March 25 passed a resolution calling on President Goodrich White to take immediate steps toward the admission of Negro students to the university's graduate schools.

The editorial staff of Emory Wheel, campus paper, had already urged this step in an editorial Feb. 26.

The letter to the president of the university, which is a Methodist institution and one of the most highly accredited schools in Georgia, said in part:

"In view of the great traditions of the Methodist Church as a liberal and forward-looking church, and particularly in view of the active and leading part the Methodist Church took in the Abolitionist movement of a hundred years ago we feel that it would be most appropriate for the schools of the Methodist Church to take a leading role today in guiding the South and the nation toward fuller realization of our high democratic ideals."

The Worker

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THE RESOLUTION on discrimination in education noted that 95 years' experience has shown that education of all is degraded by the segregation system, and that the "separate but equal facilities' idea was falacious and a poor screen for injustice.

The statement further condemned the regional school scheme as "a perpetuation of the enervating and degrading system of segregation. . . ." It listed the widespread support among white Southern students to the admission of Negroes to graduate schools—at the University of Oklahoma, University of Texas, University of North Carolina, and many other large schools—and asked the Dr. Goodrich and the Emory Board of Trustees "take immediate steps to implement the admission of Negroes to the graduate school of Emory University on the basis of equal opportunities for all. . . ."

June 4-13-48

Admit Negroes To Emory, Urges Wallace Club

Atlanta Constitution

The Emory Wallace-for-President Club — six students strong — has urged the admission of Negro students to Emory.

Simultaneously, Don West, a leader in the State Wallace-for-President movement, Tuesday said it was undetermined whether he would teach at Oglethorpe University next year. Pres. Phillip Weltner would not comment on published reports that West's contract would not be renewed because of his political activities. West said there had been no complaint on his class work.

Atlanta, Ga.
March 31-48

Emory Units Ask Admission Of Negroes

Tomorrow
June 7-4-48

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — A spokesman for the Emory University Wallace-For-President Club Robert W. Young, secretary-Treasurer of the organization, Tuesday, urged Dr. Goodrich C. White, president of the institution, and the trustees, to give "careful consideration of the admission of Negroes to the University on all levels."

The recommendation came in the form of a "Resolution on Discrimation in Education" adopted March 25 at the regular meeting of the organization.

Atlanta, Ga.

Young wrote President White "IN view of the great traditions of the Methodist Church, and particularly in view of the active and leading part the Methodist Church took in the Abolistionist movement of a hundred years ago, we feel that it would be most appropriate for the schools of the Methodist Church to take a leading role today in guiding the South and the Nation toward fuller realization of our high Democratic ideals."

June 4-18-48

The letter concluded with "We of the Emory Wallace-For-President Club hope that you will carefully consider the points brought forth in this resolution and that you will do all in your power as President of our school, Emory University, to carry forward the historical traditions of America . . ."

The resolution expressed opposition to discrimination in any form.

14e(1) 1948

Hampton Institute

Students Bury Hampton Institute After Solemn Rites Sunday

Staff Correspondence

HAMPTON, Va.—Students at Hampton Institute declared a weekend of "mourning" after receiving a statement from the school's board of trustees Saturday night that President Ralph P. Bridgman's resignation tendered to the board on Saturday had been tabled "for further consideration." The school was buried in solemn ceremonies Sunday morning.

All dances and other social functions were cancelled, and the students decided on a non-cooperative program for the weekend. A spokesman for the students, however, told a Journal and Guide representative Sunday that normal student activities would be resumed Monday.

The students decided on these tactics, the spokesman said, "as a test of strength of the students" for the benefit of members of the trustee board and members of the faculty.

Attendance of students at the opening program of Founder's Day Saturday night in Ogden Hall was variously estimated at from 38 to 100. It was also reported, on good authority, that only a few of the faculty members attended this program.

FUNERAL SERVICES

The "funeral" and "burial ceremonies" in front of Ogden Hall at 10:30 Sunday morning was a climax to the reaction of the students to the report of the trustees on President Bridgman.

In sharp contrast to the lack of student attendance at Saturday's program and church services in Memorial Church Sunday at 11 a. m., this event was attended by a large number of students. They used this method to dramatize their disappointment at the report of the trustees, for as one student spokesman said, the students "were fed up with the administration at Hampton."

A statement was issued to the students and trustees of Hampton Institute last Nov. 3 setting forth the reasons for the vote of "no confidence" in the institute's administration. This statement says that on April 23, 1945 a petition signed by 701 students requested the administration to secure a full-time director for the division of trades and industries and other changes.

COMPLIANCE PROMISE

President Bridgman promised compliance with the request for a full-time director of the division of trades and industries by the fall semester and said that favorable action had been taken on all the other requests in the petition. The statement charges that no action was taken on this item in September.

Numerous other complaints in committee's statement include one to the effect that only three instructors were employed for the 108 students enrolled in building construction, architectural design and architectural engineering.

A study of the complaints, letters and documents on the students' case against the administration show that most of these complaints stemmel from a lack of certain offerings at Hampton Institute for some of the positions which graduates of the institute have sought after leaving the campus.

HAMPTON'S 5TH IN 18 YEARS

Hampton Institute got its fifth president in 18 years when the Board of Trustees on Saturday announced the election of Alonzo G. Moron as acting president.

Mr. Moron becomes the second colored person to serve in this capacity—R. O'Hara Lanier having served from 1943-1944—and the first Hampton alumnus to be so honored. He was graduated from Hampton in 1927.

Since its founding by General Samuel C. Armstrong in 1868, Hampton has been headed by nine men, all but two of them white. Gen. Armstrong served for 25 years and his successor, Dr. H. B. Frissell, for 24. Since that time, only one president has served more than 10 years and that was Dr. James E. Gregg, who served 11 years (1918-1929).

Rapidly shifting administrations at Hampton have served to diminish the influence of the institution and many of its friends and alumni have feared that the deterioration which set in would eventually consume the institution.

These persons point out that Hampton is the one remaining major institution of higher learning without a full-fledged colored president. They note with concern that neither Mr. Lanier nor Mr. Moron was given full title but was listed merely as "acting." No white head of the institution ever came in with such a restriction.

The naming of Mr. Moron, therefore, still does not satisfy many friends of Hampton who see in the appointment a mere temporary arrangement which might be terminated in a year or less. These persons believe that if a colored man is to succeed at Hampton, he should be given as much time as whites have been given to demonstrate his capability.

The job of heading Hampton is admittedly difficult. As a private institution in the South whose support from private philanthropy has been steadily declining, it needs as its head not only an administrator who can keep faculty and student body together, but one who can do a first-class job of fund raising.

One columnist said facetiously some months ago that "all Hampton needs is a new president, a new student body and a new alumni group." The situation probably is not that bad, but it will take some smooth manipulating to satisfy the various elements on Hampton's strife-torn campus.

Mr. Moron seems to be a personable individual, sufficiently young and sufficiently independent to have a mind of his own. As chairman of the interim committee, which has been Hampton's governing body since the resignation of Ralph P. Bridgman, he has apparently impressed the trustees satisfactorily.

We hope that he will be given an opportunity, without strings attached, to do a job. We wish him well.

HAMPTON AT THE CROSSROADS

When the trustees of Hampton Institute last week accepted the resignation of President Ralph P. Bridgman, they rang down the curtain on an educational tragedy which has been on stage far too long.

Back in October, we wrote an editorial which began: "The skids are under Ralph P. Bridgman . . ." and ended with a plea to the institute's trustees to relieve him of the presidency.

We believe now, as then, that the trustees and a small minority among the alumni, should abandon the theory that only a white president can do the job which Hampton needs.

Howard, Fisk, Lincoln and Atlanta U., to name a few, have long since given the lie to the old "white superiority" myth.

Hampton, with six presidents (one acting) in less than 20 years (since 1929) has reached a point where it ought to settle down. The 80-year-old institution needs a strong man at the helm if its prestige and influence are not to be impaired.

We hope, therefore, that the trustees will take ample time in selecting the Bridgman successor to comb the educational field with a fine-toothed comb. We believe that in their searching, they will find a qualified leader and administrator from within our own ranks.

Sure Hampton To Get Negro Heads, Cite Names

NEW YORK — There is absolutely no question but that Hampton Institute will have a Negro president when a successor to recently retired President Ralph Bridgman is found, the Defender learned here this week.

Following the difficulties in administration and the faculty dissatisfaction that beset Bridgman's term in office, this paper learned, it was generally agreed among the Board of Trustees that it would be "very foolish" to name another white president. This is a slight reversal of the Board's earlier stand that no racial qualifications should ever be considered in filling the executive offices of the school.

The principal unofficial choices of the Board for the post at this point are Professor Allison Davis of the University of Chicago, R. O'Hara Lanier, U. S. Minister to Liberia, Professor Arthur P. Davis of Howard University, and William Trent, Jr., Director of the United Negro College Fund. Mr. Lanier served once as acting president of Hampton.

As the Board has not met to consider candidates suggested persons will come up the first time officially in the Board's forthcoming Spring meeting. However, members of the board have unofficially discussed these names so far. It is considered significant that so far to date all those most seriously suggested and considered for the presidency are not now on the faculty or executive staff of the Institute. That fact is expected to hold true.

Dr. Mays Won't Head Hampton

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Reports that Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, had accepted the presidency of Hampton Institute are "definitely unfounded," the AFRO learned this week.

Dr. Mays, now attending the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam, is not due back in the United States until Sept. 14.

From an authoritative source, however, it was learned that members of the nominating committee appointed by the Hampton trustee board to select a new president, are almost unanimously agreed that Dr. Mays would be an excellent choice but point out that the Atlanta educator has commitments which make him unavailable for the present.

Dr. Weaver Considered

Among other candidates who have been interviewed by the committee, headed by Dr. Henry W. Foote, chairman, are Dr. Robert Weaver, director of Community Services of the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago, and Dr. Hollis Price, president of Le Moyne College in Memphis.

It was pointed out that practically every educator favored by the committee is unavailable for one reason or another and, for this reason, progress in the selection of a new president has been very slow.

It was felt at one time that a temporary solution would be to name some retired educator to serve for a year, during which time he would hold things together while the committee continues its search for a permanent head.

The name of Dr. O. W. Holmes, retired president of Morgan State College, Baltimore, was mentioned in this connection, as was that of a retired professor of agriculture at Cornell University, now employed in the U.S. Office of Education.

Color Not Issue at All

A trustee, who asked that he not be quoted, said that while the board has tried to leave color out of consideration in selecting a new president, it has found so far that there are more likely colored candidates than white.

The regular meeting of the full trustee board will not be held until October but the nominating committee, in all probability, will meet before that time. In fact, it was pointed out, a special meeting of the entire board may be called should the nominating committee in the meantime agree upon a choice.

Hampton's affairs are now being administered by an interim committee whose chairman is Alonzo G. Moron. Associated with him are Prof. Collis H. Davis, dean of students; Don A. Davis, comptroller; Major Walter R. Brown, secretary of the institute, and W. Barton Beatty, director of public relations.

Moron Heads Hampton's Interim Unit

Board Names Executive Group For School

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—An interim Administrative Committee for Hampton Institute was announced last week as President Ralph P. Bridgman, whose resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees upon his insistence three weeks ago, went "one leave from the administrative responsibilities of President."

The interim committe, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board in its meeting in New York City on February 13, includes Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Dean of Faculty; Collis H. Davis, Dean of Student; Alonzo G. Moron, General Business Manager; Don A. Davis, Comptroller; Walter R. Brown, Secretary; and W. Barton Beatty, Jr., Director of Public Relations. The Executive Committee appointed Mr. Moron chairman.

STATEMENT

The official Board statement to the institution until they formed regarding his administrative staff and students, besides naming can be transferred to the interim operations within the province the committee, made the following Administrative Committee . . . of the position he occupies."

"That President Bridgman's resignation shall be fully effective August 31, 1948, and that beginning February 20, 1948, he shall be on leave from the administrative responsibilities of President, with the understanding that he will continue work on reports for the Board . . .

"That Mr. Alonzo G. Moron is appointed herewith to serve as Chairman of the interim Administrative Committee, to preside over its meetings and to represent the Committee in its dealing with the Board . . .

"That each member of the Committee shall be responsible for keeping the interim Administrative Committee informed regarding his administrative operations . . ."

Alumni In Drive For Hampton Funds

HAMPTON, Va.—Lorenzo C. secretary of Hampton Alumni Association, last week reminded his organization that the next report of contributions to the college development fund is due December 15 and reviewed contributions of the past year.

White said $10,000 had been given as a direct gift to college; $2,000 toward lighting Armstrong field; $2,625 for purchase of uniforms for the 60-piece band and six majorettes and $153, for belts and sabers for ROTC officers. This year's alumni drive will set its goal for $25,000.

Patterson Not Named to Hampton

BALTIMORE

Widespread rumors to the effect tmat President Fred Patterson of Tuskegee had been selected as Hampton's president were spiked Monday by Dr. Channing Tobias, president of Hampton's board of trustees.

"There is absolutely no truth to that," Dr. Tobias told the AFRO, adding that the trustees had not yet selected the committee which would be empowered to bring in names of possible candidates for the position.

This committee, he said, will be selected Friday when the board meets in New York. In denying the rumor, Dr. Tobias did not rule out the possibility that Dr. Patterson might be considered.

Studying in California

The Tuskegee president is now on leave taking advance study at he University of California, Palo Alto

Members of Morgan College's trustee board here were still noncommittal over rumors that Dr. Charles Wesley of Wilberforce had turned down their offer of the Morgan presidency.

The board is scheduled to meet an announceemnt would be made, Thursday of this week, after which it was said.

Hampton Front All Quiet; Field Cut

NEW YORK — No new developments in the race for Hampton Institute's presidency is expected until the meeting of the executive committee in early October.

Meanwhile at least one possible choice seemed eliminated when Dr. Robert Weaver accepted a teaching appointment from New York University.

Hampton's New President

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

WITH the resignation of Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman as president of Hampton Institute, which became effective on August 31, the board of trustees of this old and top-ranking institution for the higher education of the Negro, will inevitably face the question of whether the time has arrived for the appointment of its first Negro president. It is the only major Negro college in the country that is not now headed by a Negro educator.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson became the first Negro president of Fisk University at Nashville in 1947, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond became the first Negro head of Lincoln University in the same year. Virginia Union University at Richmond has had a Negro president for more than a decade. Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., had Booker T. Washington (a Hampton graduate) as its first president, and Virginia State College at Petersburg is another institution for the higher education of the Negro that has always had Negro presidents. Dr. Mordecai Johnson became the first Negro president of Howard University at Washington in 1926.

Hampton has had a presidential line of white administrators, nearly all ministers, since the death of General Armstrong, its founder. The line extended down to and included Dr. Bridgman himself. Some of the presidents of Hampton in the ministerial line have been well trained educators, but it has become increasingly difficult for them to adjust themselves to the Negro-white Hampton environment. Their problem has been one of adjustment to a Negro community on the one hand, and a white community on the other, and it has been a complicated one in recent years.

Hampton's ministerial presidents have been in the missionary tradition of Negro education. Hampton long ago came of age as a Negro college, and it is now time that its board of trustees give its status recognition by the appointment of a Negro president. White presidents of Hampton have in recent years found themselves plagued by questions of race relations in the administration of the college which would be largely solved by the appointment of a Negro president. There is no question that a Negro educator, fully qualified for the post, can be found—perhaps among Hampton's graduates.

Next month a 20-year-old Negro girl will enter the medical school, and for her there will be no segregation from other students. Whether there will continue to be segregation where separate instruction can be offered more easily than in medicine, the university has not said. But that seems less important than the fact that Arkansas is making the gestures of compliance with the principle laid down by the high court.

The same cannot be said for Oklahoma, where there has been a hasty arrangement of makeshift graduate courses in the state's all-Negro Langston University. Nor can it be said for Missouri. In this state the question was raised during the last legislative session, when a $400,000 appropriation was voted for a new building for the Lincoln University law school in St. Louis.

The legislature ignored the contention that it would be cheaper for the state to admit Negroes to the law school at the University of Missouri than to continue this division of Lincoln for a relatively small group of Negro law students.

Governor Donnelly vetoed the appropriation but he ducked the real issue The new building, he said, should be at Jefferson City with the rest of Lincoln University instead of at St. Louis.

For Missouri and the other border and southern states the order of the Supreme Court is plain enough. They must admit Negro graduate students to their state universities or provide costly duplicating facilities. They will do well to watch Arkansas.

That state's attempt at compliance means a minimum burden on the taxpayers. And there is no evidence to date that it creates a situation that enlightened citizens will not accept.

Baltimorean Associated With New Music Head at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — Heading Hampton Institute's department of music this year will be Henry M. Switten, for the past decade head of the piano, theory and composition departments of the Westminster Choir College, at Princeton, N.J.

Associated with Dr. Switten will be two other new music staff members, Miss Jessie A. Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, a B.A. and M.A. degree graduate of Wellesley who has done advanced study at the Juilliard School of Music, and Miss Julia Perry, a product of the Westminster Choir College.

Holding the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in music, Miss Perry is the recent winner of voice and composition contests sponsored by the National Association of Musicians.

Native of France

Born in Bar-le-Duc, France, Dr. Switten, son of Jean-Baptiste Switten, a professor at the University of France for 30 years, in 1925 became the youngest person ever to receive a doctorate of music from that institution.

An accomplished pianist, organist, composer, and choral director, Dr. Switten studied in Paris with such musicians as Georges de Launay (piano), Eugene Gigout (organ) Nadia Boulanger and Henri Dallier (theory and composition) at the Conservatoire de Paris, and several others.

Dr. Switten also has conducted the choir at the University of Arizona, where he founded and headed the organ department and taught theory and composition from 1933-1937. He has appeared as piano soloist with leading symphony orchestras and has done concert work on his own.

Hampton Urges Creation Of Vann-Lewis Memorial

CHICAGO, Ill.—"In appreciation of the support and inspiration from both the late Robert L. Vann and Ira F. Lewis," Bandleader Lionel Hampton last week pledged $500 "for the establishment of The Pittsburgh Courier Memorial Journalism Scholarship in memory of Mr. Vann and Mr. Lewis."

"I can think of no more fitting way," Hampton stated, "to express our sentiment at a difficult time like this. I salute The Courier for having given Negro journalism two of its greatest giants."

A Glance Over the Educational Front

When asked about reports that he was being boomed for the presidency of Hampton Institute, V. I. Gov. William Hastie said that he had heard nothing about it. . . . Jack Coffman, white, of Houston, refused admission to the colored University of Texas, has indicated that he will take his case to the Federal Courts . . . U.S. Judge H. Church Ford ruled that Lyman T. Johnson could not enter the University of Kentucky. An appeal is planned.

That Southern governors have not abandoned the regional educational plan was disclosed with the appointment of Dr. John E. Ivey of the University of North Carolina to prepare a detailed plan on how the scheme can be made to work. . . . The one-man law class attended by Silas Hunt at the University of Arkansas, has been suspended because of Hunt's illness . . . . The annual conference of college and public school personnel began at Virginia State College, Aug. 9.

BRIDGMAN LEAVING HAMPTON INSTITUTE

2-2-48 Times New York, N.Y.

Ex-Brooklyn Dean Resigns as Head of Negro School—Board Clears Him of Charges

2-2-48 mon.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 1 — Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute since 1944 and former dean of students at Brooklyn College, has submitted his resignation effective not later than Aug. 31. Times

The institute's board of trustees said that the resignation had been tabled for further consideration and an appeal went out to the 1,700 students and nearly 300 faculty members asking their "loyal cooperation in maintaining the work of the institute during the transition period before further decisive action is possible."

The board met in a seven-hour session yesterday before releasing Dr. Bridgman's resignation and its statement. New York, N.Y.

The board accepted unanimously the report of a committee which investigated Dr. Bridgman's administration following mass meetings last October in which students voted 522 to 3 and faculty members 43 to 5 for his dismissal.

The committee report cleared the president of charges of "a lack of integrity, coercion, duplicity, procrastination, and confusion in carrying out programs," but stated that the effect of evidence "does disclose wide and deep seated opposition to him which is very serious." 2-2-48-mon.

If a new president is named this year, he will become the fifth since 1940 to head the Negro technical school, which was founded in 1868.

Observance of the institute's founder's day comprised a symposium this afternoon and an address tonight by Charles H. Houston, chairman of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Moron Heads Hampton's Interim Unit

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-26-48

Board Names

Administrative Group For School

14e(1)

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—An interim Administrative Committee for Hampton Institute was announced last week as President Ralph P. Bridgman, whose resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees upon his insistence three weeks ago, went "one leave from the administrative responsibilities of President." Thurs. 2-26-48

The interim committe, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board in its meeting in New York City on February 13, includes Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Dean of Faculty; Collis H. Davis, Dean of Student; Alonzo G. Moron, General Business Manager; Don A. Davis, Comptroller; Walter R. Brown, Secretary; and W. Barton Beatty, Jr., Director of Public Relations. The Executive Committee appointed Mr. Moron chairman.

STATEMENT

The official Board statement to staff and students, besides naming the committee, made the following main points:

"That President Bridgman's resignation shall be fully effective August 31, 1948, and that beginning February 20, 1948, he shall be on leave from the administrative responsibilities of the position of President, with the understanding that he will continue work on reports for the Board, and on other matters important to the institution until they can be transferred to the interim Administrative Committee. . . .

"That Mr. Alonzo G. Moron is appointed herewith to serve as Chairman of the interim Administrative Committee, to preside over its meetings and to represent the Committee in its dealing with the Board . . .

"That each member of the interim Administrative Committee shall be fully responsible for administrative operations within the province of the position he occupies. Thurs.

"That the interim Administrative Committee shall allocate among its members the administrative duties which have been carried by the President; that these duties shall be performed temporarily by the members of the Committee 2-26-48

"That each member of the Committee shall be responsible for keeping the other members currently informed regarding his administrative operations . . . Atlanta, Ga.

5 Eye Job As President Of Hampton Inst.

NEW YORK — The many educators under consideration for the presidency of Hampton Institute are being narrowed down to a field of five prominent men who will be interviewed here in the latter part of July. Sat. 1-24-48

They are Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse Collece; Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the American Council on Race Relations; Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of Le Moyne College; and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa) University. They will talk here with the committee of Hampton trustees who have the task of selecting a president under the direction of Board Chairman.

Although Presidents Mays, Patterson and Bond, particularly, are now at the helms of large, well-established schools, one factor which may influence their acceptance of any offer is Hampton's endownment, the largest of any Negro college. The Institute's ten million dollar backlog could make possible a salary offer which might wean away any one of the candidates mentioned from his present post. 7-10-48

Support Hastie For Hampton Post

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

(By Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

HAMPTON INST., Va. — The name of Governor William H. Hastie has been introduced into the speculation concerning the selection of a president for Hampton Institute, according to informed sources here. Sat. 1-31-48

Governor Hastie is rapidly gaining support among the faculty members and staff personnel here. While the Governor of the Virgin Islands has not been approached on the subject, supporters are said to anticipate a change in the national administration which would mean the end of Governor Hastie's tenure in the Virgin Islands. (Governor Hastie was appointed by a Democratic administration.)

A recent poll among the faculty of Hampton installed President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute as the popular choice of the faculty for the position vacated by President Ralph P. Bridgman. Second to Dr. Patterson was Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College. Governor Hastie's name had not been brought up at the time this poll was taken.

Informed sources here doubt if Dr. Patterson will be interested in the position.

BRIDGMAN QUITS HAMPTON

Head of Institute in Virginia Is Joining Detroit School

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 1—Ralph P. Bridgman, former dean of students at Brooklyn College, has resigned as president of Hampton Institute to become chairman of the Department of Family Life at Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. Mr. Bridgman has served four years as president but has been on leavbe from administrative duties since Feb. 20 New York, N.Y.

No successor has been chosen yet by the board of trustees of the 80-year-old Negro college. There was speculation that a Negro educator might be appointed to take Mr. Bridgman's place. Suggestions have come from the faculty, half Negroes, that an administrator of that race would be more appropriate as head of the institute.

Mr. Bridgman, a graduate of Harvord and Columbia Universities, has specialized in sociological fields. Thurs. 9-2-48

Act Follows Boycott of Founder's Day

The Afro American Sat. 2-7-48

Dr. Bridgman's Resignation First Tabled Then Accepted After Protest

Ballimore, Md.

14e(1)

By LOIS TAYLOR

Staff Correspondent

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute since Feb. 1, 1944, has resigned under pressure.

Announcement that the board of trustees had accepted his resignation was made here Sunday evening in notices posted on all campus bulletin boards.

The notices read:

"President Ralph P. Bridgman has insisted that his resignation be accepted and the chairman of the board of trustees, acting for the board, has complied with his request.

Date not Set Yet

"Pending the effective date of the president's resignation, and until further instructions are received from the board, we, the undersigned officers of Hampton Institute, shall exert, in co-operation with President Bridgman, every effort to provide responsible and uninterrupted administration of the affairs of Hampton Institute."

The statement was signed by Dr. Stephen J. Wright dean of faculty; Collis H. Davis, dean of students; Don A. Davis, comptroller; Alonzo G. Moron, business manager; Walter R. Brown, secretary of the Institute, and W. Barton Beatty, public relations director.

Telling the trustees that he did not think that he was the person to continue to run Hampton, Mr. Bridgman on Friday tendered his resignation as head of the 80-year-old institution to take effect on Aug. 31, 1948, the end of his present appointment, in the "best interests" of the school.

Planned Delay

The trustees on Friday, after hearing a report from an investigating committee composed of there board members, voted to lay the tent among the students. resignation on the table in order

gating committee's report on Saturday afternoon.

Boycott Answer to Board

A subsequent meeting of the trustees with the entire staff and a meeting with the entire student body served to bring about a somewhat better appreciation of the trustees' stand.

Nevertheless, the opinion of both students and staff members Saturday night was that the trustees' decision was a catastrophic one—this led to a boycott of the Founder's Day activities.

The investigating committee expressed "confidence in President Bridgman's integrity, his faith in Hampton and what it stands for, freedom from race prej- with the investi- and the soundness of his had honestly educational program."

Wide Opposition Cited

"We are obliged to recognize, however, that although the charges made against the president did not appear to be substantiated by the and discussions with gating committee he demonstrated the impossibility of continuing an effective education- al program under the ministration.

A similar reaction was evidenced among student leaders to whom was submitted, and that many of small importance.

to the trustees dence submitted to more consideration to to give

Prexy Out, Board Running Hampton

Business Aide Heads Group

Ousted Prexy to Work on Several Reports

TRUSTEES EXPLAIN

Committee of Six Share Responsibility

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—An interim administrative committee for Hampton Institute began its functions last Friday as President Ralph P. Bridgman, whose resignation was accepted by the board of trustees upon his insistence three weeks ago, went "on leave from the administrative responsibilities of president."

The committee, appointed by the trustees' executive committee at its meeting Feb. 13 in New York City includes:

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty; Collis H. Davis, dean of students; Alonzo G. Moron, general business manager; Don A. Davis comptroller; Walter R. Brown, secretary of the school; and W. Barton Beatty Jr., director of public relations.

Moron Named Chairman

The executive committee appointed Mr. Moron to serve as chairman of the interim committee.

The official board statement to staff and students, besides naming the committee, said that:

"President Bridgman's resignation shall be fully effective Aug. 31, 1948, and that, beginning Feb. 20, he shall be on leave from the administrative responsibilities of the position of president;

To Work on Reports

"With the understanding that he will continue work on reports for the board, and on other matters important to the institution until they can be transferred to the interim administrative committee.

"Alonzo G. Moron is appointed herewith to serve as chairman of the interim administrative committee, to preside over its meetings, and to represent the committee in its dealing with the board. . .

Committee's Responsibility

"Each member of the interim administrative committee shall be fully responsible for administrative operations within the province of the position he occupies.

"The interim administrative committee shall allocate among its members the administrative duties which have been carried by the president; that these duties shall be performed temporarily by the members of the committee. . .

"Each member of the committee shall be responsible for keeping the other members currently informed regarding his administrative operations . . . "

"No Confidence" in Him

Mr. Bridgman's resignation from his post at Hampton followed a three-month investigation by a trustee committee of circumstances leading to "no confidence" votes in him as chief administrator of the college by a majority of the student body and interracial staff at Hampton last October.

While the trustees in a statement during Founder's Day exercises on January 31 cleared Mr. Bridgman of charges of lack of integrity, "duplicity," and "creating disunity" on the campus, they admitted that their investigation had disclosed "a wide and deep-seated opposition to him that is very serious." However, they voted to "table" the resignation which he had submitted on Jan. 30.

Mr. Bridgman's insistence that his resignation be accepted followed a boycott of the Founder's Day events by students and staff members after they learned of the trustees' decision. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman then accepted the resignation, on behalf of the board, on Feb. 1.

DR. RALPH BRIDGMAN

Bridgman Lasted Exactly 4 Years

HAMPTON, Va.—Eighth person to head Hampton Institute since it was founded in 1868, Mr. Bridgman became president of Hampton exactly four years ago, succeeding Dr. R. [illegible], who for a year had served as acting president following the resignation of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean.

Dr. MacLean, who became president in 1940, had been preceded by the following:

Arthur D. Howe, 1930-1940; George Perley Phenix, 1930; James Edgar Gregg, 1918-1929; [illegible] Frissell, 1893-1917; and Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder, 1868-1893.

...ive effect is great and does disclose a wide and deep-seated opposition to him which is very serious . . .

". . . Your committee recommends that the board lay his resignation on the table for reasons which are likewise concerned with the best interests of the institute."

Dr. Tobias Explains

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, told the AFRO that the trustees did not decline President Bridgman's resignation. He explained that the decision to table it temporarily was made in order to avoid the disruption of the college program which a sudden change of administration would produce.

He also pointed out that public confidence in Hampton Institute had been impaired and that prospective donors of large contributions were questioning its stability.

The intention of the board, Dr. Tobias continued, was to have time to give adequate consideration to Hampton's long-range aims and to work out a sound adjustment which would be in the best interest of all aspects of the college's present program and future welfare.

"Unscheduled" Events

A number of events, scheduled for the week end, failed to take place while several happenings, not listed on the official Founder's Day program, took place.

One of these unlisted happenings was a 10-inch snowfall which piled the campus with snowdrifts Saturday night and crippled transportation in the area.

Also previously unscheduled was the series of student activities planned to be held simultaneously with the Founder's Day exercises which the student body had decided not to attend.

One of these was a "funeral" for Hampton Institute staged by students Sunday morning as the traditional Founder's Day sermon was being delivered in Memorial Church by the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, a member of the trustee board.

Dr. Foote was one of several visiting speakers who came to bring appropriate messages to the campus population of approximately 2,300 and found themselves addressing fantastically small audiences or no audiences at all. The church was one-fourth occupied.

Trustees' Action Hit

This was due, not to animosity toward the visitors, but to a boycott of the entire Founder's Day observance which developed after the trustees announced Friday evening that they had received and were "tabling" President Bridgman's resignation.

Speakers Embarrassed

Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, delivered a forceful address on the contributions of colored soldiers in various wars of this country in Ogden Hall, Saturday night, but his audience was limited to 100 people, made up of townspeople, a few staff members, and a sprinkling of students.

A special program which was to have followed Dr. Franklin's address was called off because student participants, including the college choir, failed to appear.

"Funeral" Rites for School

While the church service was in progress, a procession of about 700 students formed on the campus, headed by five "pall-bearers" carrying a black-draped casket in a semi-serious "funeral march" protesting the trustees' action.

The procession wound through the campus and ended up at a building formerly used as a gymnasium, where the "death" of Hampton Institute was announced and a funeral sermon preached.

The procession then followed the "casket" to the lawn in front of Ogden Hall where it was placed on a funeral pyre.

Naval Award Postponed

A major highlight of the scheduled Founder's Day program was to have been a military review and presentation of a naval award to Hampton Institute for services contributed by the college during World War II.

This event, scheduled for 3 p.m. on Sunday, was canceled because inclement weather prevented Rear Admiral W. L. Ainsworth from traveling to the campus with the award.

Symposium Called Off

The boycott of a symposium on "Opportunities Made and Used in World War II" was nearly one 100% effective.

Scheduled participants included Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League and a Hampton trustee; James C. Evans, adviser to the Secretary of Defense; Lt. Gen. Elwood Quesada, and Campbell Johnson, executive assistant to the director, Office of Selective Service Records.

When the speakers arrived in Ogden Hall for the symposium at four o'clock, they found only 14 persons seated in the hall, not one of whom was a student. By 4:15 p.m. the audience had increased to 30 and the symposium was called off.

Phone Call Settles Issue

Shortly after this, word was circulated around the campus that President Bridgman had insisted that his resignation be accepted in a telephone conversation with Dr. Tobias, who had returned to New York. On behalf of the board, Dr. Tobias accepted the resignation.

Verification of this report came at about seven o'clock Sunday night when notices signed by the officials of the college, were posted on all bulletin boards, announcing that the resignation had been accepted.

Although President Bridgman declined to make any public comment on his resignation, it was reported that he communicated with Dr. Tobias immediately after the students' "funeral service" Sunday morning.

Apprehensive lest other demonstrations be staged during the week, disrupting classroom and other campus activities, he is said to have insisted to Dr. Tobias that his resignation be accepted immediately for the best interests of Hampton Institute.

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Howard University

Howard Medical Students Get $4,000 in Scholarships

Dr. Ruth E. Moore (extreme left) and Dr. R. L. McKinney (extreme right) of Howard University's Medical School are shown above with six students who were recently awarded Jesse Smith-Noyes Foundation scholarships, ranging from $500 to $1,000, to help defray the cost of a medical education. They are (left to right) Ambrose Clement, sophomore from Cincinnati, who received $800; Lionel Desbordes, sophomore from New Orleans, $1,000; Miss Mavis Holness, sophomore from Jamaica, B.W.I., $500; Neville Achong, junior from Trinidad, B.W.I., $550; Lloyd Jorsling, junior of Trinidad, B.W.I., $550, and Miss Pearl Romeo, senior from Bronx, N.Y., $600. Dr. Moore is secretary of the medical school's scholarship committee, of which Dr. McKinney is a member.

Howard Freshmen to Meet "New Look" in Education

Counselor Service Designed to Decrease Mortality Rate; Careful Checks Planned

WASHINGTON—"A new look" in the field of education will be introduced at Howard University's College of Liberal Arts, this fall, when a freshman class expected to number 1000 students is formally welcomed at Andrew Ranking Memorial Chapel on Oct. 5.

The innovation at Howard is the establishment of a counselor service under the directorship of Dr. Frederick Watts, a trained clinical psychologist. He is being assisted in the organization of the program by Dr. Paul F. Lawrence, formerly a research consultant to the Pepsi Cola Scholarship Board.

In revealing Howard's new counseling and guidance program, Dr. St. Clair Price, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, told the AFRO representative that he believes it will be an answer to the university's need for better students.

To Get Needed Stimuli

"We have an excellent faculty," Dr. Price stated, "now we need the students, who will receive the most intense stimulation to their teaching methods."

The dean explained that part of the work of the counseling service will be the screening of freshman class applicants. Not only is Howard interested in accepting students who have maintained high scholastic averages during their preparatory school training but the university is interested in the students' needs, Dr. Price stated.

The screening, it was reported, will consist of intelligence tests, the usual character references and an interview.

Seeking to Prevent Misfits

The counselor, trained in clinical psychology, acts more or less like a personnel interviewer and it is his responsibility to steer the prospective student into his rightful field and to determine whether the prospect will be a college "misfit."

Dean Price explained that Howard's "student mortality" is little above the national college normal. That is, according to average figures, about 13% of the persons first registering in the freshman class fail to return to school for sophomore training.

Only about 50% of the freshmen are graduated, he also stated.

About 16% of Howard's freshman drop out during their first year and more than 50% of them never graduate. "Our objective is to reduce this student mortality," the dean declared, "and the only way that we can see to do this is to exercise greater care in the selection of our freshmen.

"We are going to discourage our students from taking professional courses, when we find that they aren't equipped for that field.

To Follow Progress

Dr. Price, who is about to enter his seventh year as dean of the College of Liberal Arts, asserted that the counselors after selecting suitable freshmen will carefully follow the new students' progress during their initial collegiate year.

The dean reported that the new Howard faculty will number 186 members, about 68% of them are holders of Ph.D.'s. The College of Liberal Arts had 4,188 students enrolled last year, but he doesn't expect an enrollment that large this fall.

In College Field Since 1920

Dr. Price is 58 years old, a native of Barbadoes, B.W.I. He received his undergraduate training at the University of Michigan, obtaining his A.B. degree in 1917.

The educator intended to pursue the field of journalism after graduation, but he received an appointment as a principal of a mixed elementary school in Ypsilanti, Mich., where he served for two years.

Following his principalship at the small Michigan school he joined the faculty at West Virginia State College, where he served from 1920 until 1930. At West Virginia State College, Dean Price was director of the Teacher Training Division at the time he was given an associate professorship at Howard.

Prior to assuming his present post, Dean Price served as director of the summer and evening schools at Howard.

Interest in Athletics Cited

In addition to his other duties, Dr. Price serves as chairman of the athletic committee and has been credited with exhibiting interest in Howard's return to power in athletics.

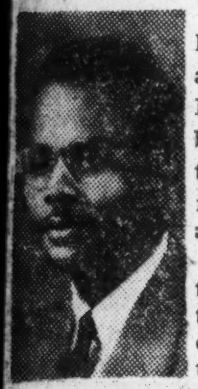
"Our strong football teams have been a great help in boosting the school spirit on the Howard campus, the dean declared. "And I feel that we can field strong athletic squads without lowering our scholastic standards."

About the World War II veterans, who compose about 33% of the Liberal Arts College's enrollment, Dr. Price has nothing but praise, as he states:

"The veterans have been a wonderful tonic to the institution. They have entered school with a purpose and have thoroughly integrated themselves into all departments of the college."

Howard Language Grad To Teach In French School

WASHINGTON — William C. Pritchett, who received his B. A. degree from Howard University in June, received word from Paris this week that he has received an assistantship in France and will be assigned to the Ecole Normale de Garcon at Arras.



W. C. Prichett

Prichett, a native of Wilmington, Del., received this award through the Committee on Franco - American Student Exchange. He will leave America in time to arrive in France for the fall term, and will remain abroad for one year. His duties in France will consist mainly of teaching English conversation to French students.

Pritchett made application for the French Government Teaching Assistantship because of a desire to continue his education through foreign travel and study. Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of Romance Languages at Howard university, recommended him for the position.

During his college career, he majored in romance languages and was appointed a student assistant in the department shortly before he received his degree. He says he will return to the United States and work on his master's degree following a year's stay in France.

Howard Prof. To Lecture At White Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. John Lovell Jr., associate professor of English at Howard University, has departed for the far West to assume a visiting lectureship on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee in 14 colleges and universities of Iowa and California, it was announced last week by Howard University officials.

The purpose of these lectureships, sponsored by the Friends, is to introduce Negro scholars into white universities and colleges on a regular basis. The visiting lecturer assumes the duties of a regular member of the department, and enters into the social life of the campus.

He thus breaks down artificial barriers which have previously attached to his membership in his race or group.

The colleges Dr. Lovell will visit are: in Iowa—Parsons College, William Penn College, Central College; in California—Pomona College, Scripps Women's College, Claremont Men's College, Mills College, College of the Pacific, Stanford University, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles.

He will be away for the entire winter quarter, from January to April.

Topics which Dr. Lovell has been asked to discuss are: "Challenges to American Democracy as Seen in the Literature," "The New American Theatre," "Bernard Shaw and the Theory of Propaganda Through Film," "Negro Drama Through a Looking Glass," "Philosophical Backgrounds of New England Transcendentalism," and "Thoreau."

At the University of California at Berkeley, from which the lecturer received his doctoral degree, Dr. Lovell will also conduct the weekly poetry reading in the Morrison Recreational Library.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, had largest enrollment, 6,000, with over one-third of this number GI students. Thirty Wacs are included in this number.

According to Dr. Russell, of the Office of Education, almost as many applicants had to be turned away because of lack of accommodations.

Budget To Congress Calls For $2,747,000 For Howard In 1949

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Estimates totaling $2,747,640 for the partial support of Howard University are carried in the federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, which President Truman transmitted to Congress last Monday.

This sum represents a decrease of $1,439,840 from the appropriaton of $4,287,840 for the university for the current fiscal year. This reduction is accounted for by a decrease in the direct appropriations for building plans and con-

The university receives federal funds for the partial support of undergraduate, graduate and specialized education and training.

FACILITIES CROWDED

An explanatory statement in the budget points out that facilities at Howard are at present crowded to the limit, chiefly with veterans, with the result that enrollment cannot be increased in 1949.

To provide a lower teacher-student ratio, an additional $145,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses.

To complete the construction of a dental school building, and an auditorium building with facilities for the school of music and the teaching of fine arts—authorized and provided for in the fiscal years 1947 and 1948—an additional contract authorization of $750,750 is recommended in the estimates.

FOR ALTERATIONS

An appropriation of $507,240 is also recommended to make alterations and installations in the powerhouse and science hall, made necessary by the new construction program.

President Truman also recommended an appropriation of $50,000 for the preparation of a master development plan for the university, to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities, recreation facilities, and landscape development, to remain available until expended.

For salaries and expenses of the university an appropriation of $2,190,400 is recommended toward a total university budget of $4,131,004. The difference between the federal appropriation and the total obligations for personal services and miscellaneous expenses is obtained by a total $1,822,491 which the university estimates it will receive from private sources, $68,533 reimbursement for services performed, and $49,640 by transfer from salaries and expenses of Freedmen's Hospital for technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Obligations, toward which federal appropriations are recommended, include administration and general expenses, $382,454; resident instruction and departmental research, $2,391,216; general library, $117,667; operation and maintenance of physical plant, $538,849; service enterprises, $651,276, and other non-educational expenses, $49,542; total, $4,131,004.

Salaries at Howard include Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, $10,000; James M. Nabrit, secretary, $7,125; V. D. Johnston, treasurer, $8,181, F. D. Wilkinson, registrar, $5,905.

On the administrative staff, the budget lists three deans and directors of student personnel, $19,173; director of student health service, $6,098; administrative assistant to the president, assistant treasurer, assistant registrar, director of employed personnel, and director of publicity, $4,902 each.

Among the officers of instruction are listed thirteen deans and directors, $83,882; 113 professors, $610,745; forty associate professors, $211,218; 68 assistant professors, $312,194, and 145 instructors, $485,651.

Ghandi associate honored at Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Amiya Chakrarerty, professor of English at India's Calcutta university and a close associate of the late Mahatma Ghandi, was guest of honor at a luncheon in his honor at Howard university recently. His wife and daughter and the Indian ambassador were also present.

porting the 1948 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, today (Saturday, CBS, 4:00—4:30 P. M., EDST, from Washington, D. C.).

Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, chairman of the publicity committee of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., and president of the advertising agency, which arranged by Hall Johnson, from New York on behalf of the United Negro College Fund, today will speak on behalf of the campaign for funds for 32 private Negro colleges. Goal this year has been set at $1,400,000. The receipts are one of the members and beneficiaries of the Fund. This is the fifth year the United Negro College Fund has appealed

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, New Howard University Dean

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Dr. William Stuart Nelson, now serving as Professor and Dean of the Howard School of Religion, nas been appointed Dean of the University, it was announced by Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr. Secretary of the University.

Dean Nelson will continue to serve as Professor and Dean of the School of Religion for the time being.

The Dean of the University will be responsible to the President of the University for the supervision of the educational divisions of the University including all of its schools and colleges, the University Library and the student personnel divisions of the University.

Born in Paris, Kentucky, in 1895, Dean William Stuart Nelson received the A. B. degree from Howard University in 1920, the B. D. from Yale University in 1924 and studied at the University of Paris, 1921-22; at the University of Berlin, 1922-23; and at the University of Marburg, Germany in 1923 and from 1925-26. As a result of his extensive travel and study in Europe he became a fluent linguist and served as interpreter at a number of important international conferences.

Educator; After serving at Howard University as Instructor and later, Assistant Professor of Religion, 1925-29 and as Associate Professor of Philosophy and Assistant to the President 1929-31, Dr. Nelson accepted the Presidency of Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina. During the five years of his leadership there the financial position, at first critical, was greatly improved, the instructional program was strengthened, student enrollment and scholarship were raised, the number and caliber of the faculty were elevated.

BRILLIANT CAREER

Dr. Nelson became President of Dillard University in 1936 at the end of its first year of operation, and he continued in that post for four years.

Since 1940 Dr. Nelson has served as Dean of the School of Religion at Howard University. In spite of the numerous problems which have beset this period of national defense and war, the School of Religion under the leadership of Dean Nelson, has grown in stature in the field of theological education.

Several noteworthy periodicals have come into existence under Dr. Nelson's sponsorship. While at Dillard University he launched "The Arts Quarterly," the first art publication to be produced at a school for Negroes. "The Journal of Religious Thought," now in its third year of publication and under the editorship of Dean Nelson, has already achieved national acclaim as a scholarly publication of exceptional merit.

Dean Nelson served as editor of "The Christian Way in Race Relations," a volume sponsored by the Institute of Religion and published by Harper and Brothers.

Howard University has taken formal cognizance of the conspicious achievement of Dean Nelson by conferring upon him an honorary degree in 1936, and the Alumni Award, for distinguished post-graduate service in 1948.

Milton Elected Chairman Of Howard Univ. Trustees

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Lorimer D. Milton, distinguished bank president, educator, civic and business leader of Atlanta, Georgia, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Howard University Board of Trustees at its regular monthly meeting, it was announced Wednesday by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary of the University.

Mr. Milton, President of the Citizens Trust Company in Atlanta, will succeed Dr. P. B. Young, Sr., Publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who resigned as Chairman of the Trustee Board in September for reasons of business and health.

The Citizens Trust Company is the first and only bank owned and operated by Negroes to be admitted to the Federal Reserve System. Besides being president of this bank, Mr. Milton is a member of the faculty of Atlanta University and is the co-owner and operator of a number of businesses, including several drug stores.

The newly-elected Chairman of Howard University's Board of Trustees is also a member of the Small Business Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Commerce. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University for several years and has served as Chairman of the Finance Committee and a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Milton is a graduate of Brown University, where he received the A. B. and the A. M. degrees.

Howard U gets $2,000 from Hillman Foundation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University has received an award of $2,000 from the $1,000,000 Sidney Hillman Foundation which honors the memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The sum will be used for scholarships. Each year for 25 years, the foundation will award $30,000 in funds to various individuals and institutions.

Embree urges Howard to admit all

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard university should cease to be a segregated Negro school and open its classrooms to all students on the sole basis of ability, Edwin R. Embree, noted anthropologist and president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said here last week after receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the university.

Urging "that Howard become a truly national university," Dr. Embree pointed out that the school's charter does not in any way restrict the race, religion, or national origin of students, faculties, or trustees. He recalled that Howard's first faculty and all of its earlier enrollment was white, and that the school's founders had never intended it to become a racial institution, created though it was "because of a special concern for the freedman."

It was understandable, Dr. Embree said, that Howard should have become segregated, because of finances and prejudices, but added, "It is time for Howard to fulfill its chartered purpose of higher education not for Negro youth but for American youth." He noted that only one-and-a-half percent of its 5,000 students today are non-Negro.

He acknowledged that this "free admission does not now exist throughout the country," but also declared that "no self-respecting college or university in the North or West these days rejects students on the basis of creed or color," with "faculties . . . undergoing a veritable transformation."

"And within the past six years, 50 of our most important colleges and universities have appointed a total of 75 Negroes to their faculties, most of them to regular, permanent posts

"Negroes who protest discrimination sometimes are as guilty of it as their white neighbors. Some Negro preachers have a vested interest in segregated housing. Realtors, both white and Negro, make easy money out of ghetto housing. Some Negro teachers see a selfish benefit to themselves in being assured positions in a segregated school system.

Concluding, Dr. Embree glimpsed the impressive prize that might be reached if Howard should immediately free itself from the notion that it had to be a Negro university: "America needs a great national university. Almost every enlightened nation has in its capital city its capital university, the capstone of the higher education of all its people. It is proper—and natural—that Howard should become the great national institution of America. It stands in America's capital city. It has solid standards of scholarship which in many branches during recent years have grown to high distinction. It is the only university supported by the federal government—by direct Congressional appropriations. And so already in effect, Howard is the American national university."

Interim Agreement Completed Gallinger's Doors Opened To Interns From Howard U.

An interim agreement under which Howard University medical school faculty members and students will serve at Gallinger Hospital was completed yesterday.

The plan, tentatively outlined in March, was approved after conference of District officials with deans of the medical schools of Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities.

It provides that the Howard medical school dean may nominate up to 25 per cent of the Gallinger interne complement; recommend attending physicians and a member of the hospital's executive committee. Georgetown and Washington medical schools will each nominate 25 per cent of the Gallinger interne staff. The Health Department will name the remaining internes from medical schools in other communities.

Howard interne appointments will be recommended on October 15. They will not start serving until July 1, 1949, because the present complement of 37 was appointed before Georgetown and George Washington agreed to give up their previously exclusive right to supply internes to Gallinger.

The agreement reached yesterday will continue indefinitely until Howard personnel become available to share equally all Gallinger posts with the other two medical schools, Sweeney said.

Hint Higher-Ups In Howard Grade Racket

The Defender 1480 Sat 4-17-48

Student Says Only Used As 'Tool' In Plot

Expect Big Scandal To Break When Court Sifts All Facts

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rumors that some "higher ups" may be involved in the alleged grade-fixing at Howard university gained momentum this week following a continuance in the case of Carl Prince, suspected ring leader of the racket who was quoted at the time of his arrest as claiming he was "an innocent victim of circumstances and a tool of the higher ups."

Belford V. Lawson, attorney for the defendant told the Defender that he had agreed to the government's request for a continuance because "the racket appears to be widespread and we need more time to investigate some persons in the inner circle." He also stated, "There appears to be a lot of students involved."

Prince, a student veteran charged with false pretense in the practice which police said drew $150 to $500 in fees from students for altering grades on official records was allowed to remain free on a $300 bond for hearings on May 3-25-48

Student Confident

Slight of stature, barely scaling five feet in height, the young veteran who is a resident of Yorktown, Va., told the Defender that the students at Howard university "are on my side." This is not confirmed. He deported himself with obvious confidence and chatted with marked intelligence following his appearance with counsel in the United States branch of the Municipal court.

This air of self-confidence drew sharp rebuke from Detective Sargent John Apostolides of the district check and fraud squad who was overheard in the corridor chiding Prince for what he termed his lack of concern for the thousands of students at the university. "You seem to be off of the hook," he remarked.

Apostolides told Attorney Lawson that the case was much bigger than they had originally expected. He said that much information had been turned up which he was not at liberty to reveal at this time. He did hint strongly that with the arrest of Prince, "accomplices" may be expected momentarily.

Girl Complains

The grade fixing racket came to the attention of police last week after a girl student complained to the university that she had paid Prince $100 to raise a failing grade only to be advised later by the institution that she was being dropped for failing the course involved.

Meanwhile three other Howard university student veterans are being held by United States Commissioner Turnage in $200 bond each for grand jury action on charges that they fraudently cashed another veteran's subsistance check of $45. 3-20-48

The secret service said the youths took a check belonging to Dan Eugene Richardson Jr., and cashed it at a liquor store after one of them identified himself thru a student identification card which had been altered with an ink eradicator. Held in this charge are James Reid, 26; James Moffatt, 22 and James Delaney, 23, all students of the university veteran's dormitory.

Big Money Involved In Grade Changing

WASHINGTON — A student, disgruntled at allegedly paying $100 to have a failing grade revised upward only to be notified that she was being dropped from school anyway, last week exposed a huge grade changing racket involving thousands of dollars at Howard University, police say.

She is Brutise M. Smith, who complained to university officials that she paid student veteran Carl Prince, 21, $100 to change a failing grade, then when notified by the school she was to be dropped, returned to Prince who allegedly demanded another $100 to carry through the deal. She refused, reporting the incident to the registrar, Frederick D. Wilkinson.

According to investigator Prince had nine or more accomplices working in three university offices "fixing" students' record cards. Police said students were charged from $150 to $500 for uplifting grades, pending how low the grade was and how high they wanted it raised. Prince is charged by police with accepting money under false pretenses and has been released on $300 bond pending further hearings in municipal court here this week.

Cards Missing

Stating 200 to 300 students' records are missing, university officials have launched an investigation to determine the scope of the grade changing. Photostatic copies of the cards are available, however, it was pointed out.

Advanced copies of exams were alleged obtained for $15 to $75, depending upon their importance, it is reported. University officials say cards are missing from the dean's office, the veterans' office and the registrar's office.

Student Freed Of Grade-Fixing Charge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—False pretense charges against Carl Prince, 21, Howard University student, accused of accepting $100 to "fix" university records so a girl student could get a passing grade, were dismissed last Friday in Municipal Court. 3-29-48

Judge Casey ordered the dismissal when the girl who brought the original charges failed to appear as a witness. The case previously had been continued three times.

Chicago U. Drops Biased Applications

CHICAGO—(ANP)—In an effort to make its non-discriminatory admittance policy of a reality, the University of Chicago announced last week that it had dropped the picture and discriminatory questions from its application blanks.

Dean of Student Robert M. Strozier said that the results of a recent survey by the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious discrimination and the Women's Council for Fair Educational practices, and the student paper caused the university to make these changes.

This report revealed that 22 per cent of the higher education institutions asked five or more discriminatory questions in their application blanks. The student newspaper, the Chicago Maroon, brought it to the attention of the dean about three weeks ago that the U. of C. was listed in this group.

DROP PICTURE NOW

Pictures on application blanks have been eliminated immediately. Questions that could lead to discrimination will be eliminated by the summer of 1949 Dean Strozier said.

These questions will include those on race, languages spoken in home mother's maiden name, parent's birthplace and other like queries.

Declaring that he was sure the university did not discriminate against applicants the dean called the questionable queries on the blank "as near useless appendages that have hung on as the form grew." He said:

"As I am so close to the general admissions policy of the university I know that no discrimination is exercised on racial or religious basis and therefore did not realize the implications of the form.

"None of the information has been used in any way but of interest to the student.

BIAS COLLEGES SUED

During the 1930's several suits were brought against public institutions of higher learning because of their refusal to admit qualified Negro students. Tracing the history of such suits, the Negro Year Book of 1937 refers to the effort of Thomas Holcutt in 1932 to secure admission to the School of Pharmacy of the University of North Carolina as probably the first suit of a Negro student to enter a southern white institution.

GARY COLLEGE BALL: AGAIN GARY, IND., TAKES THE LEAD AND SHOWS THAT INTER-RACIAL SOCIAL AFFAIRS CAN BE A HUGE SUCCESS. STUDENTS AT GARY COLLEGE ARE SHOWN AT THE RECENT HOLIDAY DANCE IN THE CRYSTAL BALLROOM OF HOTEL GARY. HENRY KAYNER AND HIS ORCHESTRA FURNISHED DANCE TUNES. BUD DEVANEY AND THE SCHOOL SOCIAL COMMITTEE WERE IN CHARGE.

'Senate' Unanimously Ends Segregation In Co-Ed Residence Halls

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A student group on the campus here last week voted unanimously to end segregation in women's residence halls, and revealed that if the university trustees approve their action, 84 Negro girls will be rehoused.

The action was taken by a special committee of the Indiana university student Senate which reported favorably on passage of a bill "to eliminate undemocratic practices of discrimination by segregation in women's residence halls".

Seek Trustee Okay

After further approval by the entire body of the Senate the bill must go to the University Board of Trustees before it becomes campus law.

The committee heard student testimony which revealed that 84 colored women are now residing in three houses which were formerly one-family residences and that they are barred from the regular dormitories which house white women students.

Rap Quota System

It was also pointed out that the school operates on "an unofficial quota system" by admitting only 84 Negro women each semester for the past four semesters.

Last year a Co-op house asked the board of trustees to permit it to invite the colored girls to reside there, but the request was denied.

The bill outlawing segregation in the dormitories was introduced by Senators Sarah Chapman McClain and J. Arnold Feldman. Majorie Beard was chairman of the special senate committee.

AVC and Jews Aid Plan

Witnesses testifying for the bill were Dr. Francis Wormuth and Prof. K. C. Davis, with other faculty members; and Wilson A. Head, executive secretary, Indianapolis NAACP; Karl Sondermann, American Veterans Committee, and Louis Greenberg, Indiana Jewish Community Relations Councils.

Segregation On Campus Would Be Abolished

Indiana University Student Senate Favors Proposal

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — (ANP) —A special committee of the Indiana University Student senate unanimously favored a bill which would end the segregation of Negro women on the campus after committee hearing last week.

Approval of a proposed act to eliminate jim crow among women on the campus by the committee plus the fact that every witness testified in favor of the bill brought the prediction that the student senate will pass the bill.

The suggested bill, Senate bill No. 2 is entitled "An act to elimate undemocratic practices of discrimination by segregation in women's residence halls." After being approved by the student senate, the bill then must be favored by the university board of trustees to become law.

Testimony before the student committee revealed that 84 colored women were forced to live in three houses, all former one-family dwellings because they are barred from the regular dormitories.

It was also pointed out that the school operated an "unofficial quota system" by admitting only 84 colored women each semester for the last four semesters. Although a co-op house asked that colored girls be admitted last year, the board of trustees refused its request.

Senators Sarah Chapman McClain and J. Arnold Geldman introduced the bill. Marjorie Beard was chairman of the special committee, and Douglas Baugh and Feldman were members. Witnesses included Dr. Francis Wormuth and Prof. K. C. Davis and others of the faculty, and Wilson A. Head, executive secretary, Indianapolis NAACP; Karl Sondermann, American Veterans committee, and Louis Greenberg, Indiana Jewish Community Relations councils.

Indiana U. Opens Dorm to Negroes

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (ANP)—For the first time, a dormitory on the campus of Indiana University was open to colored women students when the school was redecorated and Lincoln Hall was made available this semester. Negro men had already been integrated on the campus.

Survey By Penn College Professor Bares Iowa College Bias Against Negroes

By ROBERT O. BLOOD, Jr.
Department of Sociology
William Penn College

In an era when relationships between the white minority and the colored masses in the world are increasingly significant, half of Iowa's colleges fail to give their students any opportunity for intergroup fellowship.

In the current issue of the "Iowa Journal of History and Politics" (January 1948), Ronda R. Bergman generalizes that "all Iowa colleges, both private and State-supported, are open to Negro students". As far as theory is concerned, this statement is nearly accurate. But in the realm of actual practice, the marked absence of such students from most of our campuses undermines our collective self-confidence.

True it is that in April, 1947 there were enrolled in thirty-six Iowa colleges surveyed some 274 Negro students, nearly twice the 150 estimated in the article cited, "The Negro in Iowa". But seven-eighths of these were to be found concentrated in the three largest educational institutions in the state, the State University with 90, Drake with 80, Iowa State College's 50 plus the fifteen at smaller William Penn College. The remaining thirty-seven regular enrolled students (omitting the two exchange students from Hampton attending Grinnell) were scattered among fifteen other colleges, and eight of these had but one Negro student apiece.

More important perhaps than such absolute figures is a study of the relative number of Negro students in the student bodies of the college reporting. Seventeen colleges with a total enrollment of nearly six thousand students had no colored students whatever.

Half of the nineteen colleges in which Negro students were present had substantially fewer than the proportion of Negroes in Iowa's total population (0.7% in 1940). And six of these 19 colleges, including Drake, had less than a proportionate share the Negro population of their local communities. These figures suggest that by and large these Iowa colleges are neglecting their educational responsibilities toward the Negro people of our own state.

Despite the fact that many Iowa colleges draw their students from nationwide constituencies, the survey shows that none of them is meeting fully the challenge of equal educational opportunities for all Americans. Only Central College with 1.3%, William Penn with 5.4%, and Drake University with 1.9% exceeded the 1% mark, and these two fall far short of serving the tenth of the nation which is colored.

The case of this situation does not seem to lie so much in the few instances of discrimination in admissions as in the failure of most Iowa colleges to make themselves clearly and concretely available to qualified Negro young people. That some of our colleges have honestly desired to remedy this one-sided situation is indicated by the following letter received from the President of a well-known Iowa college:

". . . I am not returning the questionnaire for we do not have any Negro students enrolled in our student body. This is not because there is any discrimination practiced, for they would be accepted by the students and community and would find the facilities of the community available to them. Our location in a small community where there have not been students of the colored race for many years has militated against an easy securing of such students. Our admissions committee is seeking such students and we hope they may be on our campus for I am sure they will have a happy experience here."

The problem which such colleges have faced of knowing how to contact qualified Negro students is now being effectively approached through an organization announced in the latest issue of the Phi Beta Kappa "Key Reporter". The College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students" is acquainting Negro students with those colleges which in the past received few or no applications from Negro students, although they are anxious to have Negroes represented in their student bodies." Correspondence with the Fund (at 360 West 122nd Street, New York) will be welcomed. I am sure, from all Iowa colleges which are concerned to promote interracial understanding and help train Negro leadership. No longer is the scattered distribution of Iowa's own Negro people a barrier to such service.

Robert O. Blood, Jr.
Department of Sociology
William Penn College

14e(1) 1948

Jefferson School

Jefferson School Not Fazed by Clark

Daily Worker

A counter-offensive of Jefferson School students and faculty is meeting "Attorney General Tom Clark's attempt to straitjacket the American people with thought control," Howard Selsam, the school's director said yesterday.

The school is organizing "to bring larger numbers of students to Jefferson School than ever before," Selsam declared. News of Ky, N.Y.

Hitting Clark's listing of the school as "subversive," Selsam declared that "the very meaning of Jefferson is poison to the through control clique." It was Jefferson, Selsam recalled, who said, "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." 1-8-48

STARTS FIFTH YEAR

The school starts its fifth year with 140 courses, many of them new, 200 classes and close to 100 teachers. During the past four years more than 45,000 students—factory workers, clerks, office workers and professionals—have sought its answers. So successful have been its classes that annexes have been started in all the counties and this year marks initiation of extension courses in New Jersey and Inwood, as well. Daily Worker

"The Jefferson School is the only school where progressive - minded people can get the kind of education that will provide an understanding of the forces that work in our society today and teach them to act against reaction," said Selsam. "Is it any wonder that Clark doesn't like it?"

But its students and alumni are out to make this the biggest year in its history. New York, N.Y.

"It is because our school has carried out its aim that Clark has centered his fire against us," said the soft-spoken director in his office at the Jefferson School, 575 Avenue of the Americas. Times

"We will not flinch in our responsibility to tell the truth to the people. Only through a basic understanding of what makes our world tick can we defeat reaction's drive today and build the foundations of a better world. This is the kind of truth the people want and need to know." 1-8-48

Registration for the winter term which begins Jan. 19 is now going on and will continue through Jan. 24, from 2 to 9 p.m. daily and from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays.

Courses are offered in Marxism, Socialism, economics and philosophy and on the Marshall Plan, China, Our Times and World Politics. A full cultural program for children and adults is also offered.

HOWARD SELSAM

WILKERSON JOINS SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOOL

Daily Worker
Tyas Freeman 2-7-48

NEW YORK — Doxey A. Wilkerson, well-known Negro progressive, trade union leader, and educator, has been appointed to the staff of the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas, it was announced today by the school's Board of Trustees.

Change Name Of Alabama College

NORMAL, ALA.—Change of name from the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute to the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College was made January 14 when the State Board of Education took final action on a request for the change by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the institution.

The college is located at Normal, in the northern part of the state, and is the land-garnt college for Negroes of Alabama.

Alcorn College Granted $25,000

ALCORN, Miss.—(ANP)— Alcorn A. and M. College, in conjunction with Mississippi State College has been granted $25,000 by the General Education Board to finance a series of socio-economic studies pertaining to Negroes in Mississippi, it was disclosed here last week. The project is under the direction of Dr. Emile Hooker, research specialist who holds a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics from Cornell University.

Dr. Hooker has worked at Tuskegee and at Hampton and was for many years, an assistant to Dr. George Washington Carver.

Aside from the general objectives of gathering specific information on economic, educational, and health status of Negroes in the state, and of analyzing and interpreting it so that steps toward improvement may be taken, the project will also attempt the following

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

(1) Collect information on economic, educational and health status of Negroes in Miss. from original and secondary scores by type of farming areas and translate the information into published form to be used by institutional agencies on the county, state and federal levels and by the local chapter of the Southern Regional Council on racial relations.

(2) Analyze and process data so that information may be available on the status of Negroes by area and economic groups, to encourage them to improve their status, to improve institutional services in health and education, and to improve deficiencies in farm organization and practices.

Mississippi Gets Bill To Set Up Law School

JACKSON, Miss,. — (ANP) — Mississippi's only state institution of higher learning for Negroes, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college, will be the home of a segregated state law school if a bill before the house of representatives of the state legislature, now in session, can be passed.

Introduced by Rep. Chalmers Alexander of Hinds county, the bill requires the state board of trustees for schools of higher learning shall set up a law department at Alcorn for training to meet requirements necessary to practice law in Mississippi.

Under the new bill, the board will pick a faculty to provide a course of study to "conform in its respects and in its requirements, to the requirements upon the department of law now conducted at the University of Mississippi."

The proposed law would be effective immediately on passage.

Alcorn Receives Gram From Gen. Education Board

Alcorn A. and M. College and Mississippi State College have announced a grant of $5,000.00 to the two Colleges jointly for the employment of a Negro trained in Agricultural Economics or Rural Sociology to carry on socio-economic studies pertaining to Negroes in Mississippi.

Dr. Emile Hooker has been employed as the research specialist. He holds a Ph. D. defiree in Agricultural Economics from Cornell University and has worked at Tuskegee and at Hampton. For years he was an Assistant to Professor Geo W. Carver.

Aside from the general object of gathering specific as well as general information on the economic, educational, and health status of Negroes in Mississippi and if analyzing and interpreting such information so that necessary steps for improving the general status of the state may be taken ,the College lists the following as the objectives of the project:

1. To collect specific as well as general over-all information on the economic, educational and health status of Negroes in Mississippi from original and secondary suorces by type of framing aresa and for the state as a whole and translate this information into published materials to be used by institutional agencies on the Copnty, State and Federal levels and by the Mississippi center of the Southern Regional Council on Racial Relations.

2. To analyze and process data and general information as indicated in "1" above so that objective and concrete information may be available on the general status of Negroes by areas and by economic groups to the end that (a) Negroes may be encouraged and assisted in helping themselves to improve their status (b) institutional services in health; and education including general, vocational and adult, may be improved; (c) the economic status of rural Negroes may be improved through a better understanding of the deficiences in farm organization, farm practices and possible credit need by Negro farm operators and an appraisal of how those deficiences can be dealt with.

3. To provide much needed research information to members of the staff of Alcorn A and M College that will be of value in appraising and improving specific curriculum offerings and the general stitutional program of work.

4. To give recognition and emphasis to the need for economic improvement on the part of the Negro race within the State and to create a consciousness on the part of all the peoplethat progress in the State cannot be maximized unless all the people of the State make improvement.

There is great need for this program of work. Approximately one-half of the population of Mississippi is composed of Negroes. But there is little or no resreach work at the present time dealing with problems peculiar to the Negro population as such. His economic educational, and health status generally speaking is extremely low.

There are many ways in which the Negro could help himself if given the proper encouragement and opportunity. Institutional services and the economic status of Negroes could be significantly improved to the mutual advantage of both the white and colored races. Probably the most logical point of departure for such a program of improvement is that of providing information on the problems involved and appraisal of how these can be attacked.

The initial effort will probably be channelled towards the assembling and organization of secondary data now available in many places. In addition, an effort will be made to meet, in some measure the very great demand basic research pertaining to the Negro in the State.

Mississippi Chapter of the Southern Regional Council is cooperating in carrying out the project.

This program of work should run indefinitely but the request for funds to the General Education Board covers a period of five years Financial assistance is needed over a long enough period of time to have the program of work well established and to have the worth of each a program demonstrated.

College Asks State Funds

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Alcorn college has asked the Mississippi legislature for appropriations of $2,275,000 for the 1948-1950 biennium for operation expenses and expansion program so that it may provide better facilities for education of Negroes in the state.

Dr. William H. Pipes, president of Alcorn, told the house appropriations committee that for close to 75 years Alcorn has been almost entirely forgotten by the state in a financial way. Recently, however, he added, the college has been remembered: a new highway has been made.

A request for $40,000 for support was justified as follows: For instruction, Qualified teachers must be paid higher salaries and the college stands a good chance of losing many it has if salaries are not increased. The agriculture division and the trades division are in dire need of equipment in order to do a good job, and or operation and maintenance of plant.

Mississippi will do well to give better maintenance to so valuable a plant as Alcorn. Money for this work has been extremely inadequate in the past.

A request was made for $1,935,000.00 for permanent improvements including electrical system; sewage disposal system; make a topographical map of the campus; build additional flunes; rework steam lines in buildings; an emergency water well; an additional boiler at power plant; street lighting; system of class bells.

Firing Charges At Alcorn Denied

(Special to The Courier)

ALCORN, Miss. — Announcing that he was seeking to bring Alcorn A. and M. College up to such standards as to secure an "A" rating, Dr. William H. Pipes, president of the school, announced that his teaching staff for the next term has been reduced from fifty-seven to forty-six members. Alcorn has an over-all staff of 140, including clerical workers.

At the same time several deposed members of the faculty fired charges alleging that Dr. Pipes' action was being taken for purposes other than those set forth in the letters notifying them of their dismissal.

Among those not being rehired for the next term are the dean of men, a dean of instructions, and the head athletic coach, who last season developed Alcorn's football team into a national power, losing only one game to Tennessee State during the entire year.

The dismissal notices went out on May 21.

It was understood that a minor incident occurred at the institution several weeks ago when students broke up dishes in the dining hall and threw food over the floors, in protest against what they termed "unfair treatment." Dr. Pipes denied this.

"INEFFICIENCY" FOR SOME

Explaining his action to The Courier, Dr. Pipes said that he wanted Alcorn to get the "A" rating, and it would be necessary to increase the standards of his faculty before that could be done. Therefore he was releasing some of the members of the faculty with lesser degrees in order to replace them with staff members holding degrees which meet Class "A" standards. He did say that two or three of the dismissed instructors were dropped for inefficiency.

Dr. Pipes pointed out that when he took over as president three years ago, he accepted such teachers as he was able to get then, but now he wanted to improve his faculty standards and secure teachers with more M. A. and Ph. D. degrees. The high school is also being discontinued this year.

Alcorn is said to be the oldest Negro land grant college in the United States.

Florida A. & M. Given $500,000 For Hospital

Defender

MIAMI, Fla.—(ANP)—The Florida budget committee awarded $500,000 to Florida A && M college for the building of a new hospital and $800,000 for a new sanatorium last week. Chicago Ill.

The new hospital will be the only one open to the general Negro population between Pensacola and Jackonville. It will erve a a Negro nurse training center and student infirmary. Oct. 7-10-48

The total project will cost $1,250,000. The federal government, the city of Tallahassee and private donors will contribute the additional funds needed to complete the project. 7-10-48

The Lantana tuberculosis sanatorium will cost $3,240,000 Other expenses will be paid by the same sources as the hospital. Chicago Ill.

Governor Receives Many Letters In Protest To The Fla. A. & M. Band Appering In Miami; Dec. 6 – 1947

The Florida Tattler Jacksonville, Fla.

It was reported to the Tattler last week that a flood of letters coming from white citizens throughout the State of Florida were sent to Governor Caldwell protesting the appearance of the Fla. A. and M. College Band down in Miami on December 6, 1947.

It seems as if the Negro College Band really pulled off something that the U. of F. Band could not do with all her finances and opportunities at her disposal. Sat. 1-31-48

It's very narrow on the part of those who wrote letters in protest — But the Fla. A. and M. College Band is still going strong with its capable leader Mr. Foster, a Tuskegee Man.

The Fla. A. and M. College is now operating on about one-fourth of what the University of Florida operates but yet is doing a bigger and finer job.

There seems to be somewhat of a streak of jealousy existing somewhere in more ways than one.

It was also reported that the basket-ball togs of Fla. A. and M. were of such design that the U. of F. demanded them and got them. Fla. A. and M. is setting a pattern seemingly for the U. of F.

It seems to us that there is some undercurrent afoot to throw a wrench into the Orange Bowl Classic, that is one thing the entire State awaits annually.

Now let us hope that the Governor will receive more letters but in favor of the Fla. A. and M. College. A half loaf seems to do what a whole loaf does. — Amen Sat. 1-31-48

DuPonts Donate $5000 To Hosp'l

Daily World

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Jan. 8 — Mrs. Alfred I. DuPont, head of the extensive DuPont interest in Florida, has contributed five thousand dollars (5,000.00) to the Florida A and M College Hospital Campaign here recently, according to an announcement by Dr. William H. Gray Jr. President of the College. This contribution one of the largest received by the institution in its effort to build a nursing school and health center for the Negroes of Florida, was given to develop a Du Pont Memorial Clinic. Mrs. Du-Pont in making the contribution told President Gray that she was greatly impressed with the nursing education program of the college and the need for improving the health conditions of Negroes of the state.

Dr. Gray also announced that the college has received over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) in gifts towards the project. The city of Tallahassee has tentatively appropriated one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000.00) for the program;; the state of Florida, five program; state of Florida, 5 hundred thousand dollars $500,000.00) and it ernment will match these funds to assure the building of the 100 bed hospital at a cost expected to exceed one million dollars $1,000,000-00.

Damage Suit Funds Promised College

Sat. 3-20-48

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida, who is leading the fight for Congressional approval of the compact of 14 southern states to set up regional schools, reiterated last Friday that he will donate Florida A. and M. College the money as damages for libel from Collier's magazine. Norfolk Va.

A United States District Court jury at Tallahassee, Fla. on March 9 awarded Governor Caldwell damages of $237,500 against the magazine. The jury deliberated two hours before returning its verdict.

The Governor had charged that the magazine had falsely and maliciously quoted him as condoning a lynching.

William L. Chenery, publisher of the magazine, announced that the verdict would be appealed.

$200,000 Veterans Village Dedicated At Fla. A. and M.

Daily World Tampa, Fla. 11-2-48

TALLAHASSEE, — (SNS)—Secretary of State R. A. Gray was the principal speaker for the dedication ceremonies of the $200,000 veteran village at Florida A. and M. College at ten o'clock Saturday morning as a main feature of Homecoming Day at the school.

The housing units were named in honor of Lieutenant James R. Polkinghorne, Jr., a student of the College who lost his life in the European Theater of Operations during World War II.

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., the highest ranking Negro Officer in the Air Force and his 332nd Fighter Group from Lockbourne Air Base in Ohio flew over the college campus and gave a salute during the ceremony at 11:15 o'clock. William Mitchell, of West Palm Beach commander of the Negro American Legion of Florida, also appeared on the program. A plaque was presented to the parents of James Polkinghorne of Pensacola by Captain Roy Spencer, who was in the battle in which Polkinghorne lost his life.

At half time of the game between Kentucky State, ranking team of the Midwestern Negro Conference, and Florida A. and M., Southern Conference champions, Colonel Davis reviewed the newly activated R. O. T. C. Unit at the college. The famous Florida A. and M. College band presented its usual spectacular performance for the half time show. Tampa 11-2-48

Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., President of the college and Lucille G. Coleman, of Jacksonville, President of the General Alumni Association, presided over the various activities of the day which attracted over 7,000 people.

Fla. A. & M. Gets $3,000,000 Budget

Tampa Tribune Norfolk Va. 11-20

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The State Board of Control of Florida approved the recommended budget to be presented to the forthcoming Legislative session of over $3,000,000 a year for Florida A. and M. College, $1,881,639.38 of which will come from state funds according to an announcement by Dr. William H. Gray Jr. president of the college. N.Y. 11-25-48

The budget as presented by President Gray, calls for an 85 per cent increase and makes provisions for training in journalism, sociology, political science, economics, social work, and library science.

Over $50,000 a year would be spent buying books for the recently built one-half million dollar new library, while the budgets of the agriculture and nursing education divisions would be doubled. Norfolk Va. 11-28-48

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Land Grant (Georgia State College)

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE ASSUMES 'NEW LOOK'

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 3-20-48

BY MARION E. JACKSON

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(SNS) — The "New Look" has come to Georgia State College and its brilliant young president, James A. Colston has a whole lot to do with it. Where once apathy was as long as the moss on the campus trees has come a new birth of progress and accomplishment.

All of this has come about in a short span of time. It was July 1, 1947 when President Colston officially took the reins to the institution. He found the plant run down, teachers in the doldrums, and academic achievement almost non-existent. It was a grim task ahead. President Colston recognized it. Yet, without batting an eye he plunged into the task of making a firstrate institution out of Georgia State College. How he has succeeded can now be told.

The college now boast three new buildings which will house the infirmary, fine arts department, and a new cafeteria and student union unit. Add to this, the institution is in the process of re-roofing every building on the campus. A new water system is being installed which will give adequate fire protection to the institution.

RENOVATION

Most of the college buildings are being renovated. Notably, the Willcox Gymnasuim where all athletic activities are coordinated under Ted Wright, head coach and director of athletics. Daily World

The Georgia State students have shown their enthusiasm for President Colston's program launching a campus beautification program of their own. They are seeking to enhance the moss-draped dignity and impressiveness of the campus, which has been magnificently-endowed by Mother Nature. Atlanta, Ga.

They are having some success. The "kinks" in the campus are being ironed out. Natural beauty is being aided by the craftsmanship and skill of the Georgia State students. Sat. 3-20-48

"The State College" President Colston said "has its responsibility to the community."

"We are working for improved Negro business by meeting with business men and discussing their problems. We are going to the individual firms to talk with the owners for the purpose of giving them the "know-how" for expanding their business. We have a branch in Savannah and institutes in several counties where teachers and students discuss problems common to the operation of successful business."

"We have night school for business peopie. Here they can obtain the fundamentals of accounting and salesmanship."

VARIED PRESENTATIONS 3-20-48

Meanwhile, Georgia State is working for better campus roads, improved curriculum, good public relations, and better cultural programs. This scholastic years the college has presented the Don Cossacks Chorus. Muriel Rahn, the Southernaires, American Negro Repetory Players and Leon Fliecher. In May the college will sponsor a musical festival featuring high schools from all over the state of Georgia. 500 pupils will combine in a mass chorus. Daily World

President Colston has a genuine interest in athletics. He points with pride to the purposed athletic field, where football and track activities will take place Atlanta, Ga.

Yet, he insists that "athletics are only one phase. We look forward to greater development in music, arts, scholarship, community service and overall development."

GEORGIA STATE—Reading Clinic

A Reading Clinic, designed to give students the advantage of systematic analysis of reading problems, has been opened at Georgia State College. Particular emphasis will be placed n "reading for understanding". The laboratory is equipped with a newly devised machine which takes motion-picture graphs of the individual's eye movement as he reads and designates his comprehension and speed of reading. Atlanta, Ga. 3-20-48

Land Grant (Kentucky State College)

Enrollment Up At State College For Negroes

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8 (AP)—Enrollment at Kentucky State College for Negroes at the opening of the winter quarter totaled 691, compared to 635 a year ago.

The college announced late today that the new quarter's enrollment, which began Saturday and closed yesterday, disclosed 377 men and 314 women, compared to 325 men and 310 women a year ago.

Division by classes this year and last, with this year's figures shown first, was given as: freshman, 264 and 299; sophomores, 211 and 158; juniors, 116 and 80; seniors, 73 and 73; and special students, chiefly veterans, 27 and 25.

The drop in freshmen was ascribed to lack of sufficient quarters for men and the fact that so many of the big freshman class of a year ago returned as sophomores. It was added that approximately 400 men had to be turned away last September.

White Student Barred From Negro College

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, reported that he had rejected the application of a white girl for admittance to the college last week.

The girl, Betty Marie Ellis, a student at the College of the Bible at Lexington, Ky., had applied for admittance to the College "in preparation for a missionary career."

Dr. Atwood said his rejection was due to the segregation laws of the state which prohibit white and Negro students attending the same school.

Campus Publication Urges Admission Of Colored To Library

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (NNPA) — Students from Louisville Municipal College should be admitted to the University of Louisville library, says an editorial published in the U. of L. student newspaper last Friday.

The editorial was written by one of the Cardinal editors, Dick Cohen. He says "The University of Louisville, as a democratic institution which teaches and expounds the principles of democracy, must now put those theories to concrete shape and form and agree to admit colored students from our own school, Municipal College, to the use of our library on Belknap Campus."

President John W. Taylor, of the University of Louisville, commented to a reporter that "Until there's a demonstrated necessity of it, I don't see any need to raise the issue."

He said that if needed books aren't available to students at Municipal College they probably can be obtained on loan from the Belknap Campus Library.

4 Lawyers Hired To Teach Ky. Law Student

LEXINGTON, KY.—(ANP)—John W. Hatch, of Springfield, Ky., the only Negro to avail himself of law courses under the state's plan to keep Negroes and whites from attending the same schools together and yet give each equal college-education opportunities, lost the seven University of Kentucky professors who have been instructing him since September, but gained four more, when the university added a quartette of Frankfort attorneys to its staff for that purpose here last week. In addition, Hatch's classroom work is being shifted from the campus of Kentucky State college for Negroes to the state capital where there is a huge law library.

Immediately after Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, made the announcement, Dr. R. B. Atwood, head of the state college, charged that the change "violates" the agreement to teach Negroes at his school what they could not get at the university.

"Without raising any question of the competency of the new teaching personnel it must be apparent to all that the new arrangement is even more cumbersome than the former plan and works an additional hardship upon Hatch, who must adjust himself to the new teachers in the middle of the semester.

"Moreover," Dr. Atwood said, "the new plan violates both the letter and spirit of the agreement between the state board of education (governing the college) and the university board of trustees. Among other things it stipulates that courses offered on the campus of the college by the university shall be taught by regular instructors who teach at the university. Obviously the new plan does not meet these requirements."

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Land Grant (Langston University)

Students Protest Sipuel Case Status

Daily World Library 14e(1)

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-5-48

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY—(Special)—Out here between the dust bowl and oil fields of Oklahoma, 850 students of Langston University, including G. I's staged a demonstration Thursday afternoon against Jimcrowism in Higher Education. The mass protest was made before the Representatives for the State Regents Committee who came out to estimate the cost of setting up a graduate school at Langston University.

The six-man committee, composed of deans from the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M. were given a view of placards flashing their messages from buildings and hands of students. Placards carried by students said "No accrediation, no graduate school"; Graduate school here? Impossible! Cart before the horse."; etc.

Two weeks before a group of students from Langston University had gone to the State Capitol to point out the inadequacies of undergraduate work at Langston.

It is said that when the Board met these students representatives from Langston, the latter acquitted themselves well. They asked for improved undergraduate work only. Several members of the Langston University faculty have stated it is a crime for any Negro institution in the South to attempt graduate work.

REGENTS INVITED

At the conclusion of their meeting at Langston, the Regents Committee for studying the proposed graduate school at Langston were asked to witness the Coffin Parade in the main corridor of the Administration Buildings. Hundreds of young men and women, uncovered and bowed heads, walked by a huge gray casket which bore the legend:

"Here lies an undergraduate mind felled by the lack of undergraduate facilities!"

Alfred Harrell, President of the Student Council, made a short speech, "Why Build this House, Graduate Work, On the Poor Foundation of an Inadequate Undergraduate School." "Student gripes" were stated on placards read by Harrell (1) lack of gymnasium; (2) need for a science engineering school; (3) need for an increase in the stabilization fund; (4) lack of pavement; (5) lack of an adequate water system; (6) lack of a nursery for GI apartments, etc. The speaker was emphatic in saying that the facilities at Langston University should equal the facilities for any white college of liberal arts and sciences; and he was opposed to the attempt to set up a Jimcrow university as an evasion of the Constitution.

Throughout Thursday night, radio broadcasters carried news items concerning the demonstration at Langston Universit. It was perhaps the most dramatic protest ever staged by a Negro student body. Friday night Miss Ada Lois Sipuel was the guest at a mammoth benefit dance on the campus. She said afterwards that nothing had given her greater inspiration than this demonstration of solidarity on the part of the students of her Alma Mater.

Points Out The Erroneous View Of Accrediting

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 3-23-48

LANGSTON, Okla. —(ANP)—Although Langston university has been accredited by the North Central associations, that does not automatically make it equal to Oklahoma or every other accredited white school, Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston, said this week following the announcement that his school had been approved by the college association.

"The demand now for equality of opportunities for Negroes and whites in the field of higher education is just as great today as it was the day before Langston university was accredited," Harrison said.

Harrison called for all Negroes as well as whites interested in seeing equality of educational opportunity to continue the fight, especially in Oklahoma. Sun. 5-23-48

ERRONEOUS VIEW

"Many have the idea that if two or more institutions are accredited they are therefore equal," he said, "for an example, they would assume that if Central State college at Edmond, or Phillips university and the University of Oklahoma are accredited by the same accrediting agency, the three schools are equal in every respect. This, of course, is erroneous. Daily World

"There should not be a confusion that accreditation means equality. Langston university was accredited as a college and not as a university. I trust that those, like myself, who feel that equality of opportunity for higher education in Oklahoma should exist between the races will not lessen their efforts to bring about this equality." 3-23-48

The Langston president cited the fact that the North Central association has accredited only five Negro secondary schools of 122 accredited schools in the state of Oklahoma. He asked not only for work to achieve approval of colored schools by the association but also that they "will be equal to secondary schools for whites." Atlanta, Ga.

RECORDS INSPECTED

The association, representing 48 members from 20 middle western states, approved Langston, unanimously, last week at its annual meeting. Before being accepted, Langston had all its records thoroughly inspected by the board of review.

This board turned in its report to the executive committee which in turn approved it and then presented it to the commission. At the commission meeting, open to the public, anyone may criticize the report, but no one objected to the accrediting of Langston.

It is approved as a four-year institution eligible to grant the A. B. and B. S. degrees.

Langston Professor On National Committee

LANGSTON, Okla. — (ANP)—E. A. Miller, director, division of mechanic arts at Langston university, was appointed recently to the membership committee of the National Association of Industrial Teachers trainers, American Vocational association.

In this position Mr. Miller will act as keyman for Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

Langston's Accreditation Threatened

Placing emphasis upon Black Dispatch charges that the North Central Association for Colleges and Secondary Schools was overlooking some of its basic regulations when it hurriedly, and overnight, accredited Langston university ,the wholesale resignations of faculty members coming to life last week do not come as a complete shock, for Langston university with its inadequate salary schedule, has always been preyed upon, not as this time, by an outside college, but by the larger high schools of the state.

News comes that Drs. Upthegrove, Martin and Richards have resigned from Langston university to take positions at the new Texas university at larger salaries. This is an indictment that fixes itself immediately upon the legislature and the coordinating board hitherto having refused to provide sufficient salary funds. Across the years it has been Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Muskogee who have from time to time taken competent and worthwhile professors from Langston because these city high school boards paid higher salaries than Langston university. The Black Dispatch

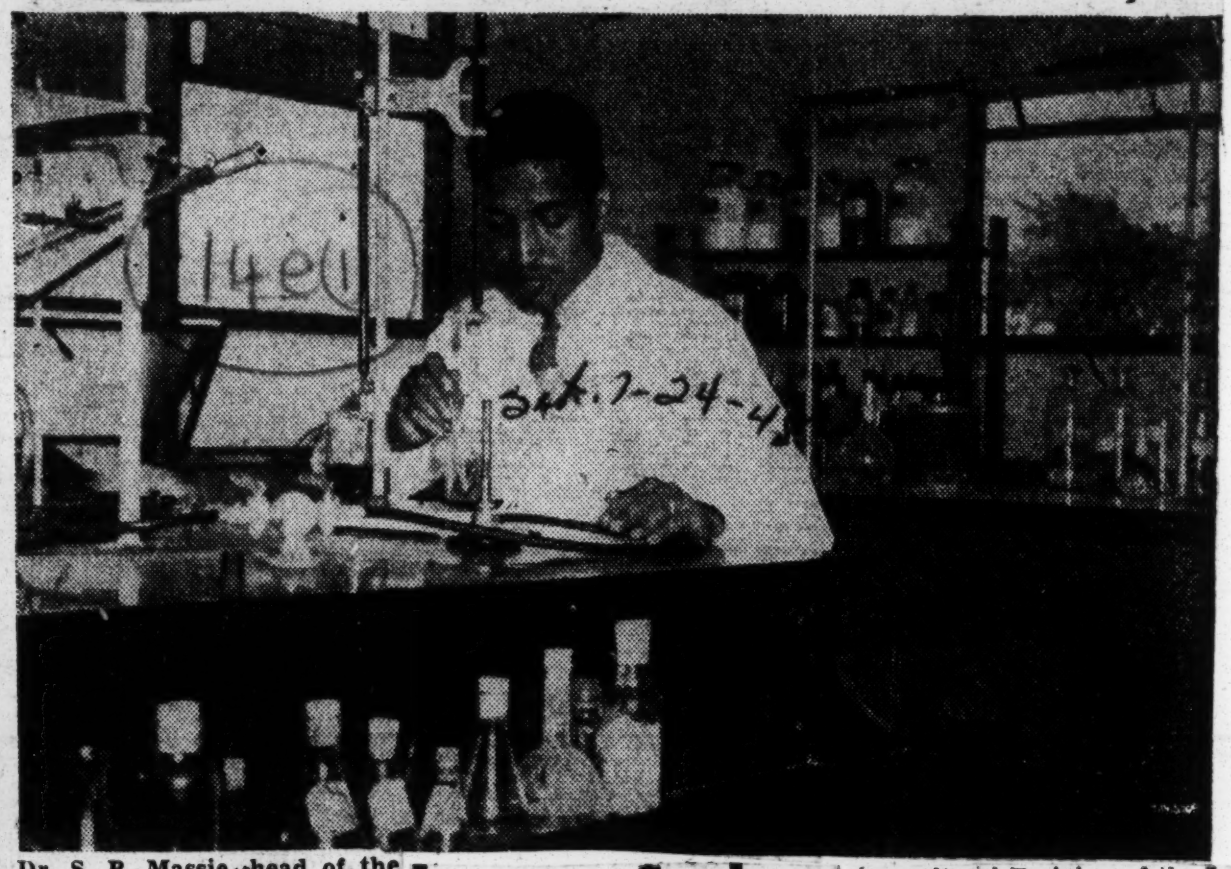
One of the stiff regulations set down in the North Central rule book is that adequate salaries, lifting a college professor above the plane of want, must be paid. The theory is that a man who must devote a large portion of his time attempting to make ends meet, cannot maintain a proper frame of mind. Adequate salaries relieve men of anxiety regarding their economy, permitting them to enter the atmosphere of contentment and tranquility essential in the impartation of knowledge. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Now the question is, did offcials of the North Central Assoication for Colleges and Secondary Schools give sufficient study to the salary question and its direct relationship to the Langston situation when it winked its eye at accreditation? Can it not be seen unless this situation is immediately remedied there will across the years be the constant menace from outside influences of this character? Already the Langston president is quoted as saying that others on the faculty have been approached, and it stands to reason that no man of family who thinks in terms of future security will be invulnerable to proffers of substantial increase in his yearly wage.

It should not have been difficult for North Central officials to ascertain what type of salaries was being paid professors for doing similar work at Oklahoma university, and about the only way assurance can be established that men of high scholastic rating will come to and remain at Langston university is to set a salary scale at Langston university on parity with O. U. Sat. 7-10-48

Those who observed with considerable askance our caution a few months ago regarding the "quickie" accreditation of our only state university may note this week substantial reasons why grave consideration should be given to mushroom growth appearing from nowhere overnight. Is it not a startling revelation to discover that this fault in our Langston salary schedules may perhaps be the cancer that will wipe out accreditation until corrected? Should not someone in authority have stressed this point, and seen to its correction before accreditation?

Langston University Chemist Works On Research Project



Dr. S. P. Massie, head of the department of chemistry at Langston University, is shown working in his laboratory on a research project, sponsored jointly by the university and the Upjohn Company, drug manufactures of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The project, which is concerned with the synthesis of some new analygesics, is being carried forward in cooperation with Dr. R. P. Perry of Langston, who has likewise had considerable experience in drug research and the synthesis of new chemotherapentic substances.

A native of Little Rock, Dr. Massie completed his undergraduate work at Arkansas State College. He holds a master's degree from Fisk University, and the Ph.D. from Iowa State College.

Langston Conducts Workshop For Vet-Aggie Instructors

LANGSTON, — Forty-one men engaged in agricultural instruction in the state attended a special three weeks workshop organized for teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Veteran Training Agricultural instructors at Langston university which closed last Saturday.

The thirteen regular teachers of Vocational Agriculture and 28 Veteran Training Agricultural Instructors comprised over half of the 71 men employed in the two groups.

The instructors included individuals from the Langston university staff, one visiting professor, the A. & M. college staff and the staff of the Red Plains Soil Conservation Station at Guthrie.

The work in Organization and Planning Instruction was under the direction of D. C. Jones, professor of agricultural education, and Samuel E. Fuhr, newly appointed supervisor of Veteran Agricultural Training of the Langston university statff. Harold M. Jones, agricultural engineer of Manassas, Virginia, and visiting professor conducted the farm mechanics program. The program in pasture and soil conservation was planned in consultation with S. H. Settler, director, division of agriculture, Langston university; Dean Oliver S. William, Oklahoma A. & M. college; and Harley Daniels, supervisor, Red Plains Soil Conservation Experiment Station. Instructor for the course included Harry Elwell and Maurice Cox, of the Red Plains Station; Louis Durr, Horace Haws, Dwight Stephens, and W. W. Hoffine, all of A. & M.; Roy Erwin of the Cottonwood Creek Soil Conservation Service.

young man," stated Mr. Smith, "is a small bundle of human energy driven by a great and sincere desire to be free. It is his great and evident sincerity which I believe to be responsible for his fine success in selling the Bonds that are financing our court fights against segregation here in Texas."

If It Is Not At Langston?

This writer was called over the telephone last week by a reporter for the state's leading daily, and inquiry made as to whether we approve the proposal that Oklahoma's school laws be changed so as to permit Negroes to attend the University of Oklahoma. This is what we have been fighting for for a number of years, but we want to be sure we are voting for the right thing when we give our approval, and because we do not think the suggested change in the law approximates what we have in mind, we told the reporter we did not approve the proposed legislative enactment.

The proposed legislation is a thinly disguised attempt to preserve segregated schools with the approval of Negroes. The new enactment would make it possible for Negroes to attend classes at Norman and take graduate courses, IF THE DESIRED COURSES ARE NOT PROVIDED AT LANGSTON. This is where we baulk.

There are offered at Norman today more than 70-odd graduate courses to white students and none at Langston. We do not intend to be stupid enough to assume this "if" in the new law has any substance whatsoever. We know, and every other intelligent citizen in this state knows, that the State of Oklahoma is not going to set up and operate, for the benefit of Negroes at the Langston school 70-odd graduate courses in kind and quality as provided at Norman for whites. Knowing this, we are not going to indulge in wishful thinking, and join in a slumber party where the questionable bed is braced up with unstable "ifs."

We herewith publish Section one of the proposed amendment, so that Black Dispatch readers may see that the [illegible] severe penalties remains the same, save and except the questionable "if."

[illegible] unlawful for any person, corporation or association to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of both white and colored races are taught, and any person or corporation who shall operate such college, school or institution in violation hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day such school, college or institution shall be open and maintained shall be deemed a separate offense. **Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to courses of instruction given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the white race, where such courses of instruction are not given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the colored race."**

Section two and three of the separate school law are both amended by employment of the same and identical language as disclosed above. Segregation remains intact, except for this proviso "if the state does not provide graduate training at Langston the Negro student can secure it at Norman. This is one of those cases where reaction attempts to eat its cake and still retain it.

Now the Black Dispatch is not going to be any part or parcel of his indecision regarding segregation. If the state wants to act in good faith, why not do so by repealing separate schools laws, and if it does not want to go that far, why not repeal the penalty provisions of the statute? Either way we fix it so that Negroes may attend white schools where they may receive impartial training.

As we said to the reporter who inquired regarding our position on this subject, we are fundamentally opposed to segregation because it is based in the idea that one human being is better than another. We cannot have good relations in America so long as this unbrotherly idea and notion prevails. We do not care to bolster up an evil, we want to get rid of it.

Those who propose this new idea by which Negroes may attend the University at Norman may have the best of intentions, but let's stop attempting to put new wine in old bottles.

STUDENTS MAY STRIKE AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Jefferson City, Mo., May 27.—(AP)—Students of Lincoln university for Negroes tonight scheduled for tomorrow morning in protest over disciplinary action against a girl student switchboard operator.

After a demonstration in which about 400 of the 900 students marched around the campus carrying lanterns and placards, it was announced at a rally that pickets would be placed around the home of President Sherman D. Scruggs and the campus quadrangle to dissuade the students from attending classes.

Prior to the strike call, three members of the student council met with President Scruggs, who later announced that the case would be reconsidered by the disciplinary committee of four faculty members, and that he would inform the students of its action at 1 p. m.

Alexander B. Cotay, of British West Africa, president of the student council, said the students also were demanding more voice in student affairs.

The girl in the case is Dolores Bailey, Salisbury, Mo.

President Scruggs said she had been disciplined for violating campus rules, including failure to sign out when leaving the campus. She was suspended from classes for the remainder of this semester and the summer session, and placed on probation for the first semester next fall.

Chinese Students To Enroll In Lincoln, Pa.

LINCOLN U., Pa.—(ANP)—The Lincoln University Theological Seminary began to take on an international flavor with the announcement here that two students from China would enroll in September.

The two Chinese students who have been attracted to study at Lincoln seminary, both by its international reputation and by the challenge of race relations in the world today, are C. H. P'an from the North-Eastern University at Shenyang, North East China, and Hsu Yang-San of the Anglo-Chinese College of Kulangsu, Amoy, China.

Lincoln Students' Strike

Students at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, have staged a strike against what they describe as "harsh punishment" of a fellow student for an infraction of the campus rule. For that perfectly simple reason they are demanding more voice for students in determining the policy of the college or else the 900 college co-eds would remain on strike.

Local citizens are also reported to be aroused over what they resent as "degrading statements" on the part of the administration at Lincoln about their homes. The unrest came as a result of the expulsion of a junior at the school for having left the campus and visited a local home which the institution regards as "off reservations."

It appears that the local citizens want an apology from the administration for placing their homes in the "off reservations" category and that the homes visited by the young woman was "first class" and the owners "upright citizens."

It is rather difficult to understand the mind of the local Missourians who are lending their influence to such an unreasonable and pointless strike. Worst still, is the fact that they do not seem to understand how important it is for just any college or university, not merely Lincoln, to be the sole judge as to when and where students under its supervision, may or may not go.

For them to belabor the point that "off reservations" was meant to cast aspersions upon their homes or upon them. The term, used most frequently in the Army, but also in hundreds of other capacities, means nothing more than a territory not under the control of the immediate institution or agency. Thus, the homes of the citizens in question may have been the very best in the city. But that does not deny to the president his undisputed authority to say where students may or may not go.

Hence, it would appear that neither the local citizens nor the striking students have much to justify their action, since all of the malcontent and unrest seems to have stemmed from a technical difference in interpretation. And as for the demand to have more voice in the policy of the school, it seems that that would depend upon what policy they have in mind. There is great virtue in student government these days. We are of the considered opinion that more and more students should be permitted to share in the rules which govern them. But no student is qualified to make rules and share in the establishment of policy until they learn to evaluate between what really matters and what matters most.

A student who has no more self-control and good judgment than to allow 900 fellow students to be misled on a foolish and flimsy act of hers is not worthy of a place on the law-making councils. Manifestly, she is wrong and no amount of wind-jamming can make it right for a boarding student to leave the campus in defiance of the law made by the college.

Name 4 Curators To Board Of Lincoln U. (Mo.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Four new members, two of them Negroes, were appointed to the Board of Curators of Lincoln University by Governor Phil M. Donnelly last week.

They are two St. Louisans, Carl G. Stifel, 3025 S. Skinker Blvd., and Frank L. Williams, 4217 Enright ave. The other two of Kansas City are Canby G. Lord and Earl D. Thomas.

Williams is a former principal of Sumner and Vashon High Schools in St. Louis, now retired, and is at present doing a weekly column of opinion for the St. Louis Argus. He is also an official of the United Negro College Fund.

WIN DEMONSTRATION AWARDS — Award winners at the Workshop for Farm and Home Demonstration Agents, which was held at Virginia State College, were, left to right: A. W. Pegram, retired farm agent of Dinwiddie County; Mrs. A. W. Pegram, Miss Rachel Carter, home demonstration agent, Amherst County; Mrs. L. H. Foster, with Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College.

14e(1) 1948

Land-grant (West Virginia State College)

COLLEGE SPEAKER

Mrs. F.D.R. Pleased by Trip South

Free Press
14e(1)
Detroit, Mich.
Thurs.
5-20-48

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — On Sunday, I flew to Charleston, Va., to speak at the West Virginia State College, a land-grant college for colored students.

Three of us received honorary degrees—Irvin Stewart, president of West Virginia University; Henry Lake Dickason, president of Bluefield State College; and myself. My address was on human rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt

I was very grateful to Gov. and Mrs. Clarence W. Meadows for meeting me at the airport. And after the ceremonies at the college, I went to their home to meet a group of their friends and had a delicious supper before I caught a plane back to New York City.

* * *

ON THE WAY to West Virginia, I went through some anxious hours, for I was told that we might not be able to land at Charleston—in which case I would have been put down at Cincinnati and I did not quite see how I could get back from there to the college in time to make my speech.

Free Press

And on the return trip to New York, they kept telling me we would be delayed, and at one point there was some question about getting to New York at all!

Detroit, Mich.

All's well that ends well, however, and I am very glad that I was able to go, for I enjoyed every minute of the day.

Thurs. 5-20-48

I READ with regret of the death of Mr. James E. West, who had so long been the head of the Boy Scouts of America.

I am sure that the many people who worked with him will feel his loss, and in an organization of this kind, the loss of someone who has been associated with it for so many years touches a great many people.

Lane College Students "Protest" Subsides After Explanation Of President's Recent Resignation

The short but heated furore which broke out among the student body at historic Lane College in Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday and Thursday of last week, had subsided to the satisfaction of all parties concerned by the end of the week, according to Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas City, Kan. Chairman of the school's Board of Trustees and head of the Second Episcopal District of the CME Church.

The approximately 600 students of the 61-year old institution, led by about a score of upper-class spokesman, headed by William C. Jackson, president of the student Council, protested what they considered to be the "forced resignation" of Dr. D. S. Yarbrough, who has served as president of the College for the past three years; the "demotion" of widely-known Dean P. R. Shy to a professorship; and the "dismissal" of a number of instructors at the institution.

Last Wednesday, while Bishop Hamlett was conferring with Board members, groups of students assembled on the campus to listen to student speeches of protest, sing college songs, and stage a demonstration.

The Bishop said the extent of the student feeling reached noticeable proportions Thursday morning, the day of Senior graduating exercises. A group of Seniors went to the Bishop and indicated their intention not to participate in the Commencement processional until they had received an explanation from him concerning the points of their immediate concern.

Bishop Hamlett offered to meet with the student group, after asking them why they had "reversed the order of procedure and staged a demonstration before making their enquiries." He agreed to call a meeting of the Board members, with Doctor Yarbrough present, to answer the students' questions.

The meeting was held following the Commencement exercises, during which the senior class procession was held. The students received satisfactory answers to their questions, and the threatened "strike" ended to a harmless close.

BISHOP ISSUES STATEMENT

In a story carried in the Jackson Sun, a local daily, and which he confirmed, for the most part, Bishop-Hamlett issued a formal statement relative to the situation.

Lane President Forced to Quit

Raps School Board; 600 Students Protest

JACKSON, Tenn. (ANP) — In protest against the resignation of Dr. D. S. Yarbrough from the presidency of Lane College, the demotion of Dean P. R. Shy to a professorship and failure to reinstate several teachers, more than 300 students of the institution staged a mass demonstration here last Wednesday.

The protest, directed against the college board of trustees, blamed "family policies on the part of relatives of board members and of Bishop J. A. Hamlett, board president." According to Dr. Yarbrough, the decision to resign was his own, but was dictated by political implications and "meddling" by trustees.

He indicated that efforts "to make Lane a Class A college" have been hindered by the board and that politics in the administration had tied his hands. He charged the registrar's office was poorly run and records were in an "impossible" condition.

Bishop Hamlett's relatives and others "foiled" all attempts to create a student government, a democratic system of faculty members, leaves to staff, improved recreational programs and efficiency, he said. Dean Shy made no comment. Bishop Hamlett, who lives in Kansas City, could not be reached.

600 Students at School

The student demonstration was led by William Jackson, of the student council. They asked reinstatement of the dean and teachers, and continuance of Dr. Yarbrough as president. They refused to participate in any college activities, even graduating exercises Thursday. There are 600 students.

Bishop Hamlett has his son, J. A. Hamlett Jr., his son-in-law, the Rev. W. A. Miller, his foster son, Myles C. Stevens, attorney; and his brother, J. H. Stevens, all members of the trustee board of this 61-year-old church institution, mother college of the CME Church, of which Bishop W. Y. Bell is a graduate.

After a two-day meeting, the 64-member board accepted the resignation of Dr. Yarbrough, but left open the question of the position of dean and dismissed several others, including teachers and hall matrons.

Veiled Hint

The Rev. N. T. Walker, chairman of the executive committee, indicated that if Dr. Yarbrough had not resigned he would not have been re-elected anyway. "I have in my possession some damaging matter," he said. Dr. Yarbrough said "there's nothing to Walker's statement."

Dr. Yarbrough succeeded to the presidency when W. Y. Bell Jr., son of Bishop W. Y. Bell, declined the position. Four years ago, Dr. J. F. Lane, son of Bishop Isaac Lane, died after serving 37 years. Now J. H. White, of Whiteville, Tenn., has been elected, making a total of four presidents in four years.

At the trustee meeting, Dr. B. U. Smith of Chicago asked: "Are men to have any security in these jobs; how can we ever expect to keep prepared men, or to attract them when they know they have no security? It seems that only a few persons know what is going on."

J. H. Stevens, treasurer, according to reports, has failed to make a report on the building funds and other financial reports have been hazy.

Lane College Begins Half-Million Drive For Fund Campaign

JACKSON, Miss.—President J. H. White launched a one and a half million dollar campaign designed to meet the immediate instructional, facilities and equipment needs of Lane College Nov. 1 with the organization of the student body, faculty and staff, into committees and setting up specific goals for each committee and the Lane College family.

With the detailed organization of the college family complete, the full force of this organization is scheduled to begin local solicitation immediately in an effort to raise a minimum of $35,000 in the city of Jackson alone.

The amount of $10,000 has already been pledged by the faculty and student body and the citizens of Jackson will be asked to donate the remaining $25,000.

TO LAST ONE YEAR

The campaign is scheduled to last through March 15, 1949 when the United Negro College Fund Campaign, of which Lane College is a participating member, gets under way and will have priority for fund raising throughout the country.

Dr. White has high hopes that the quota set for Jackson will be met on schedule. Other sources expected to contribute generously on a national and regional level are the CME Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, alumni and former students and foundations.

President White points out that on the basis of the findings and partial report of a survey staff, appointed by the Lane College Board of Trustees, to study the college situation and make recommendations toward meeting basic standards of a first class Institution, it is evident that Lane has not developed in proportion to the remarkable opportunities with which it has been presented.

AREA NEEDS COLLEGE

This has been due largely to the lack of adequate funds from which to provide facilities, equipment and instructional staffs to meet the many and varied needs and interests of the hundreds of students who seek higher educational training at Lane.

With more and better high schools being provided in Lane's immediate service area, and the responsibility of providing higher educational opportunities to a Negro population of approximately 250,000 Lane must prepare to meet the unusual challenge for service in many areas to its people.

$1,500,000 Drive At Lane College Launched

JACKSON, Tenn.— President J. H. White has launched a one and a half million dollar campaign designed to meet the immediate instructional, facilities and equipment needs of Lane College.

The campaign officially got underway at Lane College November 1st with the organization of the student body, faculty and staff, in to committees and setting up specific goals or each committee and the Lane College family. With the detailed organization of the College family complete, the full force of this organization is scheduled to begin local solicitation immediately in an effort to raise a minimum of $35,000.00 in the city of Jackson alone.

The amount of $10,000.00 has already been pledged by the faculty and student body and the citizens of Jackson will be asked to donate the remaining $25,000.00. The campaign is scheduled to last through March 15, 1949 when the United Negro College Fund Campaign, of which Lane College is a participating member, gets underway and will have priority for fund raising throughout the country.

HAS HIGH HOPES

President White has high hopes that through the generosity of the cititzens of Jackson the quota set for this immediate community will be met on schedule. Other sources expected to contribute generously on a national and regional level are The CME Church, The Methodist Episcopal Church, Alumni and former Students.

President White points out that one the basis of the findings and

Latin-Americans View Our Morals and Race Relations

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Latin-American students in training at Michigan State College have returned to their homes with three major attitudes toward the United States.

1. An increased dislike for "the manner in which we treat the Negro as compared with way he is treated at home."

2. Increased respect for "the morals of American women."

3. An increased conviction that "regardless of financial cost, their own countries should develop the most complete possible self-sufficiency."

These attitudes were published in a study of sixty-two students from eleven South and Central American countries by Drs. Charles P. Loomis and Edgar W. Schular of the M. S. C. sociology and anthropology department.

Commenting on the attitude of Latin-American students toward the behavior of women in the United States, the sociologists said: "A year's study in the United States seems to have increased the (Latin-American) trainees' belief that women's sexual freedom before marriage, immorality and lack of sanctity of marriage were more typical of the United States than of their own countries.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

PLEA MADE TO AID AFRICAN STUDENTS

Their Future Value to Native Lands Emphasized by Head of Lincoln University

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., Feb. 7—The oldest institution of higher education for Negroes in the United States, which was established here as Ashmun Institute in 1854 but renamed "The Lincoln University" the morning following the assassination of the Great Emancipator, today asked for greater opportunities for the foreign youth of African descent who seek preparation for their roles as leaders of an awakened people."

The appeal was made by an alumnus, the first Negro president of the university, whose grandparents were born in slavery in this country, Dr. Horace Mann Bond.

He said that the Africans studying here "exhibit an industry in application to their studies and an ambition to prepare themselves for service to their countrymen that puts to shame the indifferent and mercenary aspirations of many American youths."

Nineteen African students are enrolled at Lincoln, a school for men, who are aided by their parents, the British colonial government and some by volunteer student societies similar to the American Council on African Education which now pays for eight students.

The college expects five African youths to arrive here this week from Nigeria, West Africa. There are also ten students enrolled from British Guiana, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica. The total enrollment of the college is 520.

Observing these foreign-born students who have entered the school with varying degrees of preparation, Dr. Bond related his experiences with young men "from cultures classified by the average American as 'primitive', who are able to assimilate with the greatest of ease the most advanced and exacting studies in this institution."

He said that one can perceive "if his heart is right" millions of pre-literate folk throughout the world, who have a wealth of genius that would, if allowed, enrich humanity in all its fields.

"Western civilization has touched these people," he said "and they have become suddenly, vibrantly, excitingly alive. It is our aim to provide every opportunity possible to feed their aspirations."

Dr. Bond exhibited letters which the college has received from Lincoln graduates who returned to Africa, including one from Livingstone N. Mzimba of the class of 1906 who said he "rejoiced" at the success of his son who was being graduated from Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, South Africa — a medical school which had "finally lifted the color bar."

The majority of the African students who have been graduated from Lincoln were reported to have returned to their countries where most of them occupy positions of distinction. This is "consistent" with the purpose of the founders of the institution whose first three graduates went to Africa as missionaries for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Bond declared.

Dr. Bond addressed an appeal to "the Christian conscience" of the Negro peoples of America to promote a greater interest in African students who come to this country. A group assembled by James B. Macrae, professor of education, listed among their ambitions the hope of improving in their countries conditions of health and education at all levels to provide "a greater respect for freedom among all peoples of African descent."

Lincoln University reported an annual endowment yield of $40,000, plus $77,000 received from the Pennsylvania State Aid, $20,000 from the United Negro College Fund, Inc., and $150,000 from tuition and fees.

White Minister Lincoln Graduate

LINCOLN U., Pa.—(ANP)—One of the interesting sidelights of the Lincoln University commencement was the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts by President Horace Mann Bond to the Rev. Charles William Ivy, pastor of the Baptist Church of Oxford.

The minister was the second white student to be graduated from Lincoln during the presidency of Dr. Bond, the first Negro president of the university. The first was Ralph Oves, in the class of 1947, who was captain of the football team prior to his induction into the Army.

Lincoln U. Educator On Tour Of India

ADDIS-ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, Ph. D., formerly professor of English, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., and at present Le Directeud de l'Ecole Medhanes-Alem, Addis-Ababa, left by plane for India on July 22 where he will spend two months studying the new India, together with educational institutions in both India and Pakistan.

Dr. Fletcher heads one of Ethiopia's oldest and most aristocratic schools, The Medhane-Alem School for Boys. He will be accompanied by his administrative assistant, William E. H. Howard of Athens, Ga.

A writer of note, Dr. Fletcher expects to interview government and educational leaders in both India and Pakistan. He regards as a high point of his tour a meeting with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Indio's famous poetess.

Dr. Fletcher is a graduate of Fisk, Columbia, and New York universities, having studied also at the University of Chicago and the University of London.

Oldest College Begins 95th Year

Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the oldest college for N[illegible] in the United States, began [illegible] 95th annual session with the formal Chapel exercises on Wednesday morning. The 500 students assembled to hear [illegible] Bond, President of the University, deliver the convocation address.

900 Lincoln U. Students Strike

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP)—Complaining of the "harsh punishment of a student for an infraction of the campus rules and demanding more voice for the students in college policy," 900 students of Lincoln University went on strike last week.

Local citizens are also aroused over the situation at Lincoln because they claim that the school has made degrading statements about their homes.

The unrest at Lincoln came to a head when a faculty committee expelled Dolores Bailey, a junior of Salibury, Mo., for leaving the campus without signing out and visiting a private home considered "off reservation" or off limits by the university.

Students protested that the punishment was too severe and at mass meetings led by the student council and heads of campus groups, demanded that the committee reconsider its decision. The disciplinary committee reconsidered, but did not change.

Municipal College Seniors Told to Carry 3 Talismans

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky. - Thurs 6-3-48

The three talismans which Dr. Charles S. Johnson last night asked graduates of Louisville Municipal College to carry with them were love of truth, love of beauty, and love of man.

The president of Fisk University, Nashville, spoke at commencement exercises for 20 students at Quinn Chapel. Diplomas were awarded by Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville, of which L.M.C. is a part.

Dr. Johnson declared that one who has learned the love of truth, beauty, and his fellow man can never be "altogether poor or lost or wretched."

Says Quest Never Ends.

"Truth is to be sought not only in college and in the laboratory," he said, "but all through life by the maintenance of an open and inquiring mind, a willingness to be convinced, and a respect for facts."

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

"Truth also is to be cultivated in our relations with our friends, our associates, and in general with the world in which we find ourselves.

"We have to recognize that truth today, like the other old-fashioned virtues, involves something more than upright conduct, avoiding lies, and paying bills.

"Many a man who is just and honorable in his dealings with his family, his friends, and his immediate business associates is utterly false in his larger social responsibilities. As a politician he will not betray his party, but he will betray his community; as a businessman he will meet his financial obligations, but he will undercut his competitors and underpay his workers; as a worker he will take a day's pay for less than a day's work."

Thurs. June 3 '48

Finishes With Distinction.

Dorothy Louise Mucker was graduated with distinction, and Erma Elizabeth Jones, James Robert Lauderdale, Castella Burnley, and Annie Georgia Burton were graduated with honor.

Miss Burnley received the choral activity prize, and Lauderdale was given the Omicron Delta Kappa Society's diploma awarded to the outstanding senior. Helen Tate Slade, a junior, received the Falls Cities Medical Society prize in biology.

Courier Journal

Those who were awarded bachelor-of-arts degrees were: Helen Fostenia Cloud, Ida

Louisville, Ky.

Miss Burnley, Miss Burton, John Robert Frierson, Elizabeth Mae Huskey, Dorothy Mae Smith, Mary Clay Strasser, and Thomas Ray Summer.

Thurs 6-3-48

ANOTHER STUDENT BODY VOTES FOR ADMITTING NEGROES

ANNAPOLIS, March 22 — Another southern college student body has voted overwhelmengly for the admission of Negroes into the school. In a poll conducted by the Student Government of St. John's College, third oldest college in the nation, the students voted 165 to 33 for ending the jimcrow tradition.

Other southern student bodies which have taken similar stands include the Universities of Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, Missouri and Oklahoma.

A spokesman for the Student Government at St. John's said the result will be presented to the authorities "so that they may bring our policies line with other liberal institutions. At least they will know how the student body feels about racial bans in education."

Dr. John Kiefer, college president, however, declared the poll was "purely an expression of student opinion" and refused to comment on any effect it might have on administration policy.

Students pointed that nearby universities have been admitting Negroes for some time. They are the University of Maryland's law school and the University of Delaware.

St. John's College was founded in 1698 as King William's College. The only two older colleges are Harvard and William and Mary.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

FAVOR ENROLLING NEGROES

St. John's Students Take Stand, Make No Demand on College

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16 (AP) — Students at St. John's College have gone on record overwhelmingly as favoring the admission of Negroes.

Robert Davis of Scottdale, Pa., moderator of the student government, said today that undergraduates had voted 162 to 33 for this resolution:

"The student policy hereby resolves that it would welcome the admission of students of any race or color to St. John's College."

Davis, a senior, added that the resolution was not intended as a petition to or a demand on the administration, but was rather the result of student discussion and deliberation about whether an admissions policy which would enter Negro students would be acceptable to the student body.

John S. Kieffer, president of the college, said he had no comment now.

There are no Negroes among the approximately 240 students enrolled.

Five to One

Students at Maryland's St. John's College last week put aside their Great Books long enough to take a vote. How would they feel about letting Negroes attend St. John's? The vote: 162 ayes, 33 noes.

Princess Anne College Renamed Maryland State

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — The name of historic Princess Anne College has been officially changed to Maryland State College (Division of the University of Maryland), according to Dr. John T. Williams, president.

Since Dr. Williams, former dean and acting president of Kentucky State College took office here in 1947, the curriculum and school program has been completely overhauled. The reorganization is not complete, however, according to Dr. Williams.

He plans several more additions to the faculty, and has begun a program of expansion which calls for the erection of several additional campus buildings.

Maryland State College had its beginning in 1886, as the Delaware Conference Academy. Later, Maryland Agricultural College with trustees of Morgan College, then owner of the academy, to provide instruction for Negroes under the Morrill Act.

Additional land was purchased and courses in agriculture, industrial arts, and home economics were offered. Princess Anne Junior College as it was then called, was purchased from Morgan College in 1935 by the State of Maryland. A year later it was made a four year college.

Under the new curriculum, bachelor's degrees are offered in general agriculture, agricultural education, general home economics, home economics education, industrial arts education, building construction, music, photography, radio, cabinet making, ceramics, machine shop, electricity, pre-med icine, history and government, english, sociology and ecnomics, biology, chemistry, physical and health education, mathematics and physics, and secretarial education.

NEGROES' FARMING CITED FOR SCHOOL

Maryland College Head Says Land Ownership Increase Backs Charter Plan

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Dec. 5 —The increase of land ownership by Negro farmers in this state by 4.1 per cent over 1940 estimates supports plans to develop the old Princess Anne Academy into Maryland State College, a land-grant college for Negroes under the charter of the University of Maryland, Dr. John T. Williams, president of the new college, said today.

Because of the location on the Eastern Shore of Maryland "where land is better, with plenty of room for expansion," he said that it was the dream of the newly collected faculty that they might develop here a community of self-sufficient farmers, as well as train artisans who could earn a living in the industry of Maryland and of Virginia and Delaware.

The establishment of this college has been opposed in Baltimore because of the belief among many that the new college is intended to divert Negro youth from a move to obtain instruction in the University of Maryland at College Park, Md.

Dr. Williams said that he did not propose to be drawn into the controversy now going on between the adherents of the Morgan State College—the state college for Negroes not connected with the University of Maryland—and the officials of the university, headed by Dr. H. C. Byrd, president. The controversy has centered on the proposed expansion of Princess Anne Academy into an endowed unit of the university, a move opposed by many Negroes as an attempt of the state to circumvent legal actions designed to gain admission of Negro students into the university itself.

"Tolerance" Is Asked

Coming to this school, a year ago to study the situation, Dr. Williams said that he had been in education all his mature years and had accepted the oppointment here only after studying thoroughly the criticism already directed against the expansion program. He had been dean of the Kentucky State College at Frankfort. A specialist in agriculture, he said that the heart of the program of the college would be the teaching of home economics, agriculture and the mechanical arts, subjects required under some grants bestowed by the Federal Government.

Dr. Williams asked for "a tolerant Negro public," which would hold that the general move to wipe out racial barriers must be founded upon a higher level of instruction for the masses of the Negro population in the lower grades. Lacking this, he said, the Negro public must work to use every possible means to raise the mass standards through a course of teaching designed to improve the living standards of the families.

He said that it was planned to train adults as well as children, and to use the institution for every type of helpful assemblage that would improve the lot of the peoples of the Eastern Shore.

Dr. Williams has been supported by Dr. Byrd in the assertion that Maryland is thirty years behind the rest of the South in the development of an efficient land-grant college. At the present time, he said, no school in Maryland is providing for Negro youth instruction in carpentry, painting, masonry, electrical work, plumbing and the use of modern agricultural machinery above the rudiments of high school education.

A grant of $3,755,000 to this local college by Maryland has been criticized by Negroes and whites who have looked upon the Eastern Shore as too far off the beaten path for the successful development of an efficient college for Negroes. Instead of a college, The Baltimore Afro-American has recommended "a first-rate high school, a junior college or it should be closed."

No Liberal Arts Courses

Supporters of the new college have argued that in all these years the adherents of the present Morgan State College allowed the school at Princess Anne to fall to pieces, and have pointed out that Princess Anne Academy was once owned by the same Methodist Church board that once supported Morgan as a private institution.

Dr. Williams defended the location of the college on the Eastern Shore with statistics intended to show that Negro farmers could be built up as a class, economically and socially, faster in this area than around Baltimore.

The general program proposed here follows the paths laid out for other land-grant colleges for Negroes in the South, "but with the one exception—it will not be hampered by the responsibility of maintaining a liberal arts, teacher-training curriculum that usually amounts to crowding out completely the teaching of the trades," the educator said.

In its first year of operation, the college reports an enrollment of some 300 students, most of them men. About 100 are veterans. In "breaking new paths," the college enrolled a considerable number of youths from Delaware, Kentucky and other border states, a fact that has been sharply criticized by the group at Morgan College.

Students Vote 162-33 To Admit Colored

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (ANP) — St. John's College undergraduates voted 162-33 to admit Negroes to the school, it was disclosed here Wednesday by Robert Davis, Scottdale, Pa., moderator of the student government. The vote was taken on a resolution which said:

"The student polity (body) hereby resolves it would welcome the admission of students of any race or color to St. John's College."

The school, which has been called "the seat of the 'Great Book's' academic program," has about 240 students. Davis explained that the resolution was not intended as a petition or demand on the administration board of visitors and governors.

St. John's Students Vote to Admit Blacks

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (ANP) — St. John's college undergraduates voted to admit Negroes to the school, it was disclosed here Wednesday by Robert Davis, Scottdale, Pa., moderator of the student government. The vote was taken on a resolution which said:

"The student polity (body) hereby resolves it would welcome the admission of students of any race or color to St. John's college."

ard H. Murphy, chairman, branded as both "illegal and immoral" all qualified applicants, regardless of race, creed or color, to graduate

Lieberman read a ...norandum which ...ound of the matter, ...t of the current ...hich qualified col... have been denied ...various graduate ...niversity.

Regents' Defense

The regents' statement follows: "Students applying for admission to the graduate and professional courses and degrees of the University of Maryland are now being accepted or rejected on the basis of their educational

Illegal and Immoral

...n, headed by How... The delegation, he...

Facts Belie 'No Color Ban' Plea by Maryland U.

...ts after an all-day ...board and a delega... ...ng the Maryland ...Equal Educational ...tion representing t... ...Committee for Equal ...Opportunities.

Rabbi Morris Lieb... four-page memoran... gave the background ... and a statement of ... situation in which ... cepted or rejected on the basis of ... educational qualifications, regard... less of race, color, or creed," is ... not borne out by all the facts.

...ts applying at the Univer... sity of Maryland are being "ac...

...defensive statement ...ed ...Wil...

...and ...

...lam P. Cole Jr., chairman of the ...

...board of regents, asserting that ... The statement was issued on be...

qualifications, character and other factors that are common to the admission of all students, regardless of race, color, or creed.

"This is the present policy of the university as indicated by the president's explicit instructions to the deans of the professional and graduate schools.

Not Legislative Body

"However, the board feels it should point out that it is not a legislative body. It derives and administers its powers as a result of the laws and appropriations made by the State Legislature.

"It has been the practice of the Maryland General Assembly to appropriate funds for colored schools and white schools in the public schools system and to appropriate funds for either education for colored and white schools within the State.

"The board is very anxious to provide the colored race every facility for education above the public school system which is enjoyed by members of the white race.

Up to Legislature

"The board, through its president, has placed the situation squarely before the Legislative Council of Maryland.

"That council is now giving consideration to the matter and, it is hoped, will make such recommendations and appropriations as will enable the State to meet its obligations to the colored people."

Cites Court Decisions

Citing court decision and judicial interpretations which call for the provision by the university of graduate and professional training, the memorandum read by Rabbi Lieberman pointed out that such training not only must be equal but must "be provided immediately."

The memorandum recommended two things:

1. That a public statement of policy be made affirming the right of every citizen of the State to be considered for admission to graduate and professional courses and degrees on the basis of his qualifications and without regard to race, creed or color.

2. That this statement of policy be implemented by appropriate directives to the heads of the various graduate schools and departments.

Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel from the national office of the NAACP, spoke on the legal aspects of the matter, declaring that the Constitution and Federal and State courts have made it clear that there can be no equality in a policy of separation and segregation and termed the university's practice and policy "shameful and disgraceful."

He cited the cases of Martin Booth, Wilmore B. Leonard and Mrs. Lucille Williams who have been denied the opportunity for graduate study at the university. While other reasons may have been cited, he pointed out, the refusal in each case was actually based upon color.

Dr. Byrd Silent

Dr. H. C. (Curley) Byrd, university president, sat throughout the entire presentation and subsequent discussion but did not take part.

Senator Millard Tydings asked whether Maryland citizens would accept a "duplicate" university in which all facilities were substantially equal, and was given an emphatic "no" reply by Mr. Williams and Mr. Murphy.

Also speaking for the committee were Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy, Milton P. Brown, Sidney Hollander, Mrs. Dolores Hunt, Mrs. William P. Lentz and Mrs. John Ramsey.

Board "Keenly Conscious"

Judge Herman M. Moser, who was forced to leave the meeting because of a pending court case, said before leaving that he came to give his endorsement to the stand of the Baltimore Urban League in the matter.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Judge Cole declared that members of the board are "keenly conscious" of the situation and will give "every consideration" to the delegations petition. He said that he could not comment upon the pending Booth case but that the boards position would be expressed through its attorneys when the case comes to trial.

16 Groups Represented

The organizations represented at the meeting were:

Americans for Democratic Action, Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy; Association of Administrators and Supervisors in Colored Schools, by Henry N. West and William N. Parrott; Baltimore Jewish Council, by Dr. Leon Sachs; Baltimore Teachers Union, AFL, Mrs. Dolores Hunt and Lewis Latane.

Baltimore Urban League, by Sidney Hollander, Judge Herman M. Moser, and Saul M. Perdue; Child Study Association of Baltimore, Inc., Mrs. Henry Rosenberg; City Teachers Association, Milton A. Dugger and Dr. Miles W. Connor; Council of Churches of Maryland and Delaware, the Rev. Asbury Smith;

Maryland Civil Liberties Committee, by Attorney Joseph Burke; Maryland Committee for Equal Educational Opportunity, Howard H. Murphy, Rabbi Morris Leiberman, and Alexander J. Allen; Maryland League of Women Voters, by Mrs. William P. Lentz; Maryland League of Women's Clubs, by Mrs. Reba Smith; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by Franklin H. Williams, W. A. C. Hughes Jr., and Milton P. Brown; Young Women's Christian Association, by Mrs. Bruce McDonald; Baptist Ministers' Conference, the Rev. Hiram Smith; and the AFRO-American Newspapers, William I. Gibson, editor.

Wellesley College to Omit Racial, Religious Inquiries

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 16 —In order to free Wellesley College from "even the appearance of unfair discrimination" in the selection of its students, inquiries about race and religion are to be dropped from the application blanks for admission, President Mildred McAfee Horton announced today.

"This action was voted by the Academic Council after careful consideration and it was ratified by the board of trustees at its meeting May 14," President Horton said.

The race and religion data are already on blanks received for the class entering in 1948, it was explained, but will not be used for purposes of selection. The questions are to be dropped from blanks sent to applicants for admission in 1949 and will be eradicated from the cards of those already registered for admission.

SCHOOL TO DROP DATA INQUIRY ON RACE, RELIGION

Wellesley, Mass., May 19 (Special)-To free Wellesley college from "even the appearance of unfair discrimation" in the selection of its students, inquiries about race and religion are to be dropped from application blanks for admission, according to an announcement by President Mildred McAfee Horton.

"This action was voted by the academic council after careful consideration and it was ratified by the board of trustees at its meeting May 14," Mrs. Horton said.

Race and religion data already are on blanks received for the class entering in 1948, it was explained, but will not be used for purposes of selection. The questions are to be dropped from blanks sent to applicants for admission in 1949 and will be removed from the cards of those already registered for admission.

Wellesley never has had a 'quota system' with a definite percentage of students of any religious preference selected each year," President Horton said, "but there has been a conscious planning of the community to include representatives of varied racial and religious groups."

The Wellesley president added that the board of admissions, in an unanimous decision, decided not to seek the information eliminated from the blanks in any other way.

Miss Radcliffe

Even for Radcliffe College, which for 69 years has gone about giving women the advantages of a Harvard education with little fuss and no feathers, Betty Fitzgerald was something special. In her freshman year, this sweet and seemingly shy Brookline, Mass., girl showed leadership ability and moved into extracurricular prominence by being elected to the board of administration of Briggs Hall, her dormitory. A member of the Student Assembly in her sophomore year, she went up to the Student Council in her junior year and was elected class secretary.

Betty Fitzgerald: No fuss or feathers

In December 1946, Betty was a Radcliffe representative at the organizing convention of the National Students Association in Chicago and a founder of the permanent NSA at Madison, Wis., the following summer. On the side she worked on The Radcliffe News and sang with the famous Choral Society. Last spring she was elected president of the senior class and, to double the honor, was chosen this year from a field of eleven candidates to be class marshal.

And in 1973: For any girl, Betty's extracurricular record would be considered distinguished. But though Radcliffe, traditionally reticent, was wisely matter-of-fact about it, there was one thing which made her even more noteworthy: Betty was a Negro, a fact not mentioned in any of the newspaper publicity. Daughter of a Harvard man, J. MacFarland Fitzgerald, and sister of the sophomore class vice president, the 20-year-old senior had risen in school politics on the strength of the popularity-winning personal charm and ability which had made her a success in Girls Latin School in Boston and Brookline High and later the biggest of campus "big wheels" at Radcliffe.

Last week Betty Fitzgerald's greatest collegiate moment came when, as class marshal, she headed the procession of 218 women who were awarded degrees at Radcliffe commencement exercises in Sanders Theater, Harvard. Although there had been Negro girls at Radcliffe since its founding in 1879, Betty was the first Negro to be either senior president or marshal.* Her reaction: "The best part of it is that when my class returns for its 25th and biggest reunion in 1973, I lead the whole caboodle into Sanders Theater again."

Wellesley Drops Question on Race

First College in Mass. to Clean Its Slate

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Wellesley College, one of the most famous institutions for women in the entire world, has announced that in the future its application blanks will not contain questions regarding the applicant's race.

Wellesley thus became the first college in Massachusetts to state in print that it would dispense with anything that might contribute to the vicious "quota system" in student admissions.

In making the announcement the school hurriedly denied that there had ever been any "quota" system as such in operation there.

Quotas Blasted

It did state that in the past it has tried to make sure that "the college community" would include representatives from all groups "racially and religiously."

The "quota system" in the State's thirty-odd colleges came up for a thorough airing twice in the past three years.

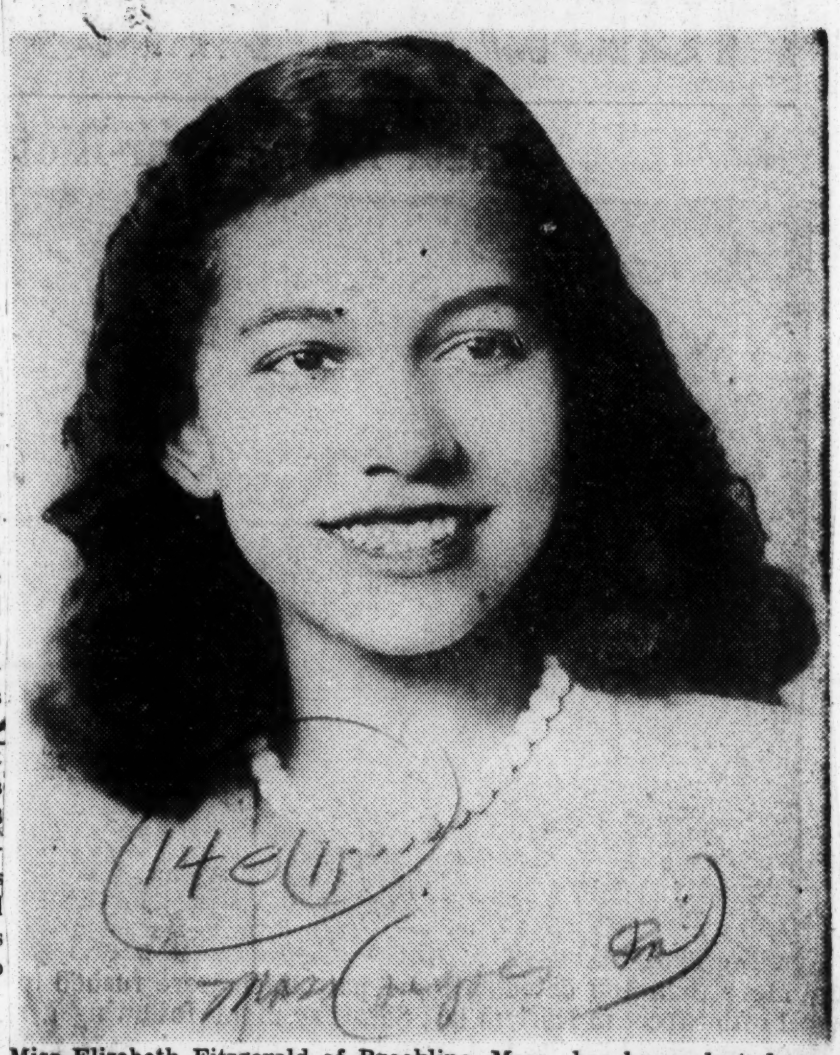
Once during the FEPC hearings, when it was testified that colored, Jews and Irish Catholics were systematically excluded or discriminated against in virtually all schools and colleges in Massachusetts, and again this year in hearings on bills to abolish educational segregation.

Mind Vs. Questionaires

Harvard, Boston University and other schools testified before legislative bodies that discrimination is farthest from their thoughts, but none explained the ever-present, "What is your race?" on their questionaires.

Wellesley's raceless application blanks are due to be circulated for the first time next year. The school promises to cross out the race and religion answers on all those now in circulation.

Class Marshal at Radcliffe



Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mass., has been elected marshal of the senior class at Radcliffe College in Cambridge where she is also president of her class. Active in the Radcliffe Choral Society and the student council, Miss Fitzgerald is also on the editorial panel of the Radcliffe News and chairman of the National Student Association Committee. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

First Negro Becomes Officer In Senior Class

BOSTON — (ANP) — For the first time in the school's history a Negro, Henry Levy Parker, was elected to an office of the senior class at Gordon college last week. He is class vice president.

He is also serving as treasurer of the Hypernicon staff whish publishes the senior class book. He once served as treasurer of his sophomore class. Outside of school he is assistant to the rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church in Cambridge.

Harvard Has Three Men of Distinction

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pennsylvania

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — By attaining top positions in student activities three Negro students have distinguished themselves at Harvard during the past year. Two have been prominent on the gridiron and one outstanding in court work at the Law School.

Frank Jones of Greensboro, N. C., a senior at Harvard College, has been named varsity football manager for the 1949 season. His appointment follows two years of competition for the post.

Jones was assistant varsity manager a year ago when another Negro student, Chester Pierce of Glen Cove, N. Y., held a starting berth on the Harvard varsity football eleven. As a first-string tackle, Pierce played in the Harvard-University of Virginia game and was the first Negro to participate in a major inter-regional football contest South of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Sat. 10-15-48

LED '48 CLASS

When he was graduated last June, Pierce was one of the three class marshals and led the class of 1948 in Harvard's commencement festivities.

In the field of law, a third-year student at the Harvard Law School, George E. Lee Jr. of Baltimore, Md., has won a place in the semi-finals of the Ames competition, a contest between student law clubs. A place in the final stages of this contest signifies marked excellence in mock trial procedure.

Sat. 10-15-48

Elected at U-M

Associated Press Wirephoto

Orval W. Johnson was elected president of the senior literary class at the University of Michigan. His vote nearly doubled that for Pete Elliott, popular football and basketball player. Johnson, a track man, is the first Negro ever accorded the honor. He is from Detroit.

Michigan Class Elects Negro

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2 (AP) A 21-year-old Negro athlete was hailed today as the first member of his race to be elected president of the senior class of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts at the University of Michigan. Orval W. Johnson, a track star from Detroit, was named by his class-mates Wednesday by a 2-1 margin over Pete Elliott, football, basketball and golf player.

Orval Johnson Made Class President at Michigan U.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Orval W. Johnson, track star at the University of Michigan, last week, was elected president of the senior class of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts at the University.

Johnson, 21, of Detroit, the first colored student to be elected to the high honor, was named by his classmates by a 2-1 margin over Pete Elliot, white football, basketball and golf player.

College Women Accept Mrs. Russell

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. —(ANP) —The Minneapolis College Women's club accepted its first Negro member last week when members voted 588 to 129 to acept Mrs. Nell Dodson Russell into the group.

The Minneapolis club is a branch of the American Association of University Women. Its rules for membership require only that a woman has attended an association approved college or university for at least two years.

Mrs. Russell attended the University of Minnesota. She is now completing a book, "Brother Your Prejudice Is Showing," on University of Minnesota fellowship. She is also a newspaper columnist for the Minneapolis Spokesman-St. Paul Recorder newspapers.

Racial, Religious Questions Dropped at Univ. of Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—All questions as to race and religion are being removed from basic records and application forms at the University of Minnesota, it has been announced.

The university stated that the questions are being removed so as to eliminate a source of "possible discrimination," which the questions represented.

It was admitted that the move was in response to a request by the governor's interracial commission that such questions be omitted.

The university stated that such questions will not appear on new forms, and that they will be blocked out on those remaining of the present supply.

This rule will apply from the nursery and kindergarten, operated by the institute of child welfare, up to forms for graduate and student application information.

Such questions will also be dropped from forms used by the Institute of Technology placement service. The question of religion will remain on the religious census card at the university, since that census is entirely voluntary.

On the regular census card, however, all references to racial origins and nationalities of parents are to be dropped.

New Group to Boost Education in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss.—Under the sponsorship of college administrators, a new educational organization, designed to unify higher educational practices for Negroes in Mississippi, was officially started Oct. 14.

To be known as the Mississippi Association of College Administrators, the association has as its objectives: the formulation of a plan to offer extension work to in-service teachers that will be on a State-approved level; the recommendation of standards to the State Board of Education by which greater benefit may be obtained by Negroes from the $25,000 appropriated by the State for Negro education outside the State, and the development of a system by which accurately processed records may be obtained from high schools.

LOOSE HANDLING

At a meeting held at Jackson College, attended by eighteen educators, the sponsors of the new organization charged that these all-important issues were handled too loosely.

Addressing the group, Dr. P. H. Eason, State director of Negro Education for Mississippi, said that as soon as the necessary machinery could be set up, the Board of Education will be directly in charge of all teacher certification in this State.

Dr. Eason urged the eighteen educators to recommend standards for extension work for in-service teachers and submit them to the State Board of Education for study.

Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson College and host to the association, was elected president; John Long, president of Southern Christian Institute, vice president; Miss M. E. Shannon, registrar of Mississippi Industrial College, secretary; L. B. Fraser, dean of Tougaloo College, treasurer.

Junior College For Negroes Set Near Itta Bena

Jackson, Miss., —(Special)—Mississippi's first Legislature-authorized junior-vocational college for negroes will be established about two miles from Itta Bena in Leflore County on Highway 82.

Selection of the site, announced here by W. B. Fontaine, secretary of the State Building Commission, was made by a committee of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, headed by Dr. H. M. Ivy of Meridian. It was the choice over sites offered at Indianoia and Tutwiler.

The college, for which the initial state appropriation is $300,000, will comprise about 550 acres, most of which embodied the Ralph Lembo plantation. As an inducement for locating the college near Itta Bana, the Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted $20,000 to help in its construction, and also agreed to build roads at the institution. Legislative authority must be given, however, to the county's cash offer.

Mr. Fountaine, who is also executive counsel to Governor Wright, said the building commission will negotiate the necessary papers for purchase of the lands at its Jan. 13 meeting.

Forrest Cooper of Indianola, here in interest of the site there, expressed keen disappointment in the board's selection. H pugorsi the board's selection. His group had offered 487 acres on Highway 49 for the site, of which 102 acres in 16th Section school lands were offered without cost. In addition, citizens of Indianola offered a $5000 bonus, while county authorities agreed to build highways at the colleg. Price of the Indianola college.

lands was $46,155, while the Itta Bena location will cost $50.000.

SITE FINALLY FOUND FOR NEGRO COLLEGE

Mississippi Now Has Choice Of Three Delta Towns

$300,000 IS AUTHORIZED

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 23.—At long last, a site for the 1946 legislative-authorized negro junior college in the Delta, seems certain of selection.

The State Building Commission announced Tuesday it would inspect three suggested sites on Nov. 30. They are Tutwiler, Itta Bena, and Indianola. A legislative appropriation of $300,000 has been authorized for construction of the first such college for negroes in Mississippi, to be known as a vocational college.

Carroll Residents Objected

Efforts to locate the college on the abandoned Greenwood Air Base several years ago were blocked when residents of Carroll County, in which most of the land is situated, objected. Around $1,500,000 in surplus buildings and other facilities could have been utilized at the Greenwood site.

In other actions, the building commission:

Approved a grant of $35,000 for replacing the destroyed cow barn at Mississippi State College; approved initial expenditures under the legislative appropriation of $1,100,000 for expendituresiterimen $1,100,000 for experiment stations at Verona ($11,297), and coastal plains station at Newton ($31,950).

College Given Funds

Granted State College $9854 for funds expended on temporary repairs to Lee Hall, which was damaged by fire, and $3574 for repairs to the organ and chimes in the building due to fire damage.

A tentative site for $3,000,000 memorial hospital proposed here by the Catholic Church, will be selected by James Canizaro, architect, and inspected by the building commission. Mr. Canizaro is to designate a tract on state-owned lands at the corner of Peeler and Highland Avenues in North Jackson, for the board to inspect.

On the Educational Front

Mississippi legislators have appropriated $300,000 for the erection of a new colored college, but turned down the Greenwood Army Air Base as its proposed site, spurning a $3,000,000 gift of the government. A few residents in the area had objected to the school. Now the Board of State Institutions is faced with the impossible task of buying ground, erecting buildings and working out a year's budget with $300,000.

THE JOHNSONS BUILD AN EDUCATIONAL "OASIS" IN MISSISSIPPI "DESERT"

Chicago Ill Sat 1-10/48

Forty years ago Professor J. E. Johnson and his young wife, Bertha, both diciples of late Booker T. Washington, selected a few acres of land in the piney woods of Jefferson Davis County of the state of Mississippi—Prentiss was and is the name of the town of about 700 souls—and there on faith alone they founded an educational institution for Negro boys and girls.

This institution has grown with the years in every way and when it opened its doors for the forty-first time, September 22, 1947, more than 600 young men and women came to prepare themselves for life's work. When they shall have completed their courses there, most of them will remain in Mississippi and assume the responsibilities of citizenship. Some will migrate to less prejudiced fields. Upon the shoulders of those that remain, the greater burden rests, for they will be the parents of the next generation of Mississippi's citizens.

FOUNDERS ARE OPTIMISTS

Sat 1-17-48

The founders of Prentiss Institute are optimists. There were times in their earlier days when they were tempted to give up the struggle, but forty years of experience has taught them that it can be done, if they believe in themselves, in God and in mankind. Unlike the large endowed schools of the nation, Prentiss Institute depends on its friends throughout the country to keep its doors open.

Many of these friends have died and new ones are needed to fill their places. The country-at large-deplores the educational conditions of Mississippi (and the entire southland) but what do they do about it? Here is a chance to lend a helping hand, and by so doing undermine the teachings and practices of the late Bilbo and today's Rankin and Eastland. This institution is laying the foundation for a new type of citizenry in Mississippi. These conscientious leaders have demonstrated through forty years their ability to carry on.

DRICH WARNS STATE TO EDUCATE NEGROES

Commercial Appeal Oct 28

Improve Schools Or Retard Mississippi, He Tells Farm Gathering

Fri 10-29-48

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 28.—Mississippians were admonished Thursday by the State Farm Bureau Federation's president to improve educational opportunities for negroes or stand by and have them provided by outsiders "the way we don't want it."

Memphis Tenn

Speaking before the annual convention of the farm organization, President Ransom Aldrich of Michigan City charged that "too long have we misused education funds in Mississippi." He was especially critical of "some of our selfish people" he accused with blocking a legislative approved $300,000 junior college for negroes in the Delta.

Must "Show Yankees"

Advocating that improved education be extended to negroes as well as whites, the former member of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, said:

"Just so long as we keep the negroes an economic liability, just so long do we retard Mississippi's progress. "We talk about 'Damnyankees.' We'd better do something to show the 'Damnyankees.' Too long have we misused education funds in Mississippi. This thing has got to be solved by ourselves or somebody is going to come in and solve it for us—and it won't be solved the way we want it solved."

Mr. Aldrich admitted that "it takes a lot of nerve to stand here when political issues are so hot and talk about this, but maybe it is the best time."

Fri 10-29-48

Opposed by Citizens

In connection with the authorized Delta Junior College for negroes, which the college board sought to locate on the abandoned Greenwood Army Air Base but was blocked by protests from citizens of Carroll County, in which part of the land is located, Mr. Aldrich charged:

"It has not been located or a dollar spent, and it is because some of our selfish people are not willing to have an institution located in their community. I say that is wrong."

Opposition of the Carroll Countians was expressed by them as due to lack of school facilities for families of those who would attend the institution, as well as an asserted law enforcement problem.

Other speakers included Senator Stennis and Representative Abernethy of the Fourth Congressional District. Both discussed farm programs.

Praises Price Supports

Representative Abernethy said there "is a well organized campaign against supports and farm programs generally, but we know that support prices have not been responsible for the high prices of foods."

"The greatest increases in prices paid by consumers are coming on items which are not supported," he said. "Actually, the supported commodities are holding down good prices—not boosting them."

The convention will elect officers Friday.

Faculty Members Favor Admission Of Colored Students

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(NNPA) — A poll of faculty members of University College, Washington University evening school, on the question of admitting colored students to their classes, disclosed 75 per cent of those replying to the inquiry favored their admission, it was announced last week.

John J. Keesler, a chemical engineer and former mathematics instructor at the university, said he acted on behalf of a citizens' committee in making the postal card poll last October. He said about 60 per cent of the 274 receiving the cards replied. He said the committee planned to poll the university faculty and the student body on the question at a later date.

Colored students are now admitted to graduate work in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at the university and to the school of medicine but the university directors recently declined a scholarship fund for the school of law carrying a provision the awards must be made without discrimination of color or race.

More Negro Classes Asked in Missouri

State Law Change Urged to Obey U. S. Ruling

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2 (UP).—The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri today recommended limited enrollment of Negroes at state-supported institutions of higher learning, including the university.

The curators made their recommendations to the Missouri House Committee on Equal Rights, which is studying the state's segregation law with a view to changing its educational provisions.

The statement reviewed state law and noted the recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that Oklahoma and Arkansas must provide equal education faciliities for Negro students.

Summing up the M. U. regent's findings, the statement recommended that the equal rights committee seek a change in Missouri law to permit enrollment in the university and the teachers colleges of Negro students "in those divisions and curricula where instruction of equivalent character" is not afforded by Lincoln University for Negroes in Jefferson City.

Curators Seek Way To Admit Negro Students To Missouri University

By NNPA News Service

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The University of Missouri Board of Curators last Thursday recommended that state laws be amended to permit the admission of colored students to state-supported institutions of higher learning to pursue courses not offered at Lincoln University.

The recommendation was made at a hearing conducted by the House Committee on Equal Rights by former State Senator Allen McReynolds, president of the board.

The board's statement said that the state constitution enacted in 1875 provided for separate public schools for white and colored pupils, but that the 1945 constitution provided for separate schools "except in cases otherwise provided by law."

Mr. McReynolds said: "It is the board's understanding that the United States Supreme Court and subordinate federal courts have held that, under the federal Constitution, it is the duty of the state to supply opportunities and facilities for education to Negro students which are substantially equivalent to those afforded to white students."

WANTS LAWS AMENDED

He urged the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that state laws be amended to provide that state-supported institutions of higher education admit colored students in those divisions and curricula where instruction of equivalent character is not afforded by Lincoln University.

Mr. McReynolds said Lincoln University should be kept as a separate institution.

In referring to federal court decisions, Mr. McReynolds said it is clear that educational programs not available at Lincoln either must be duplicated there "or the programs at these (white) colleges must be opened to Missouri Negro students."

Speaking at the hearing for Adjutant General John A. Harris, Major Clyde Lear said the Missouri National Guard had approved separate combat engineer units for colored men because that is Army policy. Two colored combat engineer companies have been authorized for Kansas City and two for St. Louis, but they have not been activated.

Michael J. Carroll, head of the State Employment Security Division, said the policy of his office is to follow community practices in hiring colored persons and to comply strictly with the state merit system. A number of colored persons are working now in the Kansas City and St. Louis offices, he asid.

If the board's recommendation is enacted into law, McReynolds said it would "not necessarily" mean segregation in the classroom. He called that an administrative problem, to be studied when it arises.

Frederick A. Middlebush, university president, said "the least critical part of the problem would be the teaching of the student in the classroom." He suggested other problems—housing, feeding and so on—would be much more critical.

JIM CROW GETS BLOWS

During the past week, old Jim Crow in Missouri took a pretty hard blow when the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri in an official act recommended legislation which would permit Negroes who seek higher learning to attend the state university at Columbia.

We hasten to hail this move as a hard blow right between the eyes of old James Crow in this state who has weathered many battles to retain his crown.

We are particularly pleased with the action in this case on the part of the curators, because we understand President Fredrick Middlebush made the recommendation to the Board.

And while it is true that the action taken in this case is quite a forward step toward the elimination of racial segregation in the schools of higher education in the state, yet it strikes us that the legislature will have its opportunity to look into the whole question of segregation in the public school of the state.

Surely the time is ripe for such study. Only the stupid and uninformed of the signs of the times, will be among those wringing their hands crying "taint time yet."

14e(1) 1948

Morgan College

Students Quit; Waiters' Pay Too Low at Charity Ball

afro american (14e)

Baltimore Md

BALTIMORE

Because a "guarantee" of from down to approximately $2 or $3, some 71 Morgan College students walked off jobs, Wednesday, as waiters at a charity ball attended by approximately 3,000 persons.

The affair, a benefit given for the University Hospital, was held in the Fifth Regiment Armory.

Oscar Harris, member of the senior class and president of the Student Council, had been placed in charge of recruiting the student waiters at the request of Edward N. Wilson, Morgan's registrar. Sat. 5-15-48

Felt He "Honored" Students

Earlier in the week, George Johnson, white caterer of Catonsville, personally visited the college in search of waiters.

He told the AFRO, "I've favored that crowd out there (meaning Morgan students) and thought it would be an honor to be represented among the group at the ball and an honor for the college to have its students participate."

All the guests at the benefit were white.

In order to recruit waiters, Mr. Wilson posted a notice asking for 75 boys in which he stated the full particulars. Baltimore, Md

Affair Deemed "Unpromising"

Because it was a charity affair, the sponsors could afford to pay only $3 per man to cover his carfare, rental of a white coat and incidentals, it was explained.

However, because of the anticipated large attendance, from $10 to $20 in tips were guaranteed. Accordingly, 71 students reported at the Armory around 6:30 p.m.

Harris said his group decided to leave the affair when it appeared they could only earn $2 or $3 each, which would not compensate them for the night's work, pointing out:

"It would have been around 2 p.m. before we would finish, which would have meant we would miss the last bus and have to ride taxicabs back to the campus.

"In addition, social security and money for the rental of coats would have to be deducted from our earnings, which would cut deeper into whatever we made. So that all in all, the night didn't look at all profitable for us."

$5 Gurantee Refused

He said that when the caterer refused to guarantee them even $5 per man, they removed their coats neatly folded them up and quietly walked out, leaving the guests to make out the best way they could.

Many of Morgan's students regularly work for the various local caterers and receive a flat guarantee of $10, which doesn't include tips.

Caterer Johnson, who spoke of his 40 years of sophistication gained through extensive travel in the show business, expressed himself as being "deeply hurt."

All for Sweet Charity

"I went out there (to Morgan) to help those boys. When they came on the job I talked to them, explained the details and told them of what a job they were doing to aid charity," he said, continuing: 5-15-48

"What happened was the greatest jolt I've received since being in the show business. I wonder if some of them don't feel badly now that it's all over."

Johnson added, "some of them came back and worked but I don't know how many. I was kept quite busy otherwise."

Gov. Lane Hints No Morgan Transfer at Inauguration

The Afro American (14e)

Baltimore Md

BALTIMORE

Addressing an audience at the inauguration of Dr. Martin D Jenkins as seventh president of Morgan State College, Gov. W Preston Lane Jr., declared Friday night that the college would maintain its integrity under its present board of trustees.

Inauguration ceremonies were held in Douglass High School auditorium. Sat 12-26-48

The Governor's statement, made before high State officials and a gathering of top-ranking educators from colleges and universities throughout the country, was regarded as putting an end to the request of Dr. H. C. Byrd that Morgan College be turned over to Maryland University.

Dr. Byrd, who is president of the University of Maryland, recently made the request before the legislative council of the Maryland Legislature, that the change should be made "So that segregation could be properly maintained."

Door Always Open

The Chief Executive said, "As Governor of Maryland, I have been glad to be of some substantial aid to Morgan College."

Further, he lauded the Morgan board of trustees and expressed both his official and personal welcome to Dr. Jenkins.

"I shall always be happy, ready and willing to discuss with him problems of Morgan College. The door at Annapolis is open and he shall always be welcome."

Dr. Byrd was on the platform when the Governor made his statement.

The Governor; U.S. Senator Herbert R. O'Connor, under whose administration as Governor Morgan got its first appropriation for new buildings; city, State and prominent officials from all over the nation, heard all the colored speakers declare their unalterable opposition to any form of segregation in public education.

Urges Continued Fight

Dr. Jenkins himself declared, "I have always been and shall always be opposed to the pattern of racial segregation in American life."

The strongest anti-segregation statement was made by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, and dean of College Presidents as well as former president of Land-Grant College Presidents. Balto 12-25-48

Amidst loud cheering by the audience, Dr. Davis said:

The anti-education movement in America today must not cause us to yield even infinitestimally in the fight against expansion of jim crowism and racial segregation, not only in education but in all other phases of American life."

He declared bluntly that "For the good of America, racial segregation must go."

Decries Regional Plan

Referring to the Conference of Southern Governors recent meeting in Savannah, Ga., Dr. Davis said: "The advocates of regional education in the South on a segregated basis or within the framework of racial segregation know that it is wrong and unconstitutional.

"This thing must be resisted and defeated if we would safeguard the moral position of our country as a leader among nations of the world."

Continuing along this line, Dr. Davis declared that white teachers who are so prejudiced at heart they cannot teach colored children are harming the intellectued souls and minds of white children.

He added that colored teachers who are not sufficiently trained to teach white children are unfit to teach colored children.

Make Schools Mixed

"So-called colored colleges," he said, "must cease to be by opening their doors to white youths. youths.

"Colored college presidents must work themselves out of jobs which limit their status to that of a colored college president.

"'This integration of effort will not cause any competent persons to be without a teaching assignment. It will only redistribute our teaching personnel and the children to be taught."

Following in the same vein, Dr. D. O. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan College, whom Dr. Jenkins succeeds, reviewed the history of the "Negro College" in this country.

Tracing this growth, he said the first period of development extended from 1860 to 1885; the second from 1885 through the following three decades, and the third from 1917 to the present.

Declaring that progress has been made, Dr. Holmes, however, decried the fact that the present pattern of education in 1948 requires that a colored president be inaugurated for a college operated exclusively for colored students.

Eager and forward-looking youth of both races wonder what is wrong with this picture, he said.

"The progressive colored student is justly intolerant of inequalities which he observes in educational facilities at all levels, and naturally demands reform. This attitude is necessary and wholly commendable," he declared.

Change Forseen

But, he predicted, that the fourth period in the development of colored colleges will bring change.

He listed the reasons for this expected change as the high cost of dual education, social change and the growing realization that colored and white can study together.

Further, he saw the ice of prejudice melting and the "river starting to flow to the sea," and for this reason urged youths to contain themselves just a little while longer but not to relax in the fight for full equality. Sat 12-25-48

Opposes Segregation

Dr. Jenkins said he hoped that his assuming the presidency of a segregated college would not be interpreted "as any defense of racial segregation in education.

I reject, as any self-respecting I opposed segregation because colored person must, the basic assumption underlying all phases of racial segregation, namely, the colored people are inherently and inescapably inferior to other racial groups in our population."

Dr. Jenkins stated he further opposed segregation because it serves to depress the general level of accomplishment among colored people; weans opposition in world leadership and is contrary to Christian ethics and democratic principles."

Other Speakers

Other participants on the program were John Dale Russell, director Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education; Carrington L. Davis, member of Morgan board of trustees, who presented the symbols of authority to Dr. Jenkins; the Rev. Joshua O. Williams, pastor of Sharp St. Methodist Church, Baltimore; Balto 12-25-48

William L. Vannaman, who read a message from Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., and the Rev. Matthew G. Sullivan, dean of Loyola College, Baltimore.

Achievements of Morgan Under Dr. Holmes Cited

Student Body Tripled, Faculty Expanded in 10 Years, Registrar's Article Reveals

BALTIMORE

With the declaration that Morgan College is not only "going" but is "going places," the most recent edition of the Morgan Bulletin cites progress under the administration of retiring President D. O. W. Holmes.

Edward N. Wilson, registrar, is author of the summary which lists achievements during Dr. Holmes's 10 years of service. These include an increase in the annual budget from $853,879 in 1937 to $3,321,579, last year.

Teaching Staff Increased

The faculty now includes 78 full-time teachers, 26 of whom hold the doctor of philosophy degree, in comparison to 20 faculty members in 1937.

The student enrollment has grown from 302 to 1300 within 10 years; and the proposed building program provides for an enrollment of only 1500.

For 3,000 students, Morgan needs six additional dormitories, an education building, and a fine arts building, Mr. Wilson states.

Would Double Capacity

He points out that with these additions to the 24 projects already included in the present program, the college can adequately take care of 3,000 students.

The bulletin also contains an article by Dr. Frederick H. Dedmond, professor of romance languages, who explains the need for

MILITANT EDITORS TO LEAD YOUTH VOTE DISCUSSION

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A highlight of the Southern Youth Legislature which will be held here Apr. 30 to May 1 will be a discussion of "The Right to Vote," led by Percy Green of Jackson and L. Marshall of Macon, both militant editors.

Farewell Banquet for Morgan College Prexy

Rounding out nearly 11 years of service at Morgan State College, Dr. D. O. W.Holmes, who will retire from the presidency in June, was feted at a testimonial banquet, Tuesday, by the faculty and staff members. Dr. Holmes, under whose administration the budget of the college has increased over three million dollars, was lauded by all factors of the college community, including the alumni and the student body. Pictures at the guest table during the banquet which was held in the Morgan Christian Center, are left to right, Dean George C. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, and their son, Dr. Dwight Holmes Jr. (Henderson Photo).

Morris Brown's Good Fortune

World Atlanta Ga. Sun. 9-26-48

An enduring monument to competitive sports was dedicated Friday night when more than 16,000 fans gathered in the $250,000 Herndon Stadium.

The ceremony was not only a testimonial to the high place that intercollegiate athletics hold in our everyday lives but a glowing tribute to the vision and courage of Bishop W. A. Fountain, Sr., Pres. W. A. Fountain, Jr., Bishop R. R. Wright, the AME Church of Georgia and the college administration, along with others who through inspiration, contributions, labor and encouragement made the stadium possible. Sun. 9-26-48

There has come increasing recognition of the importance of competitive sports as a means of physical development, entertainment, and as a factor in molding character. Our newspapers have heightened their interest in reporting the feats of sports heroes in many sports. Any such project of the nature of Herndon Stadium must thereby be associated with the growing stature of sports in world affairs. As such we wholeheartedly commend those responsible for the construction of this worthy athletic plant.

It was befitting that Georgia's "first" woman Olympic winner should be the guest of honor at our "first" major stadium dedication exercises. Miss Alice Coachman symbolizes like Herndon Stadium our growth and responsibility in many fields. We are proud of Miss Coachman and of Herndon Stadium. Both show what Georgia can do along progressive lines. They are indicative of progress, maturity in our thinking on the value of competitive intercollegiate sports, and advancement towards the solution of acute and aggravating athletic problems. 9-26-48

We repeat the statement that we are proud of Herndon Stadium. May we have many more such projects in the years to come.

What Is Wrong With Morris College?

The Lighthouse Informer

It "Could Save Itself, If It Would," Official Declares

Morris College at Sumter, operated by Negro Baptists, has for the past several weeks and months been the subject of considerable discussions among Baptists, educators and state educational officials.

The State Department of Education has had in hand since October 28, 1947 certain data it considerally raised, "What is wrong with Morris College?"

These data, in the form of a written by a special committee investigating South Carolina colleges, have been made available to President Odell Reuben, to trustees of the institution, and are sympathetic, but frank, analyses of the school's problems and shortcomings. One Department of Education official made it clear this week that "we want to do anything to hurt or discredit this fine college. We need it and every service it offers. And we want to work along with it until it 'arights itself.'"

NOW ON PROBATION

Morris College is now on a probational status. It can quit this position today or tomorrow if it is able to fill up several gaps which are pointed to in the report of the investigating committee a year ago. It is strictly up to Morris to lift itself up or remove itself entirely.

General reports tossed about by the two or more factions of the State Baptist Convention, which in effect set the time limit as wo years, do not take into accounting the view of state educational officials.

These officials realize readily that it takes time to do all the things required. They indicate they might not hold rigidly to a two year deadline if Morris on her own gets busy and begin delivering, showing she honestly intends to become first class or at least in line with state requirements.

"The principal fault we have observed with Morris," one official said, "is that the college seems willing only to do what it is prodded into doing. We will receive and accept a proposal for eliminating one condition and then await the report of its accomplishment. Some time later, we check and find that somebody overlooked it or was delaying it without any reasonable purpose. Then, somebody will get busy and do this job and begin again to wait for us to make the next move.

"Many of the problems confronting Morris today need not now exist, and would not exist if those responsible for the school had kept at jobs the school cut out for itself long ago when discussions were first made."

"TOO MANY COOKS"

The specific tasks laid before the school in the committee report of last yar will be set forth in this discussion. But before they are given it is necessary to look into some of the background and other facts incidental with Morris College.

One point state education leaders touched up again and again during a discussion of the college this week was that the State Board does not know who is and who isn't authorized to act for the college.

One official said that there are 99 trustees and quite often one committee, presumedly acting for the trustee board, will communicate with the State Board, setting forth provisions and plans, or passing on some requested information. A little later, an entirely different group will write or come in with a conflicting version and will promptly denounce the first group.

It is neither the wish nor province of State Board people to say how the trustee board should be made up. But it definitely wants Morris' board to designate a small committee of not more than seven or nine persons, with whom it could deal and whom it could list officially as the spokesmen for the college.

The Board finds it impossible to try to do business with 99 people, these being split into several and hostile and confusing groups.

MIXING CHURCH POLITICS

While state officials didn't say so in this many words, it was obvious that they considered "indiscreet" and out of place having dumped before them the political woes and differences among trustees and the whole Baptist Church.

This spring, trustees elected one man president; one faction "unelected" him and later elected a second man. Groups from both sides ran to the State Department with their versions, hanging out dirty laundry.

The particular reference here is to the election of Dr. L. M. Tobin of Atlanta, an associat professor at Morehouse College, pastor of one of Atlanta's largest Baptist congregations and who, up to about three years ago, was an outstanding Baptist leader in South Carolina, a member of the Morris faculty.

Dr. Tobin, on his election, visited the State Department, presumably preparatory to considering acceptance, made a "good" impression and left. He had the necessary qualifications, the State Board felt.

A little later, a group of trustees and Baptist ministers came by to report that Dr. Tobin had been shamefully highjacked out of office by the "Daniels' faction," the group detailing some of the incidents.

There were other visits after Rev. Reuben was finally elected.

STATE'S ROLE CLEARED

There have been numerous rumors that somebody on the State Board "suggested" who would have been its choice for the presidency of the college during the spring election. These rumors are exaggerated.

Several trustees and supporters of the college did ask state officers for the requirements of a president of a college, under present standards. These were told that the president, since the college was principally engaged in turning out school teachers, should himself have a degree higher than the college level, in education. Or, if he didn't have this training, he ought to have a dean or some other person helping him run the school, looking after curricula, etc. who did have the training.

How the contrary got around is explained away in the same manner many other rumors, and countersayings, coursing the State.

NAME IS AT STAKE

The name of Morris College is being kicked around by factions of the Baptist connection for partisan reasons, alrgely because of opposition to the Reverend G. Goings Daniels and the "old guard" which also have a hand in running Morris.

But this fight, which could well cut off all finances from the various churches and padlok the doors is nothing at all when compared with somethings the laity of the Baptist churches and padlock the doors is

On file in the State Department of Education is a number of letters from city and county superintendents of education, from principals and from Morris College students and graduates, which combine to show that the name of the college is way down the list.

All of these show soundly that Morris College hasn't been turning out competent graduates, persons who can hold their own in present day educational circles, and something basically must be changed.

Take for example the following letter written by a person just about to receive a Morris College diploma. The letter bore no signature; has no date, salutation. The writer put her name only on the envelop. It is reproduced from the page of onionskin paper on which it is written, with the punctuation, very poor grammar and poorer spelling:

Lou 10-31-48

"To The State Departmen of Education. I hav tooken the natural examation me for teacher,s and I have notice that everyone have their mark.

"I'm interest in finding out what did I made as a senior of Morris College."

There is also on file at the State Department of Education evidence that sometime ago Negro teachers in Sumter schools where Morris College students in teacher-training did practice work sought to have the students withdrawn.

The teachers didn't object to the extra work they had assisting these understudies. They objected to the disastrous effect on their little pupils by persons who lacked woefully in preliminary details.

But Morris College is trying desperately to get in line. State officials are very much impressed with the college's new registrar, a Mr. Smith, and also the program laid out by President Reuben.

"On paper, it is an excellent program," an official said. "But it is just on paper. We are anxious to have it translated into the new Morris College."

Overall, this official pointed out, the situation in which the college finds itself is not a hopeless one. He summed up the picture in these words:

"The State Board would save Morris College if it could; Morris College could save itself, if it would."

(Next Week In the second of three articles on Morris College, the special committee's report on the college will be published.)

Morris Brown College

We have an efficient faculty, progressive and loyal. Our salary scale is equal to any in the South with rank and tenure and security.

Turner Theological Department: Five full time Theo-

logical professors—forty-eight students.

Sixty-one churches in and around Atlanta—all small churches are allocated as training stations for Morris Brown College nd Turner Theological Seminary Ministerial students.

We maintain a regular AME Church with all Departments of any regulated church.

All Georgia Ministers are in school through our Area Councils and Summer Institutes and Conference Institutes. WE ARE PRAISING GOD FOR OUR SUCCESS.

Student body over nine hundred (900): Annual cost to operate, four hundred thousand ($400,000) dollars. (1) Three new buildings. We are proud to report the completion of three class room buildings, built and finished and occupied since last June, at no cost to the Institution, except that of heat, water and lights. (2) Finest Stadium in our group—over two hundred fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars and a Gymnasium at a cost of $95,000—We pay only $11,000 of this amount. It is one of the most beautiful in the South. This Gymnasium will be fully equipped. This gymnasium was handled outside of budget. $11,000 overplus to Gymn.

(3) THE NEW STDIUM: The Herndon Stadium one of the finest in the South is nearing completion at a cost of over $250,000.

These three new class room buildings, the Gymnasium, the Stadium, etc., are products of the thinking, ingenuity and pioneering skill of our capable and dynamic President, William Alfred Fountain, Jr., who is one of the most progressive and self-sacrificing Educators in our racial group; and pardon me, when I say that, I am proud to be the father of such a fine son. He is a "gem of excellence."

(4) Plans are being completed for a $250,000 girl's dormitory—The Trustees have inspected the plan and blue print and given the "Go Sign"—The Contractor, Chief Aiken, has been secured and an agreement signed.

(5) CHARTER:

The much spoken of CHARTER was a business instrument to assist in financing one of the finest projects of the race. It has accomplished its objective and when Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., my succesor, gets ready to dissolve this instrument, it will be dissolved.

Our Church is made up of great men and women and great deeds. Are we going to let our prestige and heritage be dragged in the mud by little men in high places.

The General Conference has spoken, and from it there is no appeal. I am assigned to the Twelfth Episcopal District, Arkansas and Oklahoma. I am happy in my new field.

"White Paper" Outlines

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MORRIS COLLEGE

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs 11-11-48

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—

The "white paper" prepared following an official visit to Morris College at Sumter, on October 28, 1947, a report which sets forth officially what the State Board of Education finds Morris College needs to do to meet present state educational requirements.

The second and final portion of the paper follows:

Atlanta Ga

II. RECORDS--THE REGISTRAR

The Records at Morris have been very poorly handled. Frequent changes on transcripts have been noted and it is difficult to place responsibility. The Registrar's office is accessible to all and persons other than the registrar could make chages on records. There is no fireproof depository for safe guarding the records. A new registrar has been employed. He holds a Master's Degree and is making a sincere attempt to improve the work of his office. However, he has not had specific training as a registrar. The Committee recommends

1. A separate suite of rooms for the Registrar accessible only to him and his helpers, and the placing of sole responsibility for record keeping on the registrar.

2. Fire-proofing of a room for the preservation of his records.

3. Further training for the registrar in this specific field.

4. Immediate study of modern methods employed by registrars through visitation.

III. THE LIBRARY

During 1946-47 session, Morris raised approximately $100,000.00 and erected a new library building. It also employed a new librarian who has practically completed her training in Library Science. The College deserved a great deal of credit for these two forward steps. The library, however, as a functioning unit is still extremely weak. Most of the materials are obsolete. It can not possibly meet the needs of 600 students and it was clearly inadequate for the summer school last summer, which was the largest in the state. A student library fee of $2.00 per student, recommended by Dr. J. B. White, was charged last summer, but the money was not spent for library materials. An initial sum or at least $20,000.00 should be spent for materials. An initial sum of at library fee should be charged each year, and a small sum of at least $2,000.00 should be spent annually. It was felt by some of the committee members that the library is the weakest factor at Morris College.

IV. CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

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Classroom and laboratory equipment is generally inadequate at Morris. The most serious condition was found in the Science Department, particularly in the Physical Sciences. But there was evidence of insucicient materials throughout the college. Music, Arts, Arts and Crafts, and Audio-Vision materials were practically non-existent There was a general lack of Art in th various rooms, corridors, etc. Learning comes through inter-action with an environment. The environment. The environment at vironment at Morris is poor respecting good materials of instruction.

V. ADMISSION OF NEW STUDENTS--EXAMINATIONS

The Committee was very frank with the administrators at Morris concerning frequent criticisms being made about the qualifications of Morris graduates, and about the apparent ease with which students can receive credits. The admission policies and requirements of an institution have much to do with the quality of its product. The admission system at Morris has been weak but some recent steps have been taken to improve this condition. The Dean explained that Morris had long faced the problem of having to admit students from quite a number of weak and non-accredited high schools. He stated that he had begun this fall to give entering freshmen a standardized examination but he had not established any norms suitable for admission bases and could use the examinations only for guidance purposes. The Committee recommends that:

1. A Faculty Committee be appointed to work with the Dean and the Registrar in the formulation and enforcement of admission requirements and policies.

2. Standardized tests to be given to all new students and norms be established for admission purposes.

3. Students not scoring high enough for admission to the freshman class be admitted as sub-collegiate students and be given remedial work without credit until they can achieve admission to the college as regular students.

4. Standardized examinations such as the Graduate Record Examinations to be given to seniors as a basis for graduation.

VI. GUIDANCE

Morris College is not alone in being weak in its guidance program. This weakness is found in almost every college. The Committee recommends that more attention be given to guidance. Morris has already begun a guidance program and has named a member of the faculty to do this work.

In pointing out the weaknesses at Morris College the Committee wishes to make clear that it does not consider Morris to be the only college in the state that needs improvement along these lines. Below will be listed a number of things for which Morris College should be given credit and praise. We have called attention to needs as the committee saw them. The Committee lists the following conditions, partly as a summary, but more specifically, as those conditions needing immediate attention and correction. Improvements on these should constitute the "MUST" program if accreditment of the college for the purpose of teacher education is to be continued:

1. Immediate inauguration of admission and graduation requirements along lines pointed out above

2. Immediate and continual strengthening of the faculty as cited above.

3. Immediate provision for adequte materials and equipment in all departments beginning with Science.

4. Immediae and continued purchase of suitable books, magazines, and other materials for the Library.

We list below a number of things for which Morris College should receive due credit and commendation:

1. FACULTY COMMITTEES-Several faculty committees responsible for special phases of the college program have been set up and are beginning to function .

2. RECOGNITION OF DEAN-For the first time, in 1947, the president and Dean worked together in selecting 6 new faculty members.

3. FACULTY-Of the 6 new members elected in 1947, all but one holds a Master's degree, or has completed requirements for the degree. The one exception is in the business education department. In 1944-45, seven faculty members held master's degrees and in 1947-48, eight hold master's degrees.

A survey of the faculty for 1947-48 shows two important changes

(A The teaching load has been satisfactorily reduced to the standard level. Only two faculty members work as much as 21 hours a week. The average works between 15 and 18.

(B) Salaries have been greatly increased since 1944-45. The average salary that year was $95.00 for nine months. The lowest in 1947-48 is $125.00 plus summer school. The maximum is $200.00 plus summer school

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There is by no means as much as desired, but Morris College has been supported solely by South Carolina Negro Baptists. The college has never received any money from any other source. In view of this fact, the finances of the institution reveal a masterful effort on the part of the local Negroes.

4. REGISTRAR'S OFFICE- Although there is much to be desired before the registrar's office reaches a high level of efficiency, both records and management have been greatly improved since 1944-45.

5. LIBRARY-In 1944-45, the library was housed in a college class room of ordinary size; there was a part time, untrained person in charge; the budget made no provision for the purchase of library materials. In 1947-48, a well-planned and adequate library building is in use; a full time librarian is in charge-she has completed all the requirements for a B. S. in library science; the last financial report from the president's office shows $2,600.00 in the library fund to be used for the purchase of library materials when library shelves ordered in August are delivered.

Baptists Give $23,000 In Morris College Drive

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

SUMTER, S. C.—Negro Baptists laid $23,000.00 on the table here at Morris College Thanksgiving Day in what President Odell R. Reuben describes as a heart-trending, precedent shattering annual affair, to pay over more than one-third of a $60,000.00 fund trustees of the college have raised.

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This sum is expected to be swelled considerably when final reports are in hand. It represents $3,000 more than the $20,000 trustees had hoped the rally would raise. Two additional rallies are scheduled for the spring and at school closing time, when all of the money is expected to be on hand.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

Sparked, perhaps, by recent turmoil over the standing of the college, confusion which has grown out of a difference within the State Baptist Convention more than from anything else, clergy,laity and just plain citizens swarmed over the the ten acre campus throughout the day, climaxing it all in the afternoon by witnessing a football game between Morris College and Storer College, which the former won by the lop-sided score of 39-0.

On Wednesday students who had never raised more than $578.00 in such drives, reported some $2,200.00 of their own. And the next day many churches which had customarily paid $100.00 placed before the college as much as $500.00.

President Reuben, commenting on the day, said "it surpassed our widest partcipation and all of us were really cheered over the spirit and determination of the loyal supporters and friends of the college agreed that Morris College is going to help it get where it wants to places and applauded the accomplishments which have been made this school year.

Many came to look the institution over; some came to see the new equipment, housing and improvements previously reported. Others perhaps the most meaningful. came to seek [illegible] hand informa-

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National Advisory Committee on Negro Education

NEGRO EDUCATION GROUP IS REVIVED

Committee Folded During War Due to Curbs

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 26.—The office of education has revived its national advisory committee on the education of Negroes.

The committee, organized in 1938 to advise the office on Negro problems, was allowed to lapse during the war when travel restrictions limited its activity.

Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, announced its reorganization. He said Dr. Ambrose Caliver, office of education specialist for higher education of Negroes, again will direct the committee's activities.

Acting Commissioner of Education Rall I. Grisby said the 26 committee members were chosen from a list of more than 70 candidates nominated by major educational associations. The committee members included:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla; Robert L. Cousins, Atlanta, director of Georgia's division of Negro education; Dr. H. B. Crouch, Tennessee A. & I. State college, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, Atlanta, consultant, Georgia Negro elementary schools; Dr. J. C. Dixon, Atlanta, executive director, Southern Education foundation; Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, dean Louisville Ky., Municipal college; L. H. Foster Jr., treasurer, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Carol W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Dean George W. Reeves, Prairie View, Texas, A. & M. college; Orin Clayton Suthern, Dillard university, New Orleans; Nathaniel P. Tillman, Morehouse college, Atlanta; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery; D. E. Williams, Tallahassee, Fla., state department of education.

Leaders Say School Bias Violates All Catholic Policies

WASHINGTON—A special committee of prominent Catholic educators took a strong stand this week against any form of discrimination still extant in individual Catholic institutions of higher learning.

Composed of members of the National Catholic Educational Association, the committee was appointed after a review had been made of the report issued recently by the President's Commission on Higher Education.

In a series of resolutions published for the guidance of Catholic educators, the NCEA members declared that "the selection of students based solely on color, national origin or ancestry in our Catholic colleges and universities is a violation of sound American and Catholic principles."

OPEN DOOR URGED

They urged that "every Catholic college and university make certain that no qualified Catholic student is refused admission on the basis of color, race, national origin or ancestry and that those Catholic colleges and universities which accept non-Catholic students do not refuse admission to non-Catholic students on the basis of religion, color, race, national origin or ancestry."

Where legal obstacles or social pressures barring the abolition of segregation exist, the group added, "Catholic educators should exercise leadership for their removal."

The special committee was headed by Brother Emilian, F. S. C., Ammendale, Md. and was composed of thirteen members, including Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, NCEA secretary general, and Dr. Martin R. P. McGuire of the Catholic University of America, both members of the President's Commission.

Catholics Demand Schools Admit Negroes

WASHINGTON — Flouting attempts by southern governors to perpetuate a system of racial segregation in educational facilities, student representatives of 11 Catholic colleges in the Washington-Balitmore area have unanimously voted the admission of Negro student to their schools.

The action was taken at the recent Baltimore-Washington regional congress of the National Federation of Catholic College Students attended by 125 student representatives.

The federation made clear that "the action was an outpouring of representative student opinion and does not necessarily mean a statement of policy by the administration of the schools present."

All of the 11 colleges with the exception of Notre Dame of Maryland already admit Negroes it was disclosed.

The schools represented in the balloting were: Catholic University; Georgetown University; Trinity; Dumbarton of the Holy Cross; Georgetown Visitation and Immaculata, all of Washington; Loyola of Baltimore; Mt. St. Agnes, Norte Dame of Maryland; and Mt. St. Mary's and St. Joseph's of Emmitsburg.

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National Institute of Science

Experts Conduct Research And Report On Findings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The nation's top chemists, mathematicians, biologists and physicists, many of whom are authors of books, contributors to leading national science publications, and teachers in more than thirty Negro colleges and universities, met in a three-day conference to discuss findings and report on various research projects at Tuskegee Institute this week. This was the fifth annual meeting of the National Institute of Science and according to Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, Atlanta University, retiring president, the most successful with respect to attendance and participation.

One hundred and thirty members and nearly one hundred other interested visitors attended the meeting, which was held in Armstrong Hall, Tuskegee Institute's Science building which now houses the George Washington Carver Laboratories.

READ SCIENCE PAPERS

During the meeting, 30 papers were read in the field of biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and science education. One special feature was the honor paper in mathematics presented by Dr. J. A. Pierce professor of mathematics at Atlanta University. His presentation was a statistical analysis on "sampling". He emphasized the importance of finite and infinite formulae for testing and establishing the validity of mathematical hypotheses. It was implied that such technique have practical applications in summations of statistical data of many kinds.

The symposium on "Research in Small Colleges" was centered on projected programs of cooperative research for member institutions of the National Institute of Science. Discussions were conducted on research personnel, facilities for research, administration of researches and inter-departmental cooperation. A committee on cooperative research was established to follow through with the recommendations of the symposium participants which included Dr S. M. Naebrit Atlanta University; Dr. R. W. Brown, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. C. M. Hill, Tennessee State College; Dr. Lawson, Fisk University and Dr. Spaulding, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.

At the banquet session on Friday night, addresses were made by Dr. Pierce and by Dr. Lloyd Cook, Director, Chicago section, the Visking Corporation. Dr. Pierce spoke on "Science and the Scientist" and Dr. Cook spoke on the preparation of Negroes for entrance into scientific pursuits in industry.

HOLD MANY EXHIBITS

Nationally known scientific supply establishments cooperated with the meeting with displays and demonstrations in the various fields of the sciences. Among those were the Central Scientific Company, Chicago; W. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Instrument Development Company, Chicago and A. S. Aloe Company, St. Louis and many others.

Officers for the 1948-1949 Institute of Science are: President, H. V. Eagleson, Howard University; vice presidents, R. W. Brown, Director, George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute; V. J. Tulane, Howard University and H. C. Boggs, Morris Brown College; executive secretary treasurer, Rr. H. V. Crouch, professor of Biology, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Next year, the National Institute of Science will be held at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

Negro Stude Gets First Scholarship

STATE COLLEGE, N. MEX. (ANP)—For the first time in the college's history, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical arts awarded a scholarship to a Negro student.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Harrison, junior arts and science major, won the Progress Club scholarship for 1948. This $100 grant is awarded to one upper classman each year. The student is selected on the merits of scholarship and character.

A native of Las Cruces, she lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, there. She graduated from Washington high of that town.

What's His Club?

Dear Sirs: We thought some of your readers might be interested in a letter by John W. Haines, Princeton '29, which appeared in the April 30 issue of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*. It says in part: New Republic

Is it indeed a fact that there are now Negro students attending Princeton, or is it an unfounded rumor? . . . What is to be gained by admitting the black brothers to Princeton? Will anyone, save a few Negroes—it is fervently to be hoped a very few in any event—gain a better education thereby? . . . Let Negroes seek an education at any school which may desire them, and by all means let such individuals as care to do so eat with them, play with them, dance with them, and marry them (in states which permit it); but why thrust them upon the undergraduates and alumni of Princeton, which has progressed these many years very happily without them? 5-24 48

The letter, of course, speaks for itself, but not, we hope, for the majority of Princeton undergraduates and alumni.

DEAN H. ALLEN
DONALD M. FINNIE

Princeton, New Jersey, May 15

Princeton University Signifies Color Bar Is Crumbling There

New York Herald Tribune Sun 12-26-48 New York, N.Y.

By Walter White

Lecture Hall 10 McCosh at Princeton was packed with students and a liberal sprinkling of faculty. It was a meeting of the Princeton Liberal Union, formed several years ago to do everything possible to bring the university into line with the practices of other major institutions of learning which bar no qualified student because of race or color or religion.

I was about two-thirds of the way through a talk on the color line across the globe. Suddenly a snowball, packed hard as a stone, crashed through the window followed by two or three others. Husky young men at the rear of the hall grabbed their battle-jackets and rushed from the hall to catch the culprits.

When the excitement died down I commented that "the bigots must be on the run when they resort to the juvenile delinquency of stone-throwing instead of meeting reason with reason." The audience laughed, but there was a sternness on their faces which it was stirring to see. What had been for some of them an abstract principle of academic democracy had been jelled by the puerile act of a few into a holy crusade.

The episode illustrated how bigots through the loss of perspective frequently give aid and strength to the other side.

Princeton has been long known, justly or otherwise, as the "country club" university whose student body was made up primarily of men from the South and Park Avenue socialites. One of the most heartening and interesting features of the Princeton Liberal Union is that some of its most active members come from those two classes, presumed to be opposed to abolishing the unwritten ban on the admission of Negroes and Jews.

Before World War II a group of students led by Francis L. Broderick and Powell Whitehead conducted an active campaign against the color bar at Princeton. Their campaign was interrupted by the war. Powell Whitehead died a hero. Francis Broderick survived more than sixty B-24 bombing missions and returned to Princeton more determined than ever that its admission practices be democratized.

When Broderick was graduated the work was taken up by John Bunzel and an increasing number of others, who had the enthusiastic support of a large number of faculty members such as Professor Willard Thorp, co-author of the recently published and brilliant "Literary History of the United States," and Professor Hubert Wilson. Sun 12-26-48

The Liberal Union has made contact with two thousand American high schools to inform prospective Negro college students that they will find a warm welcome at Princeton if they are able to meet the entrance qualifications. The university administration has made it clear that no man will be barred from Princeton because of his race or religion. Eighty-five per cent of the students have vigorously favored the admission of Negroes, and 56 per cent of those polled believe Princeton should encourage the application and admission of colored students.

The United States Navy deserves part of the credit for this liberalization. Under its V-12 program four Negroes were sent to Princeton. Fortunately they were well chosen both as to scholastic ability and temperament, neither wearing a hair shirt nor a bandanna around his head. One of them was elected captain of the Princeton basketball team and another made the football team, not because they were Negroes but because they were excellent athletes.

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New York

Educational Opportunity

Times—New York, N.Y.

Equality for All Is Advocated, With Barriers Eliminated

1-15-48—Thurs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was extremely gratifying to read in The New York Times, Jan. 4, of Governor Dewey's expected statement supporting fair educational practices in New York State. The recently published Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education emphasizes the need for the extension of educational opportunity generally and for the elimination of barriers caused by discrimination. The forecast of Governor Dewey's forthright position creates the hope that New York State will soon establish fair educational practices by law. Times

That the Governor's position will meet with conscientious approval by thoughtful Protestants throughout the State is evidenced by the following facts: New York, N.Y.

1. The world-wide Ecumenical Conference of church leaders at Oxford, England, in 1937, probably the most representative assembly in the history of Christendom, urged equality in education—ten years ago:

"In the education of youth * * * the Church must be eager to secure for every citizen the fullest possible opportunity for the development of the gifts that God has bestowed on him. In particular, the Church must condemn inequality of educational opportunity as a main obstacle to fullness of fellowship in the life of the community." 14e(1) N.Y.

2. In November, 1947, the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of the City of New York supported the same principle "in the conviction that equal educational opportunity is a matter of justice, and therefore of genuine concern to the Christian Church." The commission prescribed the following necessary features for a bill establishing fair educational practices: 1-15-48

"A. Express declaration that scholarship alone should not be regarded as the one and sufficient criterion in the selection of students, but that place of residence and other criteria should be recognized as legitimate, provided they do not lead to discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin; Thurs

"B. The establishment of a specific agency within the State Department of Education, charged with responsibility for initiating and conducting investigations in accordance with the purposes of the act; and

"C. That this agency, while relying in the first instance upon persuasion and conciliation, should also have the power to evoke effective sanctions through the right to apply to the courts for enforcement orders."

3. Protestant leaders in up-state cities, including Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, are organizing support for fair educational practices legislation through their local councils of churches.

We share Governor Dewey's hope that the present legislative session will result in proper laws to facilitate equality of opportunity in education.

Robert W. Searle,
Executive Secretary, Human Relations Commission, the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

New York, Jan. 6, 1948.

Harlem Committee Of Community Service Society To Give Three $600 Fellowships

To help relieve the shortage of skilled Negro social workers, three fellowships valued at $600 each have been opened to college students in the metropolitan area who can meet the admission requirements of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, it was announced Wednesday.

The awards will be made for the fall quarter begining next October but applications must be filed at the school by June 1, it was noted. The fellowships cover tuition for a full school year consisting of three continous quarters with the possibility of renewal for the remainder of the two-year degree program.

Offered by the Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society, thirty-six scholarships have already been made available since the group was formed in 1939. Under the fellowship plan, it was indicated, supplementary grants may be allowed toward the students' maintenance and other expenses, varying according to the needs of the applicants.

The Harlem committee, an interracial group composed of twenty-seven women, to date has raised $15,653 toward aiding Negro students who might otherwise not have been able to avail themselves of social work training, according to Mrs. Harry G. Bragg, chairman of the scholarship committee.

"So far twenty-six students have benefited through our annual scholarship project," she said, "but the need for professionally trained Negro social workers has never been greater. Our fellowship program will make it financially possible for at least a few additional students to receive the necessary training. However much depends on the support of the public for our fellowship fund."

She added that Negro social workers are needed especially to help cope with mounting problems of family dislocations, delinquency and ill health.

The fellowships are open to Negro men and women between the ages of 21 and 35 who have lived in this city for at least two years. The applicants must satisfy the admission requirements of the school, which include a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy or science from an institution approved by Columbia University. At least two of the four years of college work must have been in liberal arts studies, and the applicants must have completed a minimum of twenty semester hours in social and biological sciences.

The recipients of the fellowships are to be selected by the Harlem committee in consultation with the admissions committee of the school.

Three students, previous scholarship winners, are now completing their training at the New York School of Social Work, Mrs. Bragg said. She noted that former scholarship students now hold positions with the New York Urban League, Youth House, Veterans Administration, the Community Service Society, the Department of Welfare and a number of other public and private welfare agencies outside of the city.

68 N.Y. Colleges Violate Law on Applications, Survey Shows

NEW YORK—Of New York State's 97 non-sectarian colleges and universities, 68 question applicants for admission about their race, religion, ancestory or national origin, the American Jewish Congress revealed last week following a survey of college application blanks.

Pointing out that the Quinn Olliffe Law makes discrimination by educational institutions illegal, Leo Pfeffer, acting direcor of the Congress's Commission on Law and Social Action, said that the State Department of Education will be asked to outlaw such questions and order the blanks discarded.

Admitting that the questions in themselves do not conclusively prove that the 68 institutions all are guilty of discrimination, Mr. Pfeffer said that "it can almost be said that he reques for certain informaion on application forms constitutes an all but prima facie case that such information is likely to be used for discriminatory purposes."

New Law Outlaws N.Y. School Bias

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The new State law outlawing discrimination in education in New York, went into effect last Thursday. It will not be enforceable until Sept. 15 but many schools are already voluntarily cooperating to stay within this law.

Negroes and Jews will probably benefit immediately, according to studies to be published by Gov Thomas E. Dewey's state university commission.

A special interdenominational regents committee will administer this law. It will choose an anti-bias administrator and issue regulations. They will hear charges against schools and make rulings. Their actions will be enforceable in the courts.

N.Y. Fair Education Law Now In Effect

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The three regents are William J. Wallin, chancellor, of Yonkers, and Dr. Stanley W. Brady and Roger W. Straus of New York.

N.Y. Speeds Law To Ban Jim Crow Colleges

ALBANY, N. Y.—Dewey administration leaders have predicted that the bill outlawing racial and religious discrimination in colleges and universities in the state will be passed at this session by the Legislature.

Only Denominational schools would be exempt from the ruling of the bill.

The leaders pointed out that the State Education Commissioner would be authorized to eliminate discrimination through a conference held with college authorities. That failing, the Board of Regents would be empowered to issue a complaint, hold a public hearing and issue a cease and desist order enforceable in court if discrimination is established.

Two Gothamites Get City Jobs

GOTHAM COED — NO. 11 Gide

NEW YORK— A national movement in Catholic colleges throughout the country to remind students of their responsibility toward members of other races, is headed by Peggy Brown, a white senior at Manhattanville College here.

Miss Brown, who is chairman of the National Commission on Interracial Justice established at her college by the Federation of Catholic College Students, formulated plans with fellow students for "Interracial Justice Week" which began February 28.

Joseph Nearson, a Negro student at the college and chairman of its chapter of the commission, said the main purpose of the program is to give people facts about other races.

Mrs. Brown stated: "We think about the political side of it and the economic issues, but we've got to remember that underlying them we must have a firm foundation for our ow nthinking . . .

2,200 Students Demand Ouster Of 2 Biased Profs

By John Hudson Jones

Over 2,200 City College students yesterday overflowed the Great Hall of the main building and demanded that school, city or state officials oust Professor William E. Knickerbocker, accused anti-Semite, and William C. Davis, admitted segregator of Negroes. The all-day meeting was the third day of student protest action against the teachers.

The students are protesting the recent whitewash of Knickerbocker, who is a Romance teacher, by the Board of Higher Education, and the dropping of charges against Davis. Prior to the Board's action, a City Council committee headed by Democratic Councilman Walter R. Hart, had recommended the dismissal of Knickerbocker.

The all-day sit-down demonstration of Wednesday was continued yesterday. A token group of 26 students kept an all-night vigil in the Lincoln Corridor of the main building, scene of the sit-down.

Rev. John W. Darr, chairman of the National Youth Assembly and American Labor Party candidate, stayed with the group as chaperon. Yesterday the sitdown demon-

stration began promptly at 9 a.m. with such songs as "Black and White Together We Shall Not Be Moved."

SUSPEND CLASSES

At 11 a.m., Rev. Darr addressed about 300 students and at noon the meeting in the Great Hall began. At 4:30 p.m. James S. Teace, assistant dean of students, ordered instructors to suspend classes so students could attend the meeting. After 5 hours of vigorous pro and con debate, a majority of the students voted for:

- Separate petition to State's Commissioner of Education Francis Spaulding, demanding immediate dismissal of Davis and Knickerbocker.

A previous vote for joint ouster action against Davis and Knickerbocker was ruled defeated on a very questionable count by Day Student Council Chairman Allen Rosenwasser. Deafening protests forced him to consider a new motion on Davis. This resolution was carried after Ed Starrer and Paul Brown, student leaders, denounced attempts to forego action against Davis, the alleged Negro hater.

- A resolution demanding that the students who resent Knickerbocker and Davis be allowed to go to other classes and that no disciplinary action be taken against them. In this connection Professors Ephraim Cross and Elliott Polinger had offered to take such students for no extra compensation.
- That if, by Thursday, there has been no definite action against Knickerbocker and Davis "we will sit down and stay down until we get action."

BOO COUNCILMAN HART

The student lustily booed Councilman Hart, who told them, "I do not like mass action." He said the Lincoln Corridor demonstration was "intimidating the faculty."

Afterwards he told reporters, however, "I still think Professor Knickerbocker should not be teaching at City College." In response to a question put by the Daily Worker, he said, "I don't know too much about the charges against Mr. Davis."

On the other hand, Councilman Eugene P. Connolly declared: "The responsibility for students losing time from classes rests with the Board of Higher Education and with the City College Administration."

The students cheered telegrams from Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to the New York University Students for Wallace, Paul Robeson, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and the Youth Division of the Jewish Young Fraternalists.

At 5:20 p.m. Rosenwasser adjourned the meeting amid the shouts of students who again questioned his counting of the standing vote. Rosenwasser, however, had the public address system cut off during the discussion on a resolution defending two students arrested Wednesday on the request of a college official.

800 REMAINED

About 800 students remained in an attempted rump session. Shouting and confusion reigned, however, until Brown, one of the strike leaders, prevailed upon the students to go home, "even though the meeting was illegally adjourned."

During the Great Hall meeting a conference of school officials and outside organization representatives was going on in the office of Dr. Harry N. Wright, CCNY president. In addition to Wright, among those present were Dean John J. Theobald; Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education; Arthur J. Lelyreld, national director of B'Nai Brith; Burt Diamond, American Jewish Congress; Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman, director of the Hillel Foundation, uptown; and student representatives.

Afterwards Dr. Wright told reporters "some progress was made in arriving at a mutual decision. Individuals have pledged their cooperation." Wright declared that further conferences of the group could be called "to explore what might be the next step."

Dean Theobald said that while he considered the Lincoln Corridor meeting "in violation of school laws, the Great Hall meeting was a legal meeting."

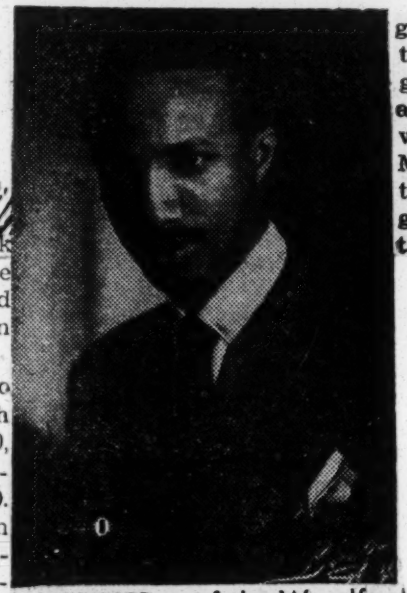
New York Student Wins A Coveted Cornell U. Prize

George H. Fowler, of New York City, was named winner of the coveted Stewart Lyndon Woodford prize for the best English oration by a Cornell University senior.

Mr. Fowler is the first Negro sturent to win the award, which carries with it a cash prize of $120, since its establishment by the former New York Governor in 1870. When he receives his degree in June, he will also be the first Nepro to be graduated from the University's three-year-old School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The young World War II veteran has been an outstanding member of the Cornell debating team and has presided as chairman over intercollegiate debates with some of the leading schools in the East. He was also treasurer of the student council of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The winner's oration, on "The Diseases of Democracy", was a compelling comparison of Athenian and American socities. The suppression of free speech, class prejudice, and lack of active citizen participation in political affairs, which caused the collapse of democracy in Athens, Mr. Fowler declared, are the dangers threatening democracy in America today. He emphasized the evil in oppression of minority groups and indifference to citizenship responsibility.

Mr. Fowler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Fowler, Sr., of New York City. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.



WINNER—of the Woodford prize for the best English oration by a Cornell university senior is George H. Fowler, of New York. An ex-GI, Fowler orated on "The Diseases of Democracy."

Member of the Cornell debating team, young Fowler will be graduated in June as the first Negro in Cornell's Industrial and Labor Relations School. The Woodford Award was established by a former New York State governor in 1870, Stewart Lyndon Woodford.

N. Y. Bars Bias From Colleges

New York State now has a law making racial and religious discrimination illegal in the admission of students to colleges within the State.

Last week Gov. Dewey signed the bill sponsored by Sen. Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic leader of the State Senate, and Assemblyman Lewis H. Olliffe (R., Bkln.). It was based on a recommendation of the commission on the Need for a State University. Owen D. Young was head of the committee.

The U. S. Supreme Court, meanwhile, agreed to review the conviction of Gaither Lovelady, who was condemned on charges of slaying a city marshal in Lexington, Tex. He contended he had not been tried by a jury of his peers, since Negroes were barred from it.

In Americus, Ga., Judge William M. Harper commuted the death penalty for Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two teen-age sons to life imprisonment. The Ingrams had been convicted by an all-white jury of the slaying of a white farmer, John E. Stratford. Mrs. Ingram says Stratford had threatened to kill her. Many groups are working for a new trial or pardon.

Texas U. Student Wants State To End Segregation in Schools

Educational segregation can be eliminated in Texas without serious consequences, Jack Summerfield, graduate student at the University of Texas, declared yesterday at the second session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Summerfield, who spoke after Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher in a discussion of "Equal Educational Opportunities," said the unsuccessful attempt of Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro, to enter the university's law school in 1946 focused attention on educational segregation in his state. "No one can deny that inequalities exist between the university's law school and the law school for Negroes which holds classes in a basement . . .," he said.

To be consistent in its "separate but equal" education policy, Mr. Summerfield asserted that the state must establish schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, library science, social work and graduate work for Negroes. "Even Texas," he added, "a phenomenally rich states, cannot afford" such a program, but "nothing less would meet the legal requirements."

Beyond financial and educational considerations, Mr. Summerfield said, the system is degrading and obstructs the progress of civil rights. "I am certain," he added, "that education is one field in which we are occasionally prone to do things which might make other nations question our sincerity in professing democratic ideals."

In refuting opinions that "disaster" would result from lifting of discrimination regulations, Mr. Summerfield cited the successful experience at the state universities in Maryland and West Virginia. "Many Texans still find ways to rationalize their prejudices," he said, but added that the university's students, "on the whole," are ready for admission of Negroes. A constitutional amendment or a court decision would permit it, he explained.

She May Carry Oklahoma Segregation Case to the Supreme Court 3d Time

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, who has repeatedly been denied admission to the law school at Oklahoma University because of segretion regulations against Negroes, told the second session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that "It looks as though I may be an old woman before I become a lawyer."

"I am not able to tell you what I have done, but only able to tell you what I have been unable to do," Mrs. Fisher said in reviewing her thirty-four-month attempt to enter the only law school provided by the state. ". . . My decision to study law," she added, "was tantamount to a fight against segregation."

Asks One 'Qualification'

After being graduated from Langston University, the state's undergraduate college for Negroes, Mrs. Fisher said she applied for admission to the law school on Jan. 19, 1946. University officials, she recalled, "admitted that I was qualified in every respect except one: I am a Negro. On being refused . . . I decided that I could no tand would not let the matter drop."

Her case was taken up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but both the state District and Supreme Courts refused to order admission, in accordance with state segregation laws, she said. The case reached the United States Supreme Court in January, 1948. During the arguments, she said, "The state's attorneys admitted that although two years had passed no steps had been taken to afford me a legal education."

Special School Set Up

The court ordered the state to provide Mrs. Fisher with legal education in accordance with the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The result, she said, was a special school "whipped up over night for me" in the state capitol in Oklahoma City. "It was certainly clear," she said, "that I would not obtain a legal education" in this school.

A petition to rectify the situation was denied by the United States Supreme Court because the question of establishing such a school was not presented in the original case. Despite subsequent testimony in the state District Court by legal experts who called the special school inadequate, she said, admission to the university was again denied in August. Her case has been appealed to the state Supreme Court and will probably havae to be taken to the United States Supreme Court for the third time.

Fight to Enter Law School Told By Mrs. Fisher

TEXAS UNIVERSITY STUDENT RAPS EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION IN N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE FORUM

NEW YORK (ANP) — Educational segregation got an encouraging rap during the second session of the Herald-Tribune forum at the fashionable Waldorf-Astoria hotel Tuesday when Jack Summerfield, white graduate student at the University of Texas, declared that "educational segregation can be eliminated in Texas without serious consequenceies."

Summerfield, who spoke after Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher in a discussion of equal educational opportunities, said the unsuccessful attempt of Herman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro, to enter the university law school in 1946 focused attention on educational segregation in his state. "No one can deny that inequalities exist between the university's law school and the law school for Negroes which holds classes in a basement," he said.

Mrs. Fisher, who has been repeatedly denied admission to the law chool of Oklahoma university because of segregation against Negroes, told the forum that it seems she would be an old woman before she could become a lawyer. Her case has recently been appealed to the state supreme court and will probably have to be taken to the United States Supreme court for a third time.

Prior to reviewing a brief history of her attempts to enter the Oklahoma University law school, the Langston university graduate said, "I am not able to tell you what I have done, but only able to tell you what I have been unable to do. My decision to study law and the 34 months attempt to enter the university law school was tantamount to a fight against segregation."

She said she applied for admission in the law school on Jan. 19, 1946. University officials, she re-

COLLEGE BIAS LAW EFFECTIVE TODAY

State Bars Racial or Religious Discrimination in Admission of Student Bodies

JEWISH GROUP CITES FIGHT

Congress Says 2-Year Contest Preceded Passage—Extension to Other Areas Sought

The New York State Fair Educational Practices Act becomes effective today. The first state law of its kind in the United States, it outlaws racial and religious discrimination in the admission of students to all the state's colleges and universities.

Senator Elmer F. Quinn, Democrat, of Manhattan, and Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe, Brooklyn Republican, sponsored the law. It declared that the policy of the state requires that students otherwise qualified be admitted without discrimination as to race, color, religion or national origin, but specifies that this policy does not abridge the right of members of religious faiths to establish and maintain schools for students of their own faith or to effectuate their religious principles.

The law makes it an unfair practice for any institution of higher learning to discriminate because of race, creed, color or national origin. Religious or denominational institutions can obtain the right to limit admissions to members of their own faith by filing with the State Education Department a certificate that they have elected to be considered religious or denominational institutions.

F. W. Hoeing Administrator

Last month Frederick W. Hoeing of New York was appointed State Administrator of the anti-discrimination procedure. He assumed his duties in Albany at that time. Mr. Hoeing served two years as field representative for the State Commission Against Discrimination. He has taught at Harvard University, the College of William and Mary and the University of Rochester. Serving in World War II with the American Field Service in Europe, he was for a time a prisoner of war in German-occupied France.

When Governor Dewey signed the bill into law on April 5, he said it was "a further step by New York State to reduce obnoxious and undemocratic barriers based on religious belief or accident of birth."

The Governor added that the bill was the "product of two years of study, debate and deliberation" by the Commission on the Need for a State University. The commission, he said, "found that such discrimination existed in certain instances."

Statement by Jewish Congress

A statement issued yesterday by the American Jewish Congress declared that the act "represents the successful outcome of a two-year fight initiated by the American Jewish Congress and concluded by it in conjunction with numerous other civic organizations banded together into the New York State Committee for Equality in Education."

The congress called the task of enforcing the act an "unprecedented" one. It said the State Commissioner of Education was empowered to investigate alleged unfair educational practices either upon a petition filed by an aggrieved individual or on his own initiative. The law's chief advantage, according to the congress, is that the Commissioner can order an investigation without waiting for a complaint.

Under the law, said the statement, the Commissioner, if unable to eliminate a discriminatory practice by voluntary agreement, will refer the matter to the Board of Regents, "which will issue a complaint, hear evidence, decide the case and, if a violation is found, issue an order requiring the responsible party to cease its discrimination or to take other appropriate action." Regents' orders, the statement declared, "are reviewable and enforceable in court."

The congress recommended that similar laws be adopted by other states.

Blow to School Bias

COLORED BIAS in Northern schools received further blows last week when New York State's Fair Educational Practices Act became effective.

This law, the first of its kind in the United States, outlaws racial and religious discrimination in the admission of students to all the State's colleges and universities.

A bi-partisan measure, it was introduced by a Democratic Senator and a Republican assemblyman, and passed without opposition, thus indicating how far New York has traveled along the road to full equality.

The new law requires that students otherwise qualified be admitted without discrimination as to race, color, religion or national origin.

When Governor Dewey signed the bill on April 5, he declared it to be "a further step by New York State to reduce obnoxious and undemocratic barriers based on religious belief or accident of birth."

Under this new law the State Commissioner of Education is empowered to investigate alleged unfair educational practices, either upon petition filed by the aggrieved individual or on his own initiative, and the commissioner can order an investigation without awaiting a complaint.

Behind the commissioner is the power of the Board of Regents enforceable by the courts of the State.

So that spells the death of the vicious quota system based on race, color and religion.

Equally heartening is the news from New Jersey where the State Commissioner of Education announced last week that of the fifty-two schools that allowed segregation last year, thirty had taken "major steps" toward ending that practice, and ten others have taken "partial steps."

The picture in New Jersey is not as encouraging as that in New York, but considering the fact that jim crowism and discrimination have always been greater in the former State than in the latter, the changes that have taken place in New Jersey in the past ten years are little less than remarkable, and indicate a genuine desire to make democracy work in the way it should.

Another encouraging piece of news is the capitulation of the Salesian School, a Catholic preparatory institution in Goshen, N. Y., which finally abandoned its former lily-white policy after an NAACP protest over the barring of a Negro applicant.

Francis Cardinal Spellman was quick to assure the NAACP that the school maintained no color barrier and that the rejection of the Negro youth was due to a "misunderstanding" on the part of the school's director and in violation of the Cardinal's announced policy for the New York diocese.

This more liberal policy is especially important to Negroes because there are so few private schools for teen-age Negro youths that in the past their parents have sent them far to the South.

What with the consistent chain of victories in equalizing teachers' salaries in Southern systems and favorable decisions regarding publicly supported graduate schools, the whole outlook is much brighter than it was even five years ago.

It is advisable that groups in other States working for a freer educational system press their attack now when the trend seems to be so favorable.

Fair Educational Study Law in Operation in N.Y.

First Effort to Stop Discrimination in Schools by Legislation Under Way

NEW YORK—This State's pioneering efforts to stop discrimination by colleges and universities against students on racial, religious and nationality grounds, began Sept. 15 when the new educational practices act—first of its kind in the country— became law.

It is directed against the State's 97 non-sectarian institutions of higher learning which are forbidden to discriminate against would-be students because of race color, creed, national origin, or, in the case of sectarian schools, because of religion.

May Use SCAD Plan

Proponents of the law opine that it will ease the difficulties experienced in their search for higher education by the three minority groups most discriminated against —Jews, colored people and Italian-Americans.

Although Frederick W. Hoeing, the $8,000-a-year administrator of the new law, declined to discuss his plans to make it enforceable, he implied that enforcement probably will follow the pattern set by the 3-year-old State Fair Employment Commission.

Procedures Told

Under the law, the Education Commissioner can proceed against a school on his own, or an individual student can file a complaint with the commissioner who refers it to Mr. Hoeing for investigation.

If the complaint is found valid, the investigator tries to persuade the school to desist. If it refuses, the complaint goes to the Board of Regents which orders a hearing and instructs the school to end the discrimination. The State Supreme Court can enforce a verdict.

university bill providing for eventual expenditure of $200,000,000 for construction of facilities for a new state university. The companion bill, outlawing racial discrimination in private non-sectarian colleges, was passed also last Thursday with only one negative vote. It also was sent to the governor.

N. Y. Fair Education Bill OK'd

Anti-Discrimination Measure Goes To Gov. Thomas E. Dewey

ALBANY, N. Y. — The State Assembly last Thursday passed and sent to Governor Thomas E. Dewey the

Bu NNPA News Service

versities of the state of New York "expressed their cordial support" of the Quinn-Ditfee "fair education practices bill."

Accompanied by a message from Governor Dewey two related measures also were passed. One postpones from July 1, 1948, until April 1, 1949, the date on which the new university board of trustees shall assume administration over existing state-operated colleges.

The second measures, a statement of policy, meets objections on the part of Catholic colleges and the Association of Colleges and Universities of the state of New York. It provides that subsidized state university facilities shall not be set up near private colleges and compete for students.

State's Schools Coming Under Anti-Bias Law

Ban Against Discrimination for Race or Creed Goes Into Effect Wednesday

New York's pioneering effort to curb discrimination by colleges and universities is scheduled to begin Wednesday, when the new education practices act—first of its kind in the country—takes effect as law.

The measure is directed against the state's ninety-seven non-sectarian and twenty-nine sectarian institutions of higher learning. It forbids them to discriminate against would-be students because of race, color, creed, national origin, or except in the case of sectarian schools, because of religion. Proponents believe it will ease the search for education by the three minority groups most discriminated against—Jews, Negroes and Italian-Americans.

The approach, so far, has been cautious. Indications were it would continue that way. Machinery for the delicate enforcement task was being set up at Albany, where Frederick W. Hoeing, forty, opened administrative offices in the Department of Education. Son of a former dean at the University of Rochester, Mr. Hoeing taught there, at Harvard and at William and Mary. He was torpedoed and captured with the American Field Service during the war, served in North Africa and Italy and commanded ambulance units in Europe. Until he became the $8,800-a-year administrator of the new law he worked two years as field investigator for the State Commission Against Discrimination in Employment.

Requisitions Drawn

Mr. Hoeing's task so far has been to prepare regulations, policies and procedures for submission to the Board of Regents, top body in the Education Department. The board will consider his proposals at its September meeting in Albany Friday. According to Associate Education Commissioner Algo D. Henderson, suggestions and advice will be sought from representatives of colleges and of minority groups before the final plan of procedure is adopted.

Mr. Hoeing, meanwhile, declined to discuss his plans, except to imply that enforcement probably will follow the pattern set by the three-year-old Fair Employment commission. The commission has handled more than 1,000 cases without once going to court. Employers found guilty of discrimination have been persuaded by the commission to reconsider discriminatory acts.

Mr. Hoeing expressed belief his own staff will have similar success. He is sure, he said, that universities and colleges will offer fullest co-operation. "All we ask," he said, "is that matters of race, color, religion, creed or national origin not be taken into consideration when a college or university considers its quota of students for the next term."

No Comment on Situation

The new administrator refused to say how much discrimination he believes there is in New York schools. Minority groups, however, believe there is considerable, and studies by national, state and New York City governmental agencies tend to bear them out.

At least two organizations, the New York State Committee for Equality in Education and the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, already have begun compiling evidence of discriminatory practices in some institutions. Will Maslow, director of the Jewish Congress group, said the first step will be to present evidence privately to Education Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding.

If subsequent negotiations under the law fail, he said, then "we will make a public charge, and ask the commissioner to investigate." In addition, individual students who believe they are being discriminated against will receive aid from the organizations in fighting their cases.

Under the new law the Education Commissioner can proceed against a school on his own, or an individual student can file a complaint with the commissioner. The commissioner refers the matter to Mr. Hoeing for investigation and discrimination have cited Cornell Medical College and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. However, the American Jewish Congress, which conducts the most active research, finds discrimination or signs of discrimination in colleges and universities all through the state. Judging by questions to applicants aimed at discovering racial or religious background, the congress reported in July that only thirty-one of the 126 institutions express lack of interest in whether a prospective student is Jewish, Negro, foreign born or the child of foreign-born parents.

Columbia University, Colgate, Long Island University, Syracuse and Rochester were among those listed as asking questions which could be used for purposes of discrimination.

Few Negroes Graduated

In 1946, a City Council investigating committee reported that New York medical colleges had graduated fewer than fifty Negro doctors in the preceding twenty-five years. Whether the new law, however, will mean enforced admission of qualified Negroes and Jews to medical or other schools on equal terms with others is not a question for this year's students.

The state cannot act on offenses unless they occur after Sept. 15, if the complaint holds up, the investigator tries to persuade school officials to desist.

Court Is Last Resort

But if the school refuses, the case goes to the Board of Regents, which orders a hearing. If the complaint is sustained, the Regents then order the school to stop the practice. The Regents have control over all colleges and universities, and few cases are expected to go further than this, but the act provides one further step. The Regents can send the case to the State Supreme Court, which can enforce a verdict under its contempt powers.

No one argues that the New York fair employment practices law has ended all discrimination against job-seekers, and no one argues that the new law will end all race discrimination against students. However, Mr. Maslow, one of the principal proponents of the measure, said:

1. That discrimination often is imposed on unwilling college administrators by pressure from alumni, students or trustees. Mere presence of the law will allow these administrators to resist the pressure and reduce discrimination.

2. That the law makes discrimination illicit and unrespectable, driving it underground—"never as effective as an open discrimination system."

Questions Restricted

3. That discrimination will be made difficult if application forms must avoid questions of race, religion and the like. "When you eliminate discriminatory application blanks, many Jews will be admitted without the schools even knowing," he said. "Also, any discrimination will have to come at a later stage in the student's admission, when he will have a greater opportunity to show his merits."

4. The education discrimination law will be easier to enforce than the job law. Instead of thousands of employers, a comparatively few colleges and universities must be watched, and all are quasi-public institutions, susceptible to publicity.

In fair employment law enforcement about 62 per cent of cases have concerned discrimination against Negroes, 25 per cent Jews and the balance a scattering of Catholics, Protestants, Japanese, Indians, Puerto Ricans and the like. The ratio is expected to be reversed with the education law.

For one thing, its proponents hope the law will crack the so-called quota systems, under which many schools have limited the number of Jews to 10, 15 or 20 per cent of the student body. Existence of quota systems has when the law takes effect, and most institutions already have selected their classes for the year. Thus, first complaints are not expected to come until the fall of 1949.

Effective On September 15: First Of Kind

126 Institutions Under Direction Of F. W. Hoeing

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The New York state law against discrimination in education went into effect Wednesday, Sept. 15. This law is the first of its kind in the nation, and affects 97 non-sectarian institutions of higher learning in the state.

Frederick W. Hoeing, 40, is the new administrator of the law with offices in Albany. He formerly worked two years as field investigator for the State Committee Against Discrimination in employment.

In prewar days he taught at the University of Rochester, Harvard and William and Mary. He is the son of a former dean at Rochester. During the war he served in North Africa and Italy and was torpedoed and captured with the American Field service.

So far he has been busy preparing regulations for the operation of the law. The board of regents, highest unit in the state education board, will rule on his regulations. Minority groups and the schools involved will also give their ideas on regulations, said Algo D. Henderson, associate education commissioner, before the final plan is made.

Hoeing has not discussed his plans, but this law is expected to operate just as the state FEPC law has operated—through conference and persuasion without resort to the courts.

"All we ask," Hoeing said, "is that matters of race, color, religion, creed or national origin not be taken into consideration when a college or university considers its quota of students for the next term."

STEPS OF PROCEDURE

Procedure will probably be as follows:

The education commissioner, himself, may make a charge against a school, or a student may make a complaint to the commissioner. The commissioner tells Hoeing who investigates. If it is justified, Hoeing tries to persuade the school to change policies.

If the school does nothing the case is taken to the Board of Regents which can order the schools to stop discrimination. This board controls all colleges and universities in the state. It can take one more step, send it to the state supreme court.

This law is expected to be easier to operate than the anti-bias law in employment, because there are comparatively few schools to watch to the thousands of employers. This law will also affect Jewish students most in comparison to Negroes most in employment.

HITS MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Medical school discrimination against Negroes may be hit by this law. A city council committee of New York reported in 1946 that during the past 25 years fewer than 50 Negroes had been graduated from medical schools in the state.

Such discrimination procedures as quota systems have been used to keep Jews out of most schools. It is also hoped that questions of race, religion, nationalities and other "cuts" for discrimination would be dropped from application blanks.

This law is not expected to affect schools this year because most of the quotas had been made before Sept. 15, the effective date of the law.

New York State Law Against Bias In Education Effective

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The New York state law against discrimination in education went into effect Wednesday, Sept. 15. This law is the first of its kind in the nation, and affects 97 non-sectarian and 29 sectarian institutions of higher learning in the state.

Frederick W. Hoeing, 40, is the new administrator of the law with offices in Albany. He formerly worked two years as field investigator for the State Committee Against Discrimination in employment. In prewar days he taught at the University of Rochester, Harvard and William and Mary. He is the son of a former dean at Rochester. During the war he served in North Africa and Italy and was torpedoed and captured with the American Field service.

PREPARES REGULATIONS

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Duke students ask admission of Negroes

DURHAM, N. C. — Divinity students of heavily endowed Duke university last week presented a petition to the administration and faculty of the university, requesting the admission of Negroes.

The petition was signed by 119 of the school's 124 students. It apparently had the approval of Dean Harold A. Bosley, of the divinity school, who said his students had made a survey of other southern schools and had found that a number of them, all religious, were already admitting Negroes. He named schools in Texas, Tennessee, and Union Seminary in Richmond, Va.

Duke authorities said no action was taken on the petition because it was presented too late for consideration by the board of trustees which met June 5.

School Pioneer Called Example To Educators

N. Carolina College Hears Dr. Johnson On Founder's Day

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson paid tribute to the late Dr. James E. Shepard as "a revolutionist of the kind produced by the Christian religion," at the first observance of Founder's Day to be dedicated to the departed president and founder of North Carolina College. Dr. Johnson was the principal Founder's Day speaker.

Dr. Johnson predicted that regional schools will never become a reality in this country because no one is seriously working to bring them into existence, and he prophesied further that if they should be established the citzens of China, India, Indonesia and Africa will no longer suffer themselves to be led by a nation which after 350 years of christianity and democracy still will not trust itself to sit in its highest institutions with men of color.

PREDICTION

Dr. Johnson said "in the next 20 years we shall either open the doors of white institutions of higher learning or the moral center of gravity will be moved out of the western hemisphere." He predicted that at some time in the future "on this spot made holy by the late Dr. Shepard the children of all people shall come to be educated, and this campus shall be filled with a conviction about the meaning of life that will conquer the world.

"And when it happens," he continued, "not only the Negro will be free, but the South will be free indeed because it believes in the higher capacity of human nature as such."

B. N. Duke Auditorium was the scene of the special services which began at 10:30 a. m. and featured special music by the college choir in addition to a tribute to the memory of North Carolina College's first president and founder by Capus Waynick, chairman of the institution's board of trustees.

Dr. Johnson who has been visiting the North Carolina College campus for more than 15 years, urged his listerners to follow Dr. Shepard's example in dealing honestly with his fellowmen without utterly compromising.

OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE

"The young people of today would do well to think a great deal about Dr. Shepard", the speaker said. "His life covered nearly the entire span of the freedom of the Negro people. With his left hand and with almost all of his body he stood within the system of slavery itself. Yet he died at a peak of glorious realization. He had the confidence of the Negroes of North Carolina, and broadly over the nation, for they knew that he served them all his life with all his heart, and showed in serving them a remarkable wisdom.

"He had the capacity," Dr. Johnson said, "to work for the development of segregated instiutions as if he expected them to last forever, but he did everything in his power to change. He died having the confidence and support of the finest element of white people in North Carolina. He never doubted that this minority would some day become the majority and make this one of the great states in the United States.

FULFILLED WISH

"He died having fulfilled in his life the wishes of Northern whites who came down to begin schools for Negroes. They had in him the development of leadership which would work. He bore in his soul and in his secret purposes no objectives which were inconsistent with the deepest fulfillment of their lives."

Dr. Shepard's life was called the perfect example of the success that comes to an honest man. Here was a man, Dr. Johnson stated, who made a success of dealing with Southern white leaders while differing with them politically and in other ways. "You can do this," he said, "if in holding to your convictions you can convince others that your holdings are honorable."

The Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, pastor of White Rock Baptist Church, was in charge of brief graveside services at Beechwood cemetery at 12:15 p. m.

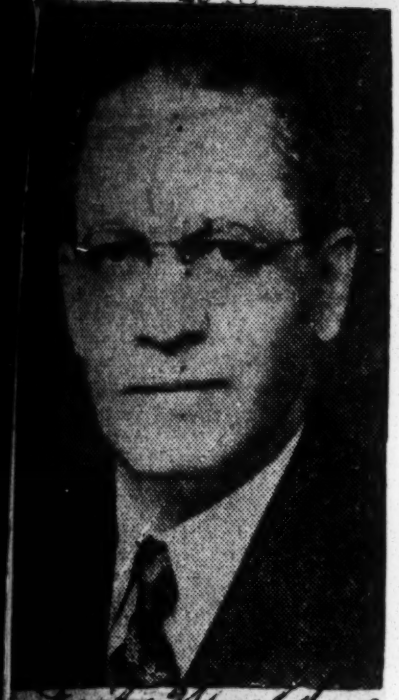
Duke Divinity Students Ask for Mixed Theological School

DURHAM, N.C.—Dr. Harold A. Bolsey, dean of the Duke University Divinity School, revealed last week that 119 of the 124 undergraduate and graduate students signed a petition asking for the integration of colored students. This petition was presented to the administration and faculty too late for definite action to be taken by the Board of Trustees which met June 5, according to the dean.

The petition, which was signed by all theology students except five, included the signatures of the present eight student officers including President Galreath G. Adams Jr., and the eight officers-elect. One graduate student and four undergraduates did not sign. The petition stated, in part:

"Whereas we are a part of a segregated Divinity School which does not afford us an opportunity for understanding and appreciating colroed Christians preparing for the ministry . . . and other seminaries in the South have already admitted such students . . . we request that serious consideration be given to the admission of colored day-students without affecting the general university policy."

North Carolina College



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

NEW PREXY—Dr. Alphonse Elder, head of the department of graduate education at North Carolina college, Durham, N. C., was named successor to the late Dr. James Edward Shepard, president and founder of the institution, Dr. Elder, who was dean and teacher of mathematics from 1924 through 1943, was formerly director of the graduate school of education at Atlanta university. He returned to North Carolina college last September. Born in Sandersville, Ga., Feb. 26, 1889, he did undergraduate work at Atlanta university, received the master's and doctoral degrees from Columbia university, and did additional work at the University of Chicago and University of Cambridge, England.

(AMP) Oct. 3-2-43

Third Race Student Adds To North Car. U. Headache

The Defender

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A third Negro student has submitted his application for admission to a University of North Carolina graduate school within the last three weeks. He is Dewey Clayton, of Roxboro, a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University.

Clayton is seeking admission to the school of medicine, while the other two applicants, Harold Epps and James R. Walker, students at North Carolina College for Negroes, are seeking to enter law school at the university.

Both said they wanted to enter the university law school because the Jim Crow course at the college for Negroes is not recognized by the American Bar Association. This will limit them after graduation, they pointed out.

Chancellor Robert B. House of the University of North Carolina admitted that the three applications had been received, but denied that he is able to do anything about them. The matter is out of the university's hands, he declared.

A report will be made to the school trustees, and the university will be found by their action, he explained. A similar report has already been handed Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the university, but he has declined comment.

Pittsburgh Courier 6-12-48

The executive committee of the 100-man trustee board will study the three applications at a meeting, May 17.

To Divinity School

Pittsburgh Courier

Duke Students OK Negro Admissions

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DURHAM, N. C.—The admission of qualified Negroes to Duke University's Divinity School was urged in a petition signed by 119 of its 124 students, which was sent to the university's officials here last week.

Sat. 6-12-48

The petition was presented too late for action by the board of trustees which met June 5, according to Dean Harold A. Bosley.

The divinity students' action is significant, because Duke is a privately endowed school and apparently no Negroes so far have applied for admission to this division of the university.

2

Ohio College Students Elect Negro President

The Chicago Defender
New York, N.Y.
4-24-48

ASHLAND, Ohio—A Negro was elected president of the Ashland College student council for the first time in school history on Monday. He is Samuel A. Davis. The office is the highest elective office at the school.

WANT NEGRO STUDENTS

CLEVELAND. —(ANP)— Students of Denison college, led by the school's race relations committee, are seeking Negro students to enroll. According to a letter to Atty. Chester Gillespie from Leonard Langley, only Negroes have been graduated from the school.

Isolation Seating at Okla. U. Hit

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (NNPA)—Attorneys for G. W. McLaurin, former Langston University professor, last Tuesday [illegible] their attack on his segregation at the University of Oklahoma on the basis of his race and color.

In a brief filed in the U.S. District Court here, the attorneys contend that Mr. McLaurin's treatment at the university, where he sits in an anteroom in all classes, is unconstitutional.

The brief declares the distinction is the same discrimination as it would be to set another student apart because he had red hair.

Reference also was made in the brief to Mrs. Mauderie H. Wilson, who is seeking admission to the university.

Attorneys declared that she is in the same class with McLaurin insofar as being entitled to admission to the university is concerned.

Lone Negro St Of Humiliatic

Oklahoma City, Oct. 16 (AP)—G. W. McLaurin said today he was under "strain and humiliating conditions" in his segregated classwork at the University of Oklahoma.

McLaurin, first Negro ever to enroll at the university in Norman, is seeking a Federal court order to end his segregated status.

He testified briefly concerning classroom, library and dining facilities which were imposed when he enrolled October 13. He is a student in the graduate school and is working for a doctorate in education.

He has been seated in an anteroom adjoining the regular classroom. The school has furnished him a separate place in the library and he eats at a separate table in the Woodrow Wilson dining hall.

"It is necessary to look at the professor and blackboard from a greater angle than the other students," McLaurin said of his anteroom.

"It puts me under a strain and humiliating conditions, and handicaps my work. I cannot concentrate as I should.

"I feel there is something irregular in that I can't sit with other students."

McLaurin testified that his desk in the university library is on the flood above the librarian's desk and he must walk downstairs to check out books. He is required to return to his desk, which he described as "behind the stacks." to study, while white students have the freedom of the building, he said.

Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson pleaded also she should be admitted to the university under the McLaurin ruling. A three-judge court gave attorneys for the two Negroes and the State five days to file briefs. Federal Circuit Judge A. P. Murrah said the opinion would follow the briefs by two or three days.

New Student Given Wish For Good School Year

BY VIOLA DREW

NORMAN, Okla. — (A N P) — Prof. G. W. McLaurin came to the University of Oklahoma here Wednesday to enroll, the first Negro ever to be admitted to the university. He had decided to accept the invitation of the regents of the university to enroll on a segregated basis after the federal court had ordered the university to accept his application.

Prof. McLaurin, who is 54 and interested in civic affairs, went to the campus accompanied by his wife, by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, and by Amos T. Hall, well known lawyer of Tulsa. Hall and Dunjee had advised McLaurin to go through with the enrollment "just to see how they are going to work this thing out."

The regents ordered the university to take McLaurin in but to keep him segregated from the other students. The group went into the office of Laurence Snyder, dean of the graduate school. President George L. Cross was not in the city.

HAS TO COMMUTE

McLaurin will have to commute between his home in Oklahoma City, 20 miles away, and Norman which is virtually an all-white community, the only Negroes living there being those employed as servants by a few families.

It is generally accepted that some form of segregation will be followed. The Tulsa Tribune, in a pointed editorial warned, the university that it must not set up any fence around the student as the University of Arkansas did with one of its students for awhile.

The Tribune said: "Prof. McLaurin is a highly intelligent man and will do nothing to lower the standards and prestige of the O. U. school of education. First, perhaps they will put him alone in a separate classroom and lecture to him singly. This, too, is ridiculously expensive. Then they may let him into a white class but put a fence around his chair as they did in the case of a Negro student at the University of Arkansas. Arkansas white students requested and gained the removal of the fence. O. U. students will do likewise.

VARYING DEGREES

"It is important not to confuse the admission of Prof. McLaurin with the abolition of jim crow altogether. There are varying degrees of segregation and some of them, in the current state of race relations in the south, are wise. But while segregation may be properly practiced in a bus, it is silly in the post office, and while Negro undergraduate schools are logical in a state like this, separate graduate schools are senseless.

"We wish Prof. McLaurin a good school year, and we hope that he joins the white class and that the fence comes down as soon as possible."

SECOND APPLIES FOR ADMISSION

NORMAN, Okla. — (ANP) — As G. W. McLaurin attended his first class in the graduate school at the University of Oklahoma here Thursday, J. E. Fellows, dean of admissions, announced that Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson had applied for enrollment. Fellows said the woman's records were in order, but that no action could be taken immediately.

McLaurin, a retired professor, began his first day quietly. He sat alone in an anteroom adjoining the regular classroom for 31 students in educational psychology. This was in line with the university regents' order that he be admitted on a "segregated basis." He could easily see and hear the instructor, Dr. Frank Balyeat.

Several students and Dr. Balyeat greeted McLaurin when he reported to the class several minutes early. Student were carefully casual.

Hits Conditions Under Which He Was Admitted

3-Judge Court Has Complaint Under Advisement

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—(NNPA)—A three-judge federal court has under advisement the complaint of G. W. McLaurin, 54-year old Langston University professor, against the segregated conditions under which he was admitted to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma.

The court probably will rule within this week on the two questions before it:

1. Whether Mr. McLaurin is being deprived of his constitutional rights by the segregation imposed upon him at the university.

2. Whether Mrs. Mauderie Wilson, who has sought entrance to the university's graduate school for work toward a master's degree in sociology, is entitled to enroll.

FILE BRIEFS

The court, consisting Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and District Judges Bower Broadus and Edgar S. Vaught, gave counsel five days within which to file briefs.

The McLaurin case went before the three-judge federal court for the third time in October 25 on the question of whether the segregation imposed on him at the university is constitutional.

McLaurin was admitted to the university under a ruling by the three-judge court early last month that state segregation laws keeping him out of the university were illegal as to him. McLaurin has special desks in the library and classroom.

The question of the legality of this segregation was argued on October 23 by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who represents McLeburin.

Mrs. Wilson has pending in the Oklahoma Supreme Court a case involving the question of whether she is being deprived of her constitutional rights by the refusal of the university to admit her. Her suit originally was brought in the Cleveland County court, which ruled against her. She then appealed to the State Supreme Court, which has not yet passed upon her appeal.

PRINCIPAL HIT

McLaurin objects as a matter of principle to his segregation at the university. He told the court the University's arrangements for him are "a strain and humiliating." He said they interfere with his studies.

A spot-check of university students revealed that many of them would object to the arrangements, too, if they were forced to adhere to them. But they said that if they weren't "forced," the special facilities McLaurin "enjoys" actually would be a pleasure.

McLaurin's class desk gives him more working space than the wide armed chairs used by other students. He said his anteroom position makes him feel conspicuous and apart from the other students. But one of his professors, Dr. Ellsworth Collings, said, "as far as my class is concerned, Mr. McLaurin has equal rights to take part in all class activities."

Like all graduate students and members of the faculty, McLaurin holds a permit to use the library "stacks" bookcases holding the references volumes.

One of several desks in the stacks has been marked with McLaurin's name. No one may sit at it but him, although he may sit nowhere else.

HAS OWN DESK

The library was built when the university student bodynumbered 7,00. The enrollment now is 11,000. Library facilities are crowded and students frequently cannot find a seat. J. L. Rader, librarian, said, "Actually he is much better off than other students. He has his own desk and equal facilities in checking out books."

Another member of the library staff, Mrs. Christie Cathey, said many students prefer to study in the stacks because the lighting is better. The area has fluorescent lighting, while the main library room is illuminated with standard bulbs.

Meal facilities for McLaurin have been provided in the student union, campus dining hall. The snack bar on the second floor of the union has been set aside for his use. None but McLaurin may use it between noon and 1:30 P. M.

According to student union personnel, he has only eaten there once. That time he was served by a waiter.

Other students, eating at the cafeteria on the first floor, have to stand in line up to 15 minutes during the rush period.

Among other students at the university there is substantial feeling that segregation restrictions shou'd be raised. Most students appear to feel McLaurin should be allowed to go to school just like everybody else.

Crux of the feeling was summed up by J. B. Shattuck, Norman junior. He said, "If I were forced to eat on the snack bar, I wouldn't like it. But if I had the opportunity to eat there I would—to get away from the noise and hubbub of the cafeteria."

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDY GROUP RECOMMENDS NEGRO ENTRANCE IN ALL STATE SCHOOLS

Six deans appointed by the board of regents for higher education to study higher education and advanced study in Oklahoma, reported on [illegible] from A. & M. and three from Oklahoma, university, as costing [illegible] considering the expense involved, the available funds, the decisions of the court (Gaines decision) . . . between $10 and $15 million, re-

the committee had no alternative but to recommend that Negroes be admitted to graduate and specialized programs in all institutions of the state."

Oklahoma U., Is Told It Is Required to Admit Only One Negro Covered by a Court Order

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 23 (AP) —The University of Oklahoma does not have to admit another Negro student just because it enrolled one, Oklahoma's Attorney General held today.

Mac Q. Williamson advised Dr. George L. Cross, university president, that the university was under "no legal obligation" to admit Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, a Negro.

The University admitted its first Negro student in history G. W. McLaurin, Oct. 13, after a Federal court ruled that the state must furnish equal facilities to Negroes.

Mr. McLaurin is working toward a doctor's degree in education, a course not offered at the state's only college for Negroes, Langston University.

Although Mr. McLaurin was admitted, his classwork is still kept on a segregated basis. He uses an ante-room adjoining the regular classroom.

Mr. Williamson advised Dr Cross that the ruling in the McLaurin case applied only to his application and did not affect "other Negroes similarly situated."

Mrs. Wilson seeks a master's degree in sociology.

Oklahoma University Told to Admit Negro; Regents Order Him on 'Segregated Basis'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 11 (AP) —Admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Oklahoma was ordered today by the University of Oklahoma board of regents, but under a "segregated basis."

The order paves the way for opening to a Negro a white educational institution in Oklahoma for the first time in the state's history. The Negro is G. W. McLaurin, a retired professor. He seeks a doctor of education degree.

apply to Mr. McLaurin.

L. Cross, president of the university, to admit him on the "segregated basis."

The type of segregated class work will be left for Dr. Cross to determine. He is now on a trip to New York and will not be back until Oct. 14.

There was no indication of whether Mr. McLaurin would accept segregated class work.

The resolution of the regents was approved at a secret special meeting yesterday. The resolution said:

"That the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma authorize and direct the president of the university to grant the application of admission to the graduate college of G. W. McLaurin in time for Mr. McLaurin to enroll at the beginning of the term under such rules and regulations as to segregation as the president shall consider to afford to Mr McLaurin substantially equal educational opportunities as are afforded to other persons seeking the same education in the graduate college."

A three-judge Federal court ruled Sept. 29 that the university had acted unconstitutionally in denying Mr. McLaurin admission.

Oklahoma has no graduate school for Negroes. The state constitution and statutes made it a penal offense for Negroes to attend white colleges. The Federal court ruling, however, declared the statutes unconstitutional, as they apply to McLaurin.

The McLaurin Case

We do not know the answer the court will give, but we are apprised of the question that will be propounded to the three judges Monday when the federal jurists appear on the bench. G. W. McLaurin and his attorneys will want to know whether or not University authorities, in segregating him in the University classes, have properly complied with the ruling of the court.

The petitioners and the NAACP are not fighting for partial segregation, they are fighting for total integration, and they believe the decision of the court cleared up this question so that there can not possibly be any misunderstanding among or within any group having discourse to reason. If the court held that "state segregation laws are null and void," as they apply to McLaurin, it does not mean what the state seems to think it means. The attorney general advises like the stupid doctor who tried to tell the anxious parent her daughter was "half pregnant." The Bible says "thou shalt not kill." Who is the simpleton who would argue it is legal to "half kill."

On advice of the attorney general University authorities have half-way segregated McLaurin. He's in the classes, and presto! in another sense he's not. For instance, he participates with the group and listens to the lectures but this participation must be carried on across an imaginary line, which is discriminaory in that it sets McLaurin out as something different to the remainder of the class, which should unfairly affect the feelings and sensibilities of this victim of prejudice, and in a more or less degree unfit him for serious study.

In addition, McLaurin has been designated a particular seat in which he must sit while studying in the library. He will not be at liberty to make independent explorations in the stacks, but must depend upon someone in authority to bring him the research material he desires. His food is served to him in a cubby-hole, and he has no opportunity to exchange ideas with members of the class during his leisure moments, which many eminent school authorities consider very important in an atmosphere of intellectual growth.

Now the NAACP opposes segregation, period. There are no qualifying standards which meet approval. Position is taken that segregation is basic in the idea that one human being is better than another, and the suggestion of equality is pure fiction in such an atmosphere. White students attending Oklahoma university have openly expressed to McLaurin their displeasure at the distinction and difference that has been made in his campus and schoolroom status, and surely McLaurin, the victim of this sorry treatment, would have deeper resentment than his white friends. To be segregated on the O. U. campus is bound to affect the mental state of McLaurin. Studying under such humiliating conditions, his hope, faith and confidence in the future and himself are bound to be hurt and tarnished. We firmly believe a just court will so rule and give this man the academic and physical freedom to which he is entitled.

Attorney General Williamson takes one or two words out of the context in discussing the three-judge decision, in attempt to prove his point respecting segregation, but it is the opinion of the Black Dispatch he cannot blow hot and cold on the same subject. What interpretation would you give to a court ruling which said Oklahoma's segregation laws are not applicable to McLaurin? Our state constitution has already converted the Indian into a white man, and we presume the attorney general is now attempting to change the spots on the leopard.

ADMIT NEGROES, DEANS SUGGEST

14e(1) Okla. N
St. Louis Mirror Register
San Francisco Issue

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. (AP) —A committee of deans of graduate schools of the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A&M college Monday recommended admission to Negroes to graduate and professional schools of the two institutions. 3-23-48

The recommendation was made to the state regents for higher education, which had asked the six deans a month ago to study the matter of providing equal educational facilities for Negroes.

The U. S. supreme court last January directed the state to provide equal law school facilities to a Negro applicant on the same basis they are provided white students. Issues.

The regents for higher education then established a Negro law school here as a branch of Langston Negro university, but Negroes have termed the school a "Jim Crow law school" and no student has enrolled.

The committee of deans was appointed when six Negroes attempted to enroll in graduate schools at the University of Oklahoma.

Committee Of Deans Recommends Negroes Take Graduate Study

The News
Birmingham, Ala.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 24— (AP)—Negro students seeking admission to graduate schools at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. College appeared a step nearer their goal today. Wed.

A committee of six deans from the matter recommended Monday the matter recommended yesterday that Negroes be permitted to enroll in the graduate schools.

Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor of the regents, said the board would now turn to the state attorney general's office for advice. 3-24-48

Mac Q. Williamson, attorney general, previously has upheld refusal by the state university to enroll Negroes because of the state statute providing racial segregation in schools.

The committee of deans was appointed following a U. S. Supreme Court order last Jaanuary directing the state to provide equal law school facilities to a Negro applicant on the same basis they are provided

attempt of six Negroes to enroll in graduate schools at the state university. The News

The committee report recommended amendment of the state statutes to permit qualified Negroes to enroll in graduate and professional courses. Wed. 3-24-48

The deans estimated not more than 25 to 30 Negroes would enroll in graduate courses during any school year. Birmingham, Ala.

In order to provide physical facilities for graduate work at Langston University, the report said, the state would have to spend between $10,000,000 and $12,500,000.

Negro Okehed As Student At U. Of Okla.

The News
Tues 10-12-48
Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 12—(AP) —For the first time in the history of the state, the doors of the all-white University of Oklahoma will be ready to open for a Negro student tomorrow.

He is G. W. McLaurin, a 54-year-old retired professor who wants to study for a doctor's degree in education in the university's graduate school.

Yesterday the state—represented by the university regents—bowed to a Federal Court ruling of Sept. 29 and decided to admit McLaurin.

But it was not an unconditional surrender.

The regents told the university president, Dr. George L. Cross, to admit McLaurin "on a segregated basis." This will probably be similar to the partial segregation used at the University of Arkansas, which enrolled its own first Negro student last Spring.

Whether McLaurin will accept such enrollment is not yet certain. His lawsuit was one of several sponsored in Oklahoma by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to remove educational bars for Negroes. Tues 10-12-48

Oklahoma has a university for Negroes at Langston, but Langston has no regular graduate school system.

When state segregation laws stopped McLaurin's admittance to the white university, he sued in Federal Court. He claimed Oklahoma violated his constitutional right of "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed in the 14th amendment.

A three-judge Federal Court agreed with McLaurin, and said the university must admit him as there is no other graduate course for him in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Admits Negro

Fort Worth Press

to University

Detroit Times

OKLAHOMA — (AP) — Admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Oklahoma—on a segregated basis—was ordered by the Board of Regents.

The order paves the way for opening a white educational institution in Oklahoma to a Negro for the first time in the State's history.

* * *

THE NEGRO is G. W. McLaurin, retired professor. He seeks a doctor of education degree.

A three-judge Federal Court ruled Sept. 29 that the university had acted unconstitutionally in denying McLaurin admission.

Oklahoma has no separate graduate school for Negroes.

Negro Starts Study At U. of Oklahoma

Tues 10-12-48

Kept Carefully Segregated; Second Seeks to Enter

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 14 (AP).— A Negro woman sought admission to the University of Oklahoma for the second time Thursday, while a retired Negro professor attended his first class in the graddate school. Herald Tribune

Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson applied for enrollment at the office of J. E. Fellows, dean of admissions, who found her records in order but said no action could be taken Thursday. Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university, would make no statement. Oct 10-15-48

Mrs. Wilson, an Oklahoma City secretary, attempted to enroll last March in graduate studies in social science but was refused admission because of Oklahoma's fifty-eight-year-old segregation laws.

The retired Negro professor attending his first class was G. W. McLaurin, whom the regents ordered admitted on a "segregated basis" after a three-judge Federal Court in Oklahoma City rejected his admission. Newspaper, N.Y.

Mr. McLaurin attended a class of thirty-one students in educational sociology but sat alone in an anteroom adjoining the regular classroom, at a special desk from which he could easily see and hear the instructor, Dr. Frank Balyeat. Several students and the professor greeted Mr. McLaurin when he reported to class several minutes early. Students were carefully casual.

Professor McLaurin's Private Desk

The University of Oklahoma, wrestling with racial segregation, believes it has neatly solved the problem. Professor G. W. McLaurin, a middle-aged Negro seeking graduate courses in educational sociology not elsewhere available in the state, is now attending classes, thanks to a United States District Court order. Oklahoma, as befits its pride and wealth, supports one of the better State universities, but its educational authorities felt that some lingering obeisance to segregation was still necessary in the McLaurin case. The result is an adaptation of the Jim Crow buses and street cars or the black-curtained cubicle of the dining cars. Oct 10-16-48

Professor McLaurin is in sight and sound of the same teacher, along with a classroom of white students, but he is carefully set off at a little private desk in the entranceway. There is no curtain, no sign on the wall that this space is "for colored," but there might as well be. Oklahoma's university took a seven-league stride by admitting Professor McLaurin, instead of undertaking a fiction of equal but completely separate facilities, all of which is to be praised. Having yielded this far, Oklahoma might as well give another foot or two and abolish the anteroom in education. We hope to hear any day now that Professor McLaurin has been invited to come around the corner and sit with the rest of the class. All concerned will feel better for it.

Oklahoma's Half-Way Democracy

New York Herald Tribune

IN admitting G. W. McLaurin, retired Negro teacher, to its graduate law school and segregating him in the classes, the University of Oklahoma has gone half way to democracy.

It could not bring itself to go all of the way because that would have been flying in the face of both tradition and the law, the latter specifying "separate but equal" accommodations.

In this connection, however, it is to be noted that in giving Mr. McLaurin a seat in an alcove of the classroom, the university officials are also violating Oklahoma law because the Negro law student is nevertheless in the same room with the whites.

Probably Oklahoma University is following in the footsteps of the University of Arkansas and ...ventually abandon in...ter-class segreg...n as the latter has done.

So let's not be too hard on Oklahoma because its objective may be to do the right thing (spurred by the courts, of course) but in a roundabout way which will not arouse too much clamor on the Ku Klux front.

Separate graduate schools in the South, having been proved pretty much of a flop, as well as being a bit expensive, it is understandable that Oklahomans would want to find the easiest way out, even if so far it is only half way.

Just as half a loaf is better than none, so half way is better than no way at all.

American Negroes have scored another victory, and the NAACP is to be commended.

A class in educational sociology was the initial study group entered by Mr. McLaurin and white students of the class displayed little curiosity over the school's first Negro student, merely glancing at him and taking their seats. His entrance was the result of a Federal Court ruling on Sept. 29.

Mrs. Wilson, like McLaurin, a native of nearby Oklahoma City, applied for admission immediately.

STILL SEGREGATED

McLaurin, although admitted, is still segregated. He sits in a special 15x18 room which adjoins the regular classroom and a panel separating the two rooms has been partially removed, allowing him to look through a six-foot doorway into the regular classroom. The special room was once a library.

Another Applicant For Univ. of Okla.

(Special to The Courier)

NORMAN, Okla.—Action is expected momentarily on the application of Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, who seeks to become the second Negro to be admitted to the University of Oklahoma graduate school. Meanwhile, Prof. G. W. McLaurin, retired 54-year-old Negro professor and first Negro student, admitted, is attending classes in individual jim-crow facilities.

Two sidelights on the situation developed in New York City. The first was an admission by Dr. George L. Cross, University of Oklahoma president, that it would be "very difficult" for his institution to give instruction to Negro graduate students on the "segregated basis" ordered by the university regents. He was attending ceremonies inducting General Eisenhower as head of Columbia University.

Sat 10-23-48

SONZIN WALL STREET

From his sumptuous offices in the downtown Wall Street section, Dr. Dunbar S. McLaurin, youngest son of Professor McLaurin and president of a huge import-export enterprise, said his father's admission to the Oklahoma school was only a partial victory because he was still faced with individual segregated facilities under which he had to study. Dr. McLaurin, himself, holds a PhD degree from the University of Chicago.

Negro Professor Is Student at University of Oklahoma

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto

G. W. McLaurin, fifty-four-year-old retired Negro professor, sitting in his first class at the university after his admission on a segregated basis following a Federal Court decision which forced the university to admit him. His desk was in an anteroom apart from the other students, but he could easily see and hear the instructor. He was one of thirty-one students taking a course in educational sociology

White students warmly greet G. W. McLaurin, the University of Oklahoma's first Negro student, after his first day in class. —Keystone Photo.

Negro Attends First Class, Another Applies To Enter U. Of Okla.

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 15—(AP)—Oklahoma settled down to its racial segregation problem today with a huge question mark on how it will work for the future.

G. W. McLaurin, 54-year-old Negro professor, attended his first class in sociology at the University of Oklahoma yesterday.

At the same time, Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, an Oklahoma City Negro secretary, applied for entrance to the graduate school of social science.

She was refused entrance last March because of the state's segregation laws.

Dean J. E. Fellows said no immediate action could be taken.

McLAURIN WAS ENROLLED for graduate work by the university's board of regents after a Federal Court ordered him admitted. The regents authorized his admittance on a "complete basis of segregration." The university changed the classroom of its sociology class in order to segregate the professor and still provide him with equal educational opportunities.

McLaurin was seated in a small ante room just a couple of feet from the regular classroom in view of the instructor, Dr. F. A. Balyeat.

Asked if he thought he would receive equal rights under his present arrangement, he answered:

"This was hard to tell today. We were distracted by photographers and the repair down the hall. I'd have to see how things will go a little farther down the line."

Negro Student Tells of Strain

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 25 (AP)—G. W. McLaurin said today he was under "strain and humiliating conditions" in his segregated classwork at the University of Oklahoma.

McLaurin, first Negro to enroll at the university in Norman, is seeking a federal court order to end his segregated status.

He testified briefly concerning segregated classroom, library and dining regulations imposed when he enrolled Oct. 13. He is a student in the graduate school and is working for a doctor's degree in education.

He has been seated in an anteroom adjoining the regular classroom. The school has furnished him a separate place in the library and he eats at a separate table in the Woodrow Wilson dining hall.

"It is necessary to look at the professor and blackboard from a greater angle than the other students," McLaurin said.

"It puts me under a strain and humiliating conditions and handicaps my work. I cannot concentrate as I should."

The case is being heard by a three-judge federal court, which, on Sept. 29, ordered the state to furnish the 54-year-old retired professor "equal" educational facilities.

The Court Invalidated Segregation

Entry of G. W. McLaurin, Negro, into the classes at Norman last Thursday should be a lesson to all of the Negroes who for the past thirty months have argued that this feat would never be accomplished. If McLaurin leaves this minute and never returns, the individual who wagered McLaurin would never enter Oklahoma university classes has lost his money. His entry there is a tribute to the patience, perseverance and wholesome belief of Oklahoma Negroes in constitutional guarantees.

We want to repeat, most of the battles Negroes have lost in America have slipped out of their clutches, not because there was not opportunity to win, but because right in the open path to victory and success Negroes developed fatigue, became jaded and surrendered to foolish fears.

One of the most usually accounted for fears is one suggested by reaction; that the good relationship between the two races will be destroyed. The spineless and stupid never stop to realize that jim crow and segregation evidence bad race relations, and the efforts to rid the social fabric of these evils have substantial and constructive value. One should never feel contented in a home where a snake lurks.

But the entry of Prof. McLaurin to the classes at Norman is just the beginning of a struggle. Of course, in his enrollment we are over the major hump having to do with changing the social pattern, but the difficult task of living on the other side of the hump immediately presents itself. Yesterday integration was merely a theory in Oklahoma. Today it is a practice. Just how well the two races are prepared for this new venture in social understanding remains to unfold. There will from now on be many difficult decisions to be made by both the whites and the blacks.

For instance, what did the three-judge panel intend in the language employed in its decision? Did it wreck the citadel of segregation, or did it perpetuate it? What is the position of the NAACP on this question? Does the institution of segregation practices on the campus at Norman, respecting seating, eating and restroom accommodations for McLaurin, meet the approval of McLaurin and the organization that supplies the legal brains behind this program of integration? What is the proper course to pursue in carrying out the instructions of the court?

So that you may know, Attorney General Williamson feels the three-judge panel went farther than the United States supreme court in its instructions to the university officials, we quote herewith from paragraphs from his instructions to university authorities at Norman respecting compliance with the federal court requirements:

"The Court further holds that insofar as the statutes of the State of Oklahoma drawn in issue here deny or deprive this plaintiff of admission to the University of Oklahoma for the purpose of pursuing their course he seeks to pursue there, are unconstitutional and void. Now that does not mean, of course, that these laws cannot be made to stand with the power of the State to provide equal segregated facilities, provided that those facilities are equal and that they are afforded as soon as they are afforded to any other group.

"While this language follows the logic and purpose of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Sipuel case, yet it stands as the first time that any court has directly declared the penal statutes (70 O. S. 1941, 455, 456 and 457- prohibiting scholastic intermixture and higher education to be unconstitutional and void. Also, it is the first instance where a court has passed upon the precise question of a Negro plaintiff's admission to a state supported college, using the University of Oklahoma, by name. Thus. we have by judicial decree, a voiding—a striking down—of the state's traditional policy of scholastic segregation in higher education, directly applied to entrance of plaintiff, McLaurin, to the University of Oklahoma.

"While the injunctive relief was (for the time being) withheld, yet the decision notes the assumption of the court 'that the State will follow the law' . . ."

In his opinion, Attorney General Williamson says the three-judge panel went farther than the United States supreme court in that it declared Oklahoma's penal statutes "prohibiting scholastic intermixture in higher education to be unconstitutional and void." If the interpretation the attorney general places on the decision of the three-judge panel is correct (and we are inclined to feel it is) then the university authorities in segregating McLaurin have violated the order of the court. The university authorities certainly cannot track in the path outlined by the court totally overlooking the fact that a federal court by judicial decree has struck down and voided the state's traditional policy of segregation in higher education. The question for McLaurin to decide is whether or not he should accept less than the federal court granted, or will he seek to exercise those rights relying upon the efficacy and strength in the federal court order?

In attempt to adhere to the traditional state law respecting segregation there is grave danger the university authorities are in contempt of both state and federal law, for the state's penal statutes employ clear, understandable language prohibiting Negroes and whites being taught in the same classes and by the same instructor. University authorities will not argue that McLaurin is not in the same class with whites and taught by the same instructor. The state is thus placed in the position of partially violating the domestic law, provided the position is assumed the action of the court in voiding the state penal statutes as they apply to interracial classes is of no effect. If the state laws regarding education of Negroes and whites in the same classes have validity, university officials have violated that statute. On the other hand, if the three-judge federal decision has substance respecting the invalidity of segregation in the higher brackets, university authorities have violated that opinion.

There is some question as to whether or not McLaurin will be able to give the same application to his studies laboring under the spiritual handicap in which the state has placed him. What will it do to his morale? Will he have the emotional balance and poise of those white members of the class who enjoy a social atmosphere of which each of them are definite parts, as contrasted to one who looks on a few feet away, but has a badge of inferiority placed upon him?

It seems in the McLaurin case the purpose of segregation is for the first time brought out in the open. Hitherto it has been argued that irreparable damage is done to white folk when they are taught in the same class with Negroes. The presence of McLaurin in the class at O. U. leaves the state naked and bare, exposing the sole desire of white people to humiliate, low-rate and cast public derision upon dark people. There is nothing else that explains a man sitting two feet over a proscribed line, but listening to the lectures, joining in the discussions, and participating in everything except that he must wear a badge identifying him as a social leper.

It becomes the responsible task of the NAACP to go back into court asking for further relief for G. W .McLaurin. Most assuredly, Attorney General Williamson cannot go back

"Similarly Situated"

On the 13th day of October this writer, along with Attorney Mauderie Hancock Wilson did appear and ask to be enrolled on October 13th, the petitioner would have been recognized as

It should, however, be noted that when Vice President Cate asked questions about the Wilson enrollment on the 13th, the attorney general's office dodged the issue by announcing hypothetical questions were not answered; that Mrs. Wilson would have to appear at the University and ask for enrollment before the department would render an opinion. It is to the credit of the University officials that when this writer took Mrs. Wilson to the University on the 14th in order to life the attorney general's office out of its hypothetical hide-out, University authorities agreed with this writer that Mrs. Wilson had applied for enrollment through her attorney on the 13th and that they would not contest the date of her application. We say this because we feel citizens should know that no one but the attorney general's office raises the question of failure to request enrollment within the legal period.

The attorney general also takes the view that Mrs. Wilson is not one of those "similarly situated," as referred to in the three-judge opinion. The best way to put the attorney general to bed on this question is to inquire "to whom did the court refer when it provided succor for 'those similarly situated'?" Who were the folk the court had in mind, around whom the same and identical set of circumstances surrounded in this school case as it did McLaurin? We are of the opinion that when the attorney general gets through answering the above two interrogations he will have been far busier than a cat on a tin roof, and his face will have as many wrinkles as an empty purse.

There never was a more flagrant case of intellectual dishonesty than this opinion which argues that Mauderie Hancock Wilson is not one of those "similarly situated."

And to clinch this point clearly for our readers, it should be pointed out that during the first McLaurin hearing the attorney general stopped pointedly before the three-judge court and wanted to know who counsel for McLaurin assumed were those "similarly situated." It was agreed in open court that no one came within this protective circle but the six Negroes who applied at the University the same day that McLaurin applied. Here is a stipulation and agreement arrived at in open court which the attorney general now seems confused about. "Upright men shall be astonished."

We do hope the court clerk transcribed his notes covering this colloquy between counsel during the first McLaurin hearing, for it will expose completely the insane desire of a rebellious state to thwart, set aside and go around a perfectly understandable decision of the federal court.

PAINE COLLEGE AND THE C. M. E. CHURCH

COMPARATIVELY few persons in recent years remained aware that only half of the beautiful Paine College campus and magnificent buildings actually belonged to Paine College proper.

Half of the property worth more than a half million dollars actually belonged to the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. Forty years ago the women of Southern Methodism purchased land adjoining Paine College and later erected buildings for women dormitories and other educational projects. They also appropriated more than $10,000 per year for operative expenses in connection with Paine College proper.

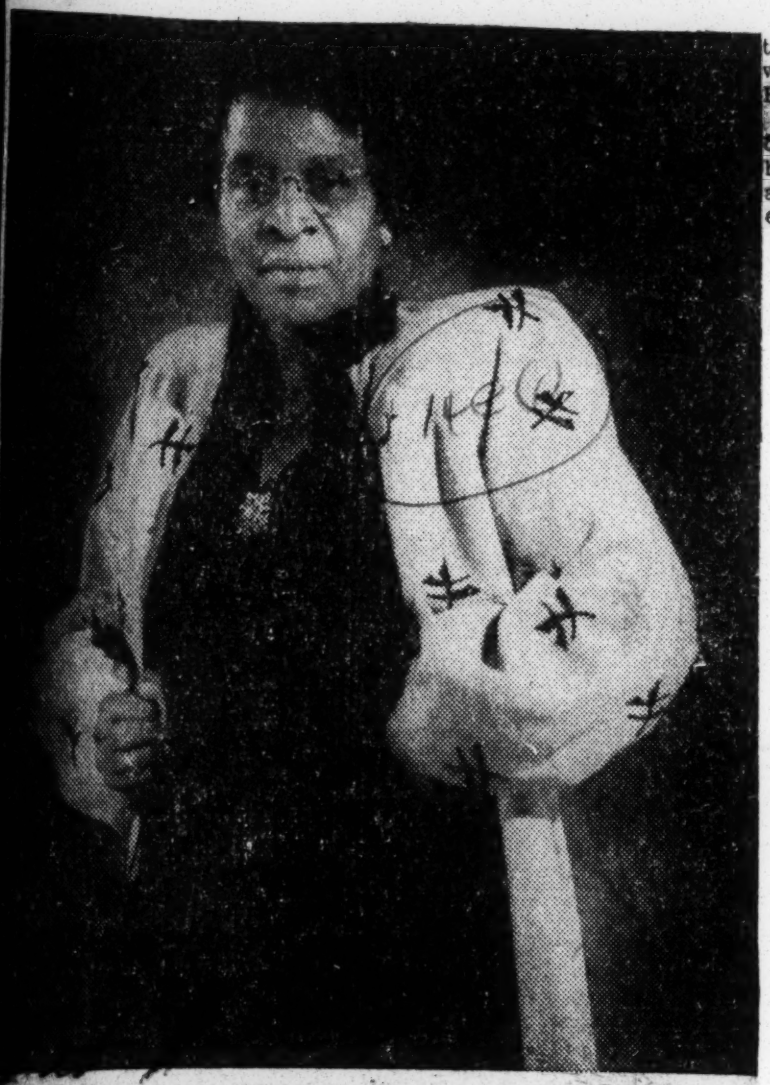
THE CHRISTIAN INDEX carried an article in the February 26th issue released by the President of Paine College, Mr. E. C. Peters, stating that the Women's Division of the Methodist Church has transferred to Paine College all of this property by deed without reservation of support and interest. It should be borne in mind by all persons interested that the property of Paine College is and has been jointly owned, sponsored and supported by the (M. E. Church, South), now Methodist Church and the C. M. E. Church.

Paine College has been jointly owned, sponsored and supported by the M. E. Church, South and the C. M. E. Church. It has always been one of the C. M. E. Colleges and remains so now. Since the Methodist union was perfected in 1939 there have been some who questioned the status of the C. M. E. Church in relation to Paine College. This was partly because Paine College was officially listed as one of the "Negro Colleges" of the Methodist Church along with such colleges as Clark, Wiley, Claflin and others.

The charter of the Paine College Board of Trustees requires that a proportionate number of the trustees must be members of the C. M. E. Church. Bishop J. M. Moore is the president of the Board of Trustees and Bishop W. Y. Bell, Vice President.

Such provision naturally serves as a legal guarantee for the rights and interests which the C. M. E. Church has invested in Paine College. Furthermore the claims of the C. M. E. Church are perpetuated by history, by sentiment, by its annual appropriations and by active support and connectional interest.

The C. M. E. Church however, shared legally on only half of the Paine College until the recent transfer of deeds from the Woman's Division of the Methodist Church to Trustees of Paine College. The significance of this act is that it was a step to preserve legally as well as in sentiment the co-operative venture in interracial good will at Paine College which was established long ago between the C. M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, now merged into the Methodist Church.



DR. CHARLOTTE H. BROWN—Pushed Palmer Memorial endownment to $100,000 in one year.

Dr. C. H. Brown Is Nearing Climax of Life-Long Effort

By J. H. BROCKETT Jr.

SEDALIA, N. C.—A wizard at pulling purse strings and in getting $1,000 gifts, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, has accomplished within one year the seemingly impossible.

In a single-handed effort to meet the challenge of a trustee who offered the first $10,000 as a conditional gift on her raising in cash and pledges a total of $100,000 within a year, Dr. Brown went over the top.

Accepting the challenge in the early fall of 1947, without announcement or display, and forthwith taking a plane to Boston, she began to organize the friends of the school in that area. They immediately began their campaign.

SOUTHERNER GIVES $10,000

A $10,000 gift from a Southerner became a great challenge to Boston "bluebloods" who within forty years or more have put more than one-half million dollars into the building of Palmer, one of the finest cultural institutions for Negro youth in America.

In a recent issue, Boston's foremost evening paper, the Herald Traveler, paid her the high tribute of being one of the most important women in that area. During the winter stay in the city, she was guest in the homes of old Boston families.

It has been disclosed by school officials that a white Bostonian has left the institution $35,000 in a will toward completion of the endowment fund.

College Group Elects Negro Girl President

OSKALOOSA, Pa. — (ANP)— Members of the Women's House association of William Penn college, consisting chiefly of white students, selected Miss Jimmie Simmons, Negro student from Jacksonville, Fla., as president of the group, recently. The association includes all college women living in the women's dormitory on the campus.

Purpose of the organization is to enable college women to make living regulations and plan their social lives. About five per cent of the students at William Penn are Negroes.

Beaver College Admits Third Colored Girl

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — After four years of opposition, the exclusive school for girls, Beaver College, opened its doors to its third Negro student recently when it admitted Miss Clonie Patricia Smith, 19, to its pre-medical school.

Miss Smith will attend the college partly on a $300 per year scholarship. Since tuition is more than $5500 a year, she will have to get the remainder of her expenses from other sources. She plans to take her medical training at Temple university.

Patricia, as everybody calls her, is the eighth of 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Smith of Huntington Valley, Pa. She earned her scholarship to Beaver because of her superior scholarship at Upper Moreland high school.

Dr. Raymin Kistler, president of Beaver, presented the award to her at commencement exercises. She will commute to the school.

Last week Miss Smith received another honor. She was elected director of the Inter-Urban league, the youngest person to ever hold the office.

One other colored girl now attends Beaver. She is Miss Emfa Gant of Ambler, Pa., a junior majoring in fine art. She also commutes to the school.

One other Negro is reported to have gone to Beaver several years ago. She was taking up post-graduate work there, it is said.

Philadelphia Girl Cracks Racial Bar At Eastern College

PHILADELPHIA— (ANP) — After 94 years of operation, the exclusive school for girls, Beaver college, opened its doors to its third Negro student recently when it admitted Ciss Clonie Patricia Smith, 19, to its pre-medical school.

Miss Smith will attend the college partly on a $300 per year scholarship. Since tuition is more than $5500 a year, she will have to get the remainder of her expenses from other sources. She plans to take her medical training at Temple university.

Patricia, as everybody calls her, is the eighth of 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Smith of Huntington Valley, Pa. She earned her scholarship to Beaver because of her superior scholarship at Upper Moreland high school.

Protest Junior College Site Sale To Philander Smith

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—The recent sale of the Little Rock Junior College site to Philander Smith College by the Little Rock School board, brought a vigorous protest from 601 white property owners and residents living near the junior college property last week. The protest was based upon the citizens' belief that property values would be lowered if Negroes are permitted to infiltrate into the community.

Joe H. Bilheimer, representing the citizen's group, presented a petition and letter to Beall Hempsted, the school board's business manager, asked that a public hearing be held on the matter. The petition protested "sale of the building and grounds to any person or persons, or any school or college to be used by Negroes." The area south of the junior college property is predominantly white.

"For more than 35 years, the people of this area have protected this property from Negro infiltration, and if this sale is made, more than $1,000,000 worth of our property will be adversely affected," the petition read.

REQUEST ACTION

"We don't believe there is a member of the Little Rock School board who would want a Negro College, or school, practically in his front yard, and we don't want it in ours. We respectfully request favorable action on this petition."

Bilheimer, a resident in the area affected, was once alderman of the ward in which the property is located.

Dr. Edwin N. Barron, president of the school board, said the property had already been sold and "there's nothing we can do about it."

"The school board has sold the property. The members of the petitioning group have been informed of that before."

Philander Smith purchased the site at its appraised value of $222,350, but ill not move into the buildings until its present occupants are able to move to a new building in another section of town which is currently under construction.

Philander Smith To Buy $222,350 Junior College Site

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—Philander Smith college entered into an agreement with the Little Rock School board to purchase the site upon which the Little Rock College administration building is located, at its appraised valuation of $222,350, it was disclosed here last week. Terms of the agreement call for a cash transaction when abstract and title are brought up to date, with the title being delivered to Philander Smith within 90 days after acceptance of the offer.

The junior college site is located across the street from properties of Philander Smith, the oldest Methodist Episcopal educational institution for Negroes in the southwest. The junior college is to have a three-year lease on the building, pending completion of its new site west of Fair Park boulevard. Under the lease, it will pay a rental of $3,600 annually.

Philander Smith Opens Jr. College

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Philander Smith College authorities last week opened a junior college unit at Forrest City in the Lincoln High School building. Classes began June 2, with courses being offered on the freshman and sophomore level.

This is the second year the college has offered junior college courses at both Hope and Forrest. The Forrest City unit will serve more than seventy-five teachers in the immediate area.

Philander Smith Receives $50,000

LITTLE ROCK,—(ANP) — A gife of $50,000 toward the building fund to Philander Smith College was announced last week by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, school president.

Dr. Harris said he was not at liberty to reveal the identity of the donor. He did say that the money came from the estate of a [illegible] Arkansas white person.

The $50,000 brings the total collected toward a $1,000,000 expansion fund goal up to $300,000. The campaign drive is set for 1952.

The board of trustees of the school has already sought technical advice from federal agencies and experts from the George Peabody College for designs of a proposed new layout called for by the fund, according to Dr. Harris.

Philander Smith Increases Value Of Plant By $600,000

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, increased the value of its phy ical plant by approximately $600,000 during the past 60 days, according to announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president, at the Summer Session Commencement. The additions include a Student Union Building, Gymnasium, special building for Music and drama, a Science building, and a general academic Administration Building of more than 40,000 feet of floor space.

The Student Union Building was erected outright. The other buildings, all recent brick structures, are separated from the Philander Smith College campus by 12th Street, and have been used by the Little Rock Junior College (White).

The property was purchased on a cash transaction when President Harris presented the Little Rock School Board with a check for $222,350 in exchange for deed and title. The College Architects estimate that to build this property at current prices would cost $800,000. The properties have been appraised at $490,000. This addition more than doubles the plant and facilities of the Institution.

The campus now comprises 6 squares of the most valuable property near the heart of the city of Little Rock. More than 1,000 persons attended the Commencement Exercises and witnessed conferring of degrees upon 65 graduates from 11 states. The enrollment for the past fiscal year was 1318.

The anticipated enrollment for the current year is 1500.

601 Property Owners Take Action To Halt Transfer Of Property

Defender Sat. 7-24-48
Chicago, Ill.

LITTLE ROCK Ark. — The recent sale of the Little Rock Junior college site to Philander Smith college by the Little Rock School board, brought a vigorous protest from 601 white property owners and residents living near the junior college property last week. The protest was based upon the citizens' belief that property values would be lowered if Negroes are permitted to infiltrate into the community. 7-24-48

Joe H. Bilheimer, representing the citizen' group, presented a petition and letter to Beall Hempsted the school board's business manager, which asked that a public hearing be held on the matter. The petition protested "sale of the building and grounds to any person or persons, or any school or college to be used by Negroes." The area south of the junior college property is predominantly white.

"For more than 35 years, the people of this area have protected this property from Negro infiltration, and if this sale is made, more than $1,000,000 worth of our property will be adversely affected" the petition read.

"We don't believe there is a member of the Little Rock School board who would want a Negro college, or school, practically in his front yard, and we don't want it in ours. We respectfully request favorable action on this petition."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-24-48

Once An Alderman

Bilheimer, a resident in this area affected, was once alderman of the ward in which the property is located.

Dr. Edwin N. Barron, president of the school board, said the property had already been sold and "there's nothing we can do about it."

"The school board has sold the property. The members of the petitioning group have been informed of that before."

Philander Smith purchased the site at its appraised value of $222,350 but will not move into the buildings until its present occupants are able to move to a new building in another section of town which is currently under construction.

Over Half Million Improvement Made To Philander Smith Plant

Daily World. Atlanta, Ga.
Jul. 8-3-48

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (SNS)— Philander Smith College increased the value of its physical plant by approximately $600,000 during the past 60 days, according to announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, President, at the Summer Session Commencement, Friday, July 30. Daily World

The additions include a Student Union Building, a Gymnasium, a special building for Music and Drama, a Science Building, and a general Academic Administration Building of more than 40,000 square feet of floor space. The Student Union Building was erected outright. The other buildings, all recent brick structures, are separated from the Philander Smith College campus by 12th Street, and have been used by the Little Rock Junior College (white). The property was purchased on a cash transaction when President Harris presented the Little Rock School Board with a check for $222,350 in exchange for deed and title. Jul. 8-3-48

The College Architects estimate that to build this property at current prices would cost $800,000. The properties have been appraised at $490,000. This addition more than doubles the plant and facilities of the institution. The campus now comprises 6 squares of the most valuable property near the heart of the city of Little Rock. More than 1,000 persons attended the Commencement Exercises and witnessed conferring of degrees upon 65 graduates from 11 states. The enrollment for the past fiscal year was 1318. The anticipated enrollment for the current year is 1500.

an announcement by Doctor M. LaFayette Harris, President. The two-story building provides offices for the Dean of Women, Dean of Students, and Chief Counselor, a large lounge and social hall, a cafeteria, a snack-lounge bar and ample storage space on the first floor. The second floor is composed of 2 distinct units. One unit contains a Reading-Lounge Room for women which will house Sorority shingles and certificates of special merit. Immediately adjacent is the Club Room for light games, then a special Meeting Room, a Powder Room and Rest Room. The 4-room unit for men is composed of a Reading-Lounge Room where Fraternity shingles and certificates of merit are displayed, followed by a Club Room for light games, a Billiard Room, and a Wash Room. Two trophy cases are located in the lobby of the front entrance. This Building, known as "The Barracks" was constructed by the Miller-Ross-Turner Conctruction Co., and represents a $70,000 addition to the capital outlay of the College. It has been described as thoroughly functional, and a strong character building agency.

St. Louis Mo.

PHILANDER SMITH $70,000.00 STUDENT UNION EDIFICE OPENS

St. Louis Argus
Jul. 16 1948

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12 —The students of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, will be greeted by one of the finest Student Union Buildings found anywhere when they return in September, according to

Nearly 200 Smith Students Stricken in Mass Poisoning

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — A mass attack of ptomaine poisoning threw a frigthful scare into students attending the summer session at Johnson C. Smith University, Sunday, but none were seriously stricken and many had returned to their classes Monday morning. 6-19-48

University officials were unable to state the exact number of students stricken in the poisoning attack or the cause of the group illness, but it is believed that between 150 and 200 students were victims. Let. 6-19-48

President H. Lifton of Johnson C. Smith said Monday, "We had a scare and are busy now checking to find out how many students were affected and what the cause of the illness was."

Stricken at 6 p.m.

The university president also pointed out that most of the students stricken were women and that while some of theme were still recuperating the vast majority had returned to classes Monday morning in good health.

The mass posisoning hit the campus about 6 p.m., Sunday evening, two hours after the students ate their second meal for the day. The meal, served in the university dining hall, consisted of ham, potato salad, string beans, pineapple and ice cream.

Treated at Hospital

Two hours after the meal, students, one by one, began to complain of illness and were taken en masse to Good Samaratain Hospital in Charlotte for treatment and later released in the care of university physicians.

President Lifton said, "We don't know the cause of the poisoning, but we are trying hard to find out.' ' He was out of town at the time of the incident, but returned later in the evening.

Johnson C. Smith has a summer school enrollment of approximately 500, half of whom usually eat in the small university dining hall. However, on Sundays many eat out in the city with friends or go to their homes in nearby towns. Otherwise, it was said, a much larger number may have been victimized in the attack.

14e(1) 1948

Prague Seminar

To Prague Seminar

Dr. Jane E. McAllister, professor of education at Miner Teachers College, is one of three teachers chosen to attend a seminar on childhood education in Prague, beginning July 21, and will sail shortly if the situation in Czechoslovakia, where there have been recent anti-Communist demonstrations, does not interfere.

The seminar is being sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Oranization with Czechoslovaki as host. The State Department said this country is sending no formal delegation but is working on a list of American experts who will sail in time for the opening.

2

P. V. TO HAVE WEEKLY BROADCAST ON STATION KLEE

14e(1)
Sat. 2-7-48

Prairie View University will have a thirty minute period from 5:15 to 5:45 at station KLEE each Saturday, beginning February 7.

Prairie View Gets $2,750 Library Aid

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS — According to an announcement from the office of Principal E. B. Evans the General Education Board has made available to Prairie View $2,750.00 to aid in the program of giving library service to the Negro Schools of Texas during the school year beginning Sept. 1, 1948.

This is one of the few such grants made by the board at this time. Prairie View furnishes financial aid in the project also. Mrs. F. E. Vaughn is the Supervisor of Librairies in Negro schools.

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Dr. Evans to Become First Prairie View Prexy

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—(ANP)—Dr. Edward Betram Evans will be formally installed as the first president of Prairie View A. & M. College in ceremonies here Dec. 3, school officials announced this week. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will be the principal speaker.

14e(1) 1948 President's Commission on Higher Education

DIXIE WHITE SCHOOLS CRY HANDS OFF TO TRUMAN EDUCATION COMMISSION'S SLAP AT DUAL SYSTEM

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Temples of Learning Say Jim Crow Change Is "Impractical and Unwise"

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY JOINS GROUP OF REACTIONARIES

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Presidents of nine white southern colleges bitterly attacked the recommendation of the President's Commission on Higher education that the dual system of schools, now in effect in 17 states, be eliminated, and agreed with four southern members of the commission that it would be "impractical and unwise" to end the segregation of Negro and white children in the south by any government edict. Sat. 1-3-48

The nine presidents were Colgate W. Darden Jr., University of Virginia; Bennet H. Branscomb, Vanderbilt university; Isaiah Bowman, John Hopkins; Hamilton Holt, Rollins college; John D. Williams, University of Mississippi; Father Patrick J. Holloran, St. Louis university; Rufus C. Harris, Tulane university; T. S. Painter, University of Texas; and Lewis W. Jones, University of Arkansas. 1-3-48

The dissenting bloc of the commission included Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News Leader; Arthur H. Compton, chancellor, Washington university, St. Louis; Lewis W. Jones, and Goodrich C. White, president, Emory university, Atlanta.

This group had issued a statement saying "We recognize that many conditions affect adversely

despite the fact that Rheingold is the largest selling beer in the community. The company is currently taking hundreds of thousands of dollars annually away and returning none in the form of good jobs at high salaries, now available to the community. Silver Cup bread, a brand which has long enjoyed tremendous sales in Harlem, has never seen fit to employ a Negro driver. Silver Cup bread, together with one of the larger milk companies, possibly Borden's or Sheffield, will be singled out for a large-scale attack on the job issue.

14e(1) 1948

President's Commission on Higher Education

New Day for Education

Pittsburgh Courier

Appropriately on the eve of the new year, the President's Commission on Higher Education submitted its report and recommendations reached after a year of comprehensive study.

Declaring that democracy demands an informed citizenry, the commission recommended a national scholarship program for colleges and universities calling for an immediate outlay of $135,000,000 to this end.

If the recommendations are acted upon favorably by Congress, scholarships will be provided for 300,000 students in 1948, and by the year 1960 it is planned to have 4,600,000 students in our colleges. Sat. 1-3-48

The average scholarship will be $400, but the average fellowship for graduate students will be $1,500, renewable for four years. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Further recommendations of the commission, which are of special interest to us, are the establishment of "Fair Educational Practices" laws in the several States similar to the FEPC laws in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States.

The commission in its report attacks the "quota system," obviously aimed at Jews and Negroes, and also the segregation of Negro and white students in Southern schools and colleges, and it urges that in publicly controlled institutions there be no tuition or other required fees for the freshman and sophomore years, with fees beyond that no higher than those in existence in 1939.

The report charges that:

"Discrimination in the admission of college students because of an individual's race, creed, color, sex, national origin or ancestry is an anti-democratic practice which creates serious inequalities in the opportunity for higher education. This commission is opposed to discrimination and believes it should be abandoned." 1-3-48 Sat.

Just Let South Solve Its Own Race Problem, Pierson Urges

14e

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

Dr. W. W. Pierson, dean of the Graduate School of the University of North Carolina, speaking before the graduating class of Huntingdon College Monday morning declared that the problems of the South ought to be resolved by Southerners, by its own two races in conference and without interference. This settlement, he said, will in time be reached with justice and fairness and tolerance in the interest of social peace. 1-4-48

The Alabama-born speaker outlined the recommendations of the President's Commission on Higher Education and added, "there is little doubt that the American public expects much of the college graduates and regards them as the most promising hope of the future, and there seems little doubt that the number of persons seeking college education will continue to grow.

The report, he said, sets up patterns of thought, practice, and legislation, which, if adopted, must in time lead to a very much greater uniformity in our society and in our programs of education than we hitherto had and must lead to the possibility of a managed society. This report and that of the President's Commission on Civil Rights—with the two having some areas in common—may by some be thought to chart courses leading in that direction, probably requiring more and more centralized control. Sat. 1-4-48

In the past, he continued, we have been proud that our schools, colleges and universities have not been molded to a uniform pattern but have been free to undertake educational experimentation and the student has been able to find the sort of education desired. Some of us would like to have a greater measure of uniformity but the uniformity we seek is that of excellence under principles to which we voluntarily agree and to which we give obedience from a sense of responsibility and honor. Drastic change may become patriotic duty during the so-called cold war and during the impending hot war if and when it comes. Also there is the risk that steps of progress in the new direction may not be perceived and that we have traveled in that new direction without knowing it.

The full freedom to have institutions of special character, of partisam objective and of nonconformist character, said Dr. Pierson, will result in some institutions, both public and private, that are of doubtful value to the community and some that are on "the lunatic fringe," but their eccentricities in time tend to disappear as they accommodate themselves to the conventions of respectability and as their clientele tends to demand that they provide an education which enables students to be acceptable and useful in a competitive society. It is better to endure such institutions than to adopt restrictive measures in the interest of a system of uniformity. Given our situation as it is and has been, we need both private and public education. Although public education is a public trust and duty, private institutions are needed and are publicly serviceable. Public and private institutions are complementary as needs of our society. Without the private institutions of the better class, the public institutions would soon be Prussianized.

Both the report on higher education and the report on civil rights, said the dean, are symptomatic of a disposition and a trend of thought of our times, offered under the aegis of democracy but not having a conception of democracy which would be acceptable to the political scientist or student of history. There is ample evidence in history, he said, "that the interests of locality, of sections and of regions offset and differ from the interests of generality and of centralization. When in a freedom loving and politically self-conscious society these interests get unduly out of balance, there is likely to be trouble unless these interests—both local and general—are reestablished according to a rightful equilibrium. Does not the long and bloody story of wars of religion tell us, if we would but profit from the story, that the toleration of dissent and differences in matters of faith is not only a practical, but a just and reasonable solution of that form of strife?"

"We are a proud, powerful and independent country," Dr Pierson went on. "We are ready to discharge our international obligation and to share in the responsibilities and burdens of maintaining the peace, but I do not believe that we are willing to suffer interference from abroad in our domestic concerns and I hope we shall never be willing to endure such interferences. The plain moral of any such opinion is that we will abstain from interference in the affairs of others. It would be refreshing and inspiring if the voice and sentiment of toleration were heard and felt in the councils of those now dealing with the problems of mankind and the fateful issues of war and peace. It might be possible in the new international order for the historic, the lawful, and real interests of nationalism to be respected and fostered along with those of internationalism. A successful, productive, and endurable international order is not likely unless the rightful interests of nationaliasm are respected."

President's education commission reports on inequalities found in U. S. schooling

(See editorial comment, "Where do we go from here?")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although more than 82 percent of the white youngsters between the ages of 14 and 17 are attending school, only 71.9 percent of the Negroes in this age group are in school.

This fact is called the greatest difference between white and Negro education by the President's Commission on Higher Education in its report issued last week.

Citing "noteworthy advances" made in education, the commission, as have several bodies before it, indicted segregation in education as practiced by 17 states and the District of Columbia as education's greatest deterrent. The commission said:

"Although segregation may not legally mean discrimination as to the quality of the facilities, it usually does so in fact. Schools maintained for Negroes are commonly much inferior to those for whites.

"Segregation", the commission added, "lessens the quality of education for the whites as well. To maintain two school systems side by side — duplicating even inadequately, the buildings, equipment and teaching personnel — means that neither can be of the quality that would be possible if all the available resources were devoted to one system, especially not when the states least able financially to support an adequate educational program for their youth are the very ones that are trying to carry a double load."

The rise in the percentage of Negroes attending school was taken note of by the commission. Between 1900 and 1940, the percentage of Negroes five to 20 years attending school rose from 31 to 64.4 percent. In the same period, the percentage of Negro youth 15 to 20 years attending school rose from 17.5 to 33.8.

The commission hit the quota system by which many U.S. colleges and universities limit the number of Negroes and Jews who may attend.

"The quota system denies the basic American belief that intelligence and ability are present in all ethnic groups.

The Afro-American
Afro. Baltimore Sat. 1-3-48

Congressional Action to Prevent Unfair Distribution of Monies Held Sole Solution

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The second report of the President's Commission on Higher Education is provocative, but it presents what must be the ultimate solution to the question of equality of educational opportunity.

The first report recommended the elimination of race segregation and the quota system from institutions of higher learning in this country. Sat. 1-3-48

The second report advocates the repeal of all State laws requiring separate schools for white and colored students. It also recommends Federal grants-in-aid to needy students and fellowships for post-graduate study. Afro.

Would Penalize J.C. Institutions

The commission suggested, however, that the legislation appropriating Federal funds should require that the grants go only to those institutions where discriminatory practices do not exist.

In States where segregation is legal, the report added, Federal aid should be equitably distributed to individuals and institutions without racial discrimination.

Seventeen Southern States and the District of Columbia are committed to a policy of segregation. In none of these States, nor in the District of Columbia, is there equality of educational opportunity. Baltimore, Md.

Given Infinitesimal Share

Since 1862 the Federal Government has been aiding the States with their educational programs. Land-grant colleges in the United States received Federal funds totaling $76,545,644 for the year ended June 30, 1946.

Of that sum, the 17 separate land-grant colleges for colored students in Southern States received only $534,048.

While waiting for the recommendations of the President's Commission on Higher Education to be put into effect, colored people, especially the presidents of the colored land-grant colleges, should seek an equitable division of Federal monies given Southern States annually for the land-grant colleges. Sat. 1-3-48

One Act Demands Equality

Only one of the acts authorizing Federal appropriations for land-grant colleges requires an equitable division of funds. That is the second Morrill Act of August 30, 1890. 1-3-48

FIRST — The term "equitable division" should be defined by the Congress.

The several acts under which Federal appropriations are made to the land-grant colleges were intended to promote the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Therefore, it appears that the basis of division of funds between white and colored land-grant colleges in Southern States should be the ratio of colored rural farm population to the total rural farm population of each State.

Bill Required

SECOND—The Congress should bills appropriating funds for the bills apropriating funds for the land-grant colleges a provision requiring the U.S. Office of Education and the Agriculture Department to withhold funds from States which maintain separate schools but which fail and refuse to make an equitable division of State and Federal monies.

Expedients will no longer work. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a State must provide equal facilities for colored students within the State or admit them to the white State-supported universities.

That decision makes voidable the system of State scholarships at of-State institutions.

Can Demand His Rights

In other words, the student may take advantage of it if he wishes to study at some out-of-State institution or he may insist upon his right to the kind of education he wants at an institution within the State. 1-3-48

As the President's Commission on Higher Education pointed out, the idea of regional schools, advanced at the recent Southern Governors' Conference, "fails to meet the legal issue of providing equality of educational opportunity within each State."

Congress should begin to equalize educational opportunity by requiring an equitable division of Federal grants between white and colored land-grant colleges in each State maintaining a dual school system.

DITTO FROM THE NORTH

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-9-48

We Southerners need to be reminded now and again that everybody north of the M. & D. does not fail to understand our race relations problem. There are discerning Northerners whose thought is consonant with representative thought in the South.

For example, Henry Noble McCracken, president emeritus of Vassar College, recently wrote a letter to The New York Times in which he said:

> No thoughtful person will disagree . . . that the applications of the principles of equality in admission to Southern colleges and schools must be worked out by the Southern people "within the established patterns of the social relationships" in the South . . .
>
> I have the impression, after many years of almost annual visits at Southern centers of education, that the situation in the South is improving quite as rapidly as in the North, which I admit is itself far from satisfactory in many respects . . .

The Christian Science Monitor, a newspaper published in Boston, has commented:

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-9-48

> The first of doubtless many sequels to the monumental report of the President's Commission on Higher Education is a minority dissent on segregation . . . We would be less than honest were we not to say that, in our view, the four dissenters come nearer to the realities of the problem and to the practical solution than does the commission's majority report . . .
>
> Such elemental rights for the Negro as protection against violence, assurance of a fair trial, and the privilege of free exercise of the ballot seem attainable through law and its evenhanded enforcement. Fri. 1-9-48
>
> But when one enters the domain of social relationships between the races, it is to discover that which has little to do with the rational as do the customs which define the edible and inedible in food, and which embodies deep-seated values of right and wrong as does the code of ethics which attaches to the family. Montgomery, Ala.
>
> Such patterns are not changed by compulsions from without. . . . Precipitate pressures could crystallize now-yielding antipathies into granite and generate emotional heat the violence of which could undo the work of years.

The Boston paper could not have said it more convincingly. Thoughtful, realistic people in the South know that modifications have come, to be followed by more. In the poor State of Alabama we are spending millions each year to educate Negroes. We obviously are not spending those millions with a view of keeping the Negro where he is.

Anybody who has even a fragmentary knowledge of recent Federal court decisions knows that the Federal Government is going to see that qualified Negroes are permitted to vote. The South would be subject to less pressure now from the Federal Government if it had been more judicious and liberal with the franchise. The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-9-48

Informed people realize and accept this. But there is no demonstrable give in the matter of segregation. Little is to be anticipated. Mass production of strife can be achieved by outside pressures.

Education for Democracy Not Profit—Is Urged

By ROBERT GEIGER,

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. 14e(1) Sun. 1-11-48

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Scattered through the recent report of the President's Commission on Higher Education—but so thinly that it scarcely has been noticed—is a recommendation striking at the very roots of the traditional American educational system. Sun.

The commission recommends that colleges and universities educate their students for the benefit of democracy, and not for the students' own profit. 1-11-48

The report also recommends free federal scholarships, widened adult education, two more years of free public education and other things. But a commission spokesman says: "In my opinion, this is the whole point of the report."

For generations, Americans have been educated primarily with the idea that it would help them get ahead in the world; but now, in carefully studied words, the commission says:

"All too often the benefits of education have been sought and used for personal and private profit, to the neglect of public and social service . . .

"Teaching and learning must be invested with public purpose."

The question soon may reach "human beings" with a keen understanding of any sympathy for human problems. The commission acknowledges, of course, that doctors, dentists and other professional people need to combine with these qualities a high degree of technical skill.

2. It says an inventory must be kept of the scientific skills needed to make democracy function at its most magnificent level. People must be trained to fill all these needs, it says, even if it means multiplying the size or number of colleges and providing federal money to pay tuition.

The commission says its recommendation for a speedy overhauling of the educational system is justified because there is a race between man and the atomic bomb. The Courier-Journal

The commission proposes many changes in education "essential to fit free men to live in a free society." Louisville, Ky

More comment on the report is below, and on page 3.

The commission outlines a two-fold reorganization plan: Sun. 1-11-48

1. It says education must be overhauled to produce more educated persons who are first of all

The Major Change

The major change would be in increased emphasis on studies to "humanize" the student and make him more aware of the problems of human behavior that create world problems. Sun 1-11-48

The studies, called "liberal education," now generally are given the student during his first two years, before he enters a professional school. The commission proposes that the student be exposed to them throughout his college career.

These studies would form the "core" of common knowledge with which all college people would be familiar, regardless of whether they might become doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers or research scientists.

FEDEBAL AID TO COLLEGES

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed 2-4-48

President Truman's Commission on Higher Education evidently believes that the Federal Government should become senior partner in the business of expanding the facilities of state supported colleges to the point where such institutions can take care of double the present enrollment by 1960.

To accomplish such an objective, the commission figures that the government would have to subsidize the colleges to the tune of nearly $2 billion dollars. This is a whopping lot of money to ask for any sort of peacetime enterprise, but Dr. Zook and his coadjutors perhaps decided that they'd set their sights high to allow for congressional parsimony. Wed 2-4-48

The commission has already gone on record with the suggestion that Congress should appropriate $780,000,000 for the establishment of fellowships and scholarships to assist any ambitious young American to realize his dream of attending the college of his choice. This recommendation, coupled with the suggested grant for the improvement of college facilities, represents by far the most ambitious long-range program in the history of American education.

At this time there is little reason to believe that an economy-minded Congress will give favorable consideration to such a costly program, but the mere fact that it has been seriously proposed by a committee of experts indicates how far we have advanced on the road to the achievement of free public education from kindergarten through college. The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed 2-4-48

Though this seems a bad time to propose extensive federal aid to education, the suggestions of the Zook committee will undoubtedly give Congress something definite and objective to think about. The American people have gradually been led to appreciate the true relationship between education and prosperity. Two great wars have pointed the need for better professional and technical training for our youth. If a third great war should come, our country would need more specialized service than it has ever needed before.

Mon. 2-2-48

2 Catholic Members Balk Unless Private Schools Are Added To Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, overriding a protest of Catholic members, today recommended $1,875,000,000 in federal aid to publicly supported colleges.

This five-year outlay, to help with operating costs and building, was suggested as the start of a program to double college enrollment by 1960. It would be in addition to the $780,000,000 program for improvements and scholarships proposed by the commission last year.

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 2-4-48

Group Urges Federal Aid For Colleges

addition to federal scholarships and fellowships at public and private schools costing the treasury another $780,000,000.

The funds would be used to help states and communities expand school facilities and partly offset the higher cost of making the freshman and sophomore years tuition-free for all students, which was recommended previously by the commission. Above those grades, the commission urged, tuition costs should be cut sharply. *Mon. 2-2-48*

Catholic Dissent

Two Catholic members, objecting to the exclusion of private schools from federal funds, signed a vigorous dissent. It went to Mr. Truman along with the majority report of the 28-member commission headed by George F. Zook, chairman of the American Council on Education.

FEDERAL AID WITHOUT CONTROLS. *Commonweal 2-13-48 Ed.*

THE FIFTH of the reports of the President's Commission on Higher Education made public February second seems, by itself, to overemphasize the economic element. It envisages higher education for all to the extent of doubling present college enrollments. What would that do to our already mediocre general educational standards? To make higher education available to every American of genuine college caliber regardless of his purse it seems hardly necessary to gather everybody in, regardless. Or is the idea growing that higher education is primarily a useful social—rather than an intellectual—experience, which should be open to all? *Commonweal*

Of key importance also are the recommendations on the channels for government appropriations. One of these, through scholarships and fellowships, would come generously to the assistance of individual talent and ambition, as obliquely suggested above. *New York, N.Y. 2-13-48 Fri.*

The commission did split, 26 to 2, however, on the question of aid to private institutions. The overwhelming majority apparently experienced no qualms in actually seeking to build up state universities and other public institutions at the expense of private colleges and universities. The majority frankly and calmly admit that restricting these considerable appropriations to higher educational institutions which are publicly controlled might "make it extremely difficult for many private institutions to survive" in the face of such heavily loaded competition. *Commonweal*

This is hardly a matter where only Catholic colleges are involved, although the lone dissidents here are Catholic representatives. The country's most noted universities are private institutions, although some of them are heavily endowed. And there is a rather impressive list of others many of them smaller, liberal arts colleges, technical schools and Protestant denominational colleges whose contribution to the common well-being continues to be substantial. Their passing would be a national loss. Perhaps many compatriots who cannot abide the thought of public monies going to private institutions would at least hesitate before favoring a subsidy plan which would result in killing them off. *New York, N.Y. 2-13-48 Fri.*

Or examine the reverse side of the medal. Picture an American educational system where the student is a ward of the State from kindergarten right through graduate school and ask whether, on the basis of present experience, such a plan promises to develop the élite endowed with the independence, self-reliance, zeal and vision which the decisions confronting the United States will demand. How can the subsidy scheme favored by the majority of the President's commission measure up even to the minimum requirements of national self-interest? *Commonweal*

The Editors' Roundtable *The Record Columbia, S.C.*

Who Should Be Educated?

The President's Commission on Higher Education recommends Federal aid to raise the level of free education from high school through two years of college; with Federal scholarships to double, by 1960, senior college, graduate and professional enrolment. This, with curricular changes to assure "well rounded" education; and with elimination of religious and racial discrimination and segregation. Many editors see America ready for a higher free education level. But the large majority fears, in this plan, Federal controls, lowered educational standards and imbalance between professional education and trade training. Majority opinion condemns religious discrimination where provable; and opposes Federal-imposed non-segregation. *Tues. 1-13-48*

Schenectady (N. Y.) Union-Star (Ind.-Rep.): "The same evolution in public education which has brought opportunity of high school training to almost every boy and girl in America since 1900 is underneath the findings of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education. . . . Underlying it all is the recognition that high school education is no longer adequate for wrestling with modern living. More young people must be trained for leadership . . . Mainly this would be brought about through 'community colleges' in almost all population centers." *1-13-48*

Tampa (Fla.) Times (Ind.): ". . . The philosophy that the Government must guide the lives of people from the cradle to the grave was clearly evident in the Commission's report . . . Young people who really want higher education today, with relatively few exceptions, are not denied it. The doors are open and the way is made easy if they have the will to seek additional learning." *1-13-48*

San Diego (Calif.) Daily Journal (Ind.-Dem.): "As education broadens, it also gets more expensive, and money cost prevents its having that free and common quality basic to our whole American idea of it. The history of education in America . . . demonstrates the American idea of freedom of opportunity. All the little share-the-wealth crusades, with all the small prophets of free land, free rent, free beer or whatnot free, seem to wither early in the American climate.—But that climate itself has been determined by free public education." *1-13-48*

Asheville (N. C.) Citizen (Ind.-Dem.): "Tuition-free schooling for the first two years would strengthen the junior college and is in accord with the Jeffersonian principle of state-supported education for the worthy and promising. Canada, by the way, already offers free two-year education through its public 'collegiates,' or high school-junior colleges . . . Doubling college enrolment is of course an ideal. It may come in any case. But are the colleges prepared for it, as Dr. Zook (Commission chairman) warns they must be?" *1-13-48*

Columbia (S. C.) Record (Ind.-Dem.): "It doesn't take four years to train a man to make automobiles or tractors, to cite only one example, and most of the training that may be of value to an assembly-line worker isn't available in the colleges . . . The Commission ought to have recognized that education is not a mass-production industry and that its problems are not to be solved by suddenly increasing the number of students. The important thing in education is quality and it must be maintained, if education is to be education." *1-13-48*

New York Post (Ind.): "Significantly, the Commission suggests that Congress refuse to spend the grants in colleges which practice racial or religious discrimination. And it urges states to pass fair education practice laws . . . The time is ripe for such federal aid to higher education. And if some ivy league colleges, because of their alleged prejudiced policies, find themselves by-passed to a minor role in American education, it will be only because they failed to keep in step with our expanding democracy." *The Record*

Christian Science Monitor (Ind.), Boston, Mass.: ". . . We would be less than honest were we not to say that, in our view, the four dissenters (Southern members of the Commission) come nearer to the realities of the problem and to its practical solution . . . The minority also wants conditions improved, 'inequalities removed, and greater opportunity provided for all our people'—Negro as well as white. But they hold that 'efforts toward these ends must, in the South, be made within the established pattern of social relationships.'" *1-13-48*

—Edited by James Galloway.

Starvation In The U. S.!

The Record

More than 2,000,000 children in the United States are actually starving—starving intellectually. That's what Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing maintains in an article on public school education in the current *American* magazine.

Millions more are receiving an inadequate mental diet, says Mr. Ewing, whose agency has jurisdiction over the U. S. Office of Education. *Birmingham, Ala.*

Mr. Ewing points out that a number of countries have done better by their children than the U. S.—Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, the Netherlands, for instance. He says education in America has become a lottery. Your child is just lucky if you live in a community offering an adequate education. He's unlucky—and an awful lot of children are—if he attends school manned by incompetents and badly equipped.

*News * * * 2-9-48*

A full educational diet, with some trimmings, is asked also by the President's Commission on Higher Education, which last week-end issued its fifth report.

The commission would guarantee every U. S. citizen 14 years of education, including high school and two years of college. It would spend $1,875,000,000 in federal funds in the next five years to help with operating costs and building for the expanding colleges. In addition $780,000,000 would be spent in federal scholarships to guarantee full equality of educational opportunity.

The News

It is significant that in both of these educational news items the solution is found in federal aid for education. *Birmingham, Ala.*

Federal aid for education, of course, is becoming increasingly controversial. The need for more money for education is more and more evident, but the opponents of federal aid fear federal control. Dr. Guy E. Snavely, former president of Birmingham-Southern College and now executive director of the Association of American Colleges, voiced some of these fears recently in his report to the association in Cincinnati. We recognize some of the dangers in federal aid that its opponents point out. But

adequate to meet those needs. *2-9-48*
most precious of national resources—our children and young men and women. And their adequate education.
providing for

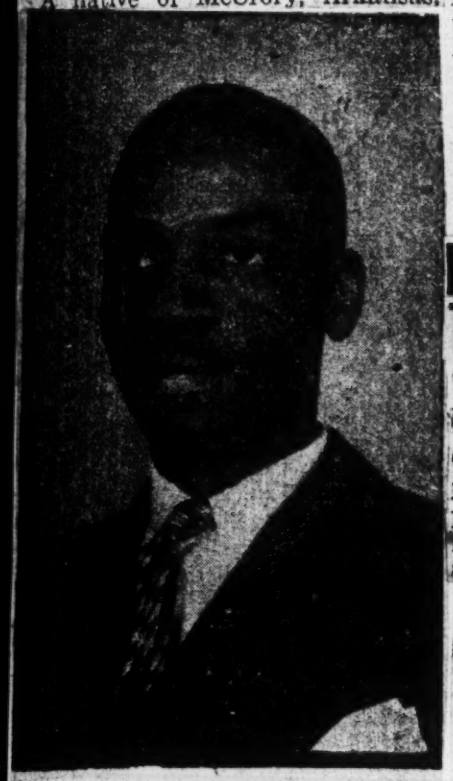
LAWRENCE DAVIS HEADS LAND-GRANT PRESIDENTS

Memphis World 14e
Fri 11-5-48

By BUTLER T. HENDERSON

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State A. M. and N. College, was chosen president of the Conference of Negro Land-Grant College Presidents at their recent annual meeting held in Washington, D. C. This association is composed of heads of 20 Negro colleges in 17 states. President Davis succeeds Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University.

A native of McCrory, Arkansas,



DR. LAWRENCE A. DAVIS

Dr. Davis was elected president of Arkansas State College in 1943 at the age of 28 after the death of Dr. J. B. Watson. Under his administration the enrollment has reached an all-time high of nearly 2,000 students in all departments of the institution, and the faculty now exceeds 150 persons, offering specialized courses in more than 30 fields.

President Davis has also expanded the facilities of the college through the construction of classroom buildings, a dining hall, infirmary, more than 30 new homes for members of the faculty, a cannery, and 50 beautiful quonset apartments for veterans and their families.

Fri 11-5-48

A graduate of Arkansas State College and the University of Kansas, President Davis was last year honored with the doctor of laws degree from Lane College. He is a member of the Governing Board of Equalization of Educational Opportunities, the National Education Association, Arkansas Teachers Association, National Council of Teachers of English, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Masons, Elks, and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He is also listed in Who's Who, International Who's Who, and Who's Who in Education.

Negroes Are Advised To Keep On Fighting Segregation In Schools

Memphis Tribune 11-22-48

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—(AP)—Two Negro attorneys advised the presidents of Negro land-grant colleges Wednesday to keep fighting race segregation in state-operated schools. They said segregation is going to continue until the Supreme Court rules it unconstitutional.

James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, Washington, told a conference of Negro college presidents that he believes "segregation in education is discriminatory on the basis of race and color and is unconstitutional.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-27-48

"The uniform practice of the 17 Southern states in operation of segregated public schools is a denial of equal justice and is prohibited by the 14th amendment to the constitution," he added.

"No reason for segregation exists except hostility to Negroes.

"Nevertheless the Supreme Court has not yet adopted the view . . . that segregation is unconstitutional and we are stuck with the doctrine until the court strikes it down."

School Segregation Decried by Negro

Herald Tribune 11-22-48

Howard U. Official Says It Is Unconstitutional

Thurs 11-24-48

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The presidents of Negro land-grant colleges were advised today to keep fighting race segregation in state-operated schools.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-27-48

James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, Washington, told a conference of Negro college presidents that he believes "segregation in education is discriminatory on the basis of race and color and is unconstitutional."

"The uniform practice of the seventeen Southern states in operation of segregated public schools is a denial of equal justice and is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution," he added.

"No reason for segregation exists except hostility to Negroes.

"Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has not yet adopted the view . . . that segregation is unconstitutional, and we are stuck with the doctrine until the court strikes it down."

Seeks Congress Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UP).—Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas, said today he will ask the next Congress to approve the interstate compact worked out by fourteen Southern states to carry out their program of higher education. The compact was approved by the House during the last session, but the Senate refused to take action. It provides for a regional university system.

Herald Tribune 11-21-48

Representative Hays said the project was conceived by "the progressive leadership of the South," and it should "not be sacrificed because it fails to require non-segregation which some of our outside critics insist upon as an educational goal." He said the compact does provide for equal educational services to whites and Negroes.

EDUCATORS' BATTLE ON SCHOOL BIAS SET

New York Times Thurs 10-21-48

Heads of 17 Negro Colleges Told Segregation Is Contrary to the Interest of Country

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Presidents of the seventeen Negro land and grant colleges in the southern and border states were advised by legal counsel today that the best interests of Negroes as well as the country dictated that they should oppose race segregation in education.

The presidents announced that their group would become more active in opposing such a policy and hailed as their "spiritual spokesman," Dr. Oliver Dwight Holmes. He said that things had changed in fifty years, and that educational leaders could now say openly that "no intelligent Negro can agree with segregation."

Dr. John W. Davis, president of the West Virvinia State College for Negroes, Institute, W. Va., said that it was for the reason of letting the public know where they stood that the presidents had invited to the conference Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Davis asserted that "this is no time for pussy-footing—we are going to put our cards on the table, and they all read the same thing, 'no segregation.'"

"Evidence" of Bias Presented

Assisting Mr. Marshall in presenting the "evidence" of widespread discrimination were three members of the faculty of the Howard University Law School, Herbert O. Reid, James M. Nabrit Jr. and George M. Johnson.

The lawyers said that Federal grants for public education in the South were intended "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Thurs 11-21-48

They sketched a course of legal action against the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Education and other agencies that might be found biased in allotting public funds.

The Department of Agriculture was called by the presidents the most "prejudiced" of all Federal agencies. They said that Federal funds intended to further agricultural research in the South had been spent wholly for white schools in white institutions to the exclusion of Negroes. The Negro colleges obtained more aid "but not what is due" from the funds intended for "resident instruction," they said.

Mr. Marshall argued that equality in a segregated school is impossible. Persons defending "the theory of gradualism in breaking down segregation and discrimination tend to ignore completely that those states maintaining the luxury of segragation are least able financially to break down race differentials," he said, adding:

"As the Negro schools are improved, the white schools are improved, and the gap instead of lessening, is continuing, and in some cases widening."

Mr. Marshall praised "a very small group of enlightened citizens from the awakening state of Mississippi" for opening a fight against unequal salaries for white and Negro teachers in that state.

Head Of Land Grant College Presidents

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State A. M. and N. College, was chosen president of the Conference of Negro Land-Grant College President at their recent annual meeting held in Washington, D. C. This association is composed of heads of 20 Negro colleges in 17 states. President Davis succeeds Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University.

Land Grant College Presidents Meet In D. C. Oct. 19-21

Thurs 10-14-48

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents, announced Monday that the 26th Annual Conference will be held October 19, 20, 21, at the Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C.

Thurs 10-14-48

The conference theme is "Federal Relationship To Education" which will be led by its President, Dr. Luther H. Foster of Virginia State College.

Atlanta Ga.

Keynoting the first session, Tuesday, October 19th, will be an address by Dr. George Zook, President of the American Council on Education, also a report on the Social Studies Project by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University. In the afternoon session with President L. A. Davis of Arkansas A. M. & N. College presiding, Dr. R. M. Ident C. V. Troup of Fort Valley led by President R. E. Clements of Atlanta University. The Stewart, Professor Emeritus of Cor- State College. Herbert O. Reid and afternoon session will be highlight- uell University and his staff will James M. Nabrit of Howard Uni- ed by an address on "The Courts give a report on "The Special Proj- versity will deliver addresses and Equal Education Opportunities ect in Agriculture Education." This of Remedies Under Statutes Grant- for Negroes" by Attorney Thurgood will be followed by a discussion led ing Federal Aid to Land Grant Col- Marshall, Chief Counsel for the NA- by President H. D. Gregg of Dela- leges." Also on the day's program ACP. Also on the afternoon pro- ware State College. will be an address by Dean George gram will be a closed Executive ses- Opening the second session on M. Johnson of the Howard Univer- sion for Presidents and their of- Wednesday, October 20, will be Pres- sity Law School. The discussion ficially invited guests.

Private Race Colleges Facing Fight for Life

The Courier- Sat 11-20-48
Pittsburgh Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With the regional school plan still being bandied around in the South and the dearth of funds for the operation of private Negro colleges and universities growing worse, observers are beginning to feel that the private Negro colleges and universities may be forced to go under State control in order to continue operating.

Meharry Medical College is still in the spotlight for consideration in the program for "mass education" for Negroes, and Tuskegee Institute and Atlanta University both are also reportedly studying the regional school plan as a means to secure financial aid.

In Charleston, W. Va., last week, Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, expressed grave concern over the financial crisis which threatens private Negro educational institutions. He cited the placing of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., and Wilberforce University of Ohio, under State control and operation, although the AME Church still maintains an institution at Wilberforce.

Dr. Davis declared that presidents of seventeen Negro land-grant colleges were in accord with his views on the subject that financial pressure is making it more and more difficult for the private institutions to keep their heads above water.

BECOME STATE WARDS

"The dollar crisis in the world today is liquidating the assets of the private colleges, Dr. Davis said, pointing out that presidents of such institutions "face the dilemma of either closing their doors or trying to become State institutions or of considering seriously the discriminating regional college plan."

But Dr. Davis excoriated the regional school plan as being something which "will saddle segregation on Negroes in the fields of higher education at a time when some States are turning away from racial segregation in education."

Here in Nashville, there have been no recent developments in the highly explosive regional school plan in which Meharry Medical College had been fitted as a key instrument to carry out the desires of Southern whites to keep Negroes from institutions so far open only to white students.

HELP FROM OUTSIDE

Some private institutions in the South have fairly good security in their substantial endowments and from support by the American Missionary Association and the General Education Board. There are few which have substantial endowments from private sources, but there is little doubt that there is a serious threat to the smaller schools which lack either of these types of support.

The changing pattern which focuses attention on the gradual trend away from segregation in some States and towards it in others, also offers a threat to funds derived from the Smith-Lever, the Smith-Hughes and the George-Dean acts of Congress, and allocated for extension, vocational and agricultural research.

14e(1) 1948

Ratings of

Protest Langston Accreditation

Atlanta Daily World

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (ANP) — The youth council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Sunday voted to ask the senior NAACP group to take action in protest of the recent accreditation of Langston University by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The youth group thinks Langston has not been improved enough to justify accreditation. They went on record signifying their "displeasure" after hearing the report North Central associaton examiners made on Langston.

Examiners visited Langston on January 8 and 9. The report, de tails of which had not been dis closed before Sunday, March 21, stated that the men spent two days talking "chiefly" with administra tive officers of the college.

Some faculty members also were interviewed it stated. In addition, they telephoned Gov. Turner and W. A. Nash, chancellor of the state regents for higher education concerning the school's physical properties and financial support expected to be given in the school in the future.

Okla. 3-30-48

BUILDING PROGRESSES

The investigators said they were told that Langston's physical plant was bad but that a lot of building was in progress.

Fire protection seemed to be satisfactory,' the report asserted. Langston students claim the school has one army surplus fire engine which is not in running order.

The report set out that "remarkable improvement" has been made recently in library service adding that "with the exception of faculty and student use," the library stands "high" on all items considered.

Examiners also reported that the faculty rates on all counts, below the thirtieth percentile and that a large percentage of the faculty does not hold advanced degrees. Salaries are below par.

The tenure situation was termed excellent. No faculty members have been dismissed over a five year period, the report stated.

Some 500 persons attended the meeting Sunday at Calvary Baptist church.

Bethume-Cookman Awarded Southern Rating

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 7-25-48

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has awarded Bethune-Cookman College a class "A" rating, which is the high est rating given an Institution by the Association.

President Richard V. Moore, in a special assembly, read a telegram from Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, stating that the college had been approved as a four year class "A" col lege. The students and faculty cheered joyously at the announcement. Before the cheering had ceased, President Moore stated that the privilege of becoming an "A" rated college carries with it a corres ponding responsibility. He further stated that he was very desirous that everyone connected with the institution understands the responsibility.

Sun. 7-25-48

The Association took action after receiving the report of the Evaluation Committee which spent a day on November 19, 1947, evaluating the entire school's program. Evaluation Commitee of Florida is as fllows: Dr. J. Hooper Wise, University of Florida; Mr. A. L. Vergason, Mr. D. E. Williams, State Department of Education; Dr. Louis Shores, Dean of Library, Florida State University; Dr. L H Mitchell, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Charles P. Hogarth, Registrar of Florida State University.

Bethune-Cookman College offers the Bachelor of Science degree in: Elementary Education, Home Economics, Business Administration, and Secondary Education with majors in: Science, English, Social Science, Modern Language, Physical Education, Music, Pre-medicine pre-pharmacy and Pre-dentistry.

Texas Board Okays College

The Light

House & Informer

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(ANP)—After only four years of operation the Mary Allen college was recently approved as a senior college by the Texas State Board of Education. In the past the school had been approved only as a junior college.

8-1-48

The school has a faculty of 8 instructors with master's degrees and 15 others with B. S. and B. A. awards. It offers courses in liberal arts, mechanical arts, music, home economics, agriculture, animal husbandry and the school of religion.

Columbia, S.C.

G. L. Prince is president of the school. The college is located in Crockett. The school has 250 acres of farm lands. The 200,000 Baptists of Texas have guaranteed and paid all bills. Students have been accepted at a rate of

Three Colleges Get Ratings

Daily World

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (SNS)— The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its annual report rated Bethune-Cookman College under President R V. Moore a class A school in the four year group, Florida Industrial Institute of St. Augustine under President John L. Tilly, was given a class "B" rating.

Florida A and M College under Dr. [illegible], was rated "A." Press time did not permit a complete review of the lengthy report but in the next issue it will be rechecked and reported in its entirety on everything affecting the three Florida schools.

Howard's Dental School Accredited

Afro American

Bal. 3-22-48

ADA Surveyers Rate Institution Highly

TO GET BUILDING

$1,800,000 Provided for Its Construction

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—The College of Dentistry of Howard University has been accredited with full approval by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association, according to an announcement in the March issue of the ADA Journal.

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, confirmed the report and stated that he had been officially notified of the accreditment by Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the Council on Dental Education.

The official report of the survey committee to Dean Dixon, stated, in part, that "Howard continues to enroll a high percentage of college graduates. She stood in the first four schools in this regard in the original survey (in June 1943) and apparently has not lost her place."

$1,800,000 Grant Voted

Dean Dixon added that within a few years the Dental School will be housed in a new building to be erected adjacent to the existing Medical School building. For this building, Congress authorized prior to July 1, 1947, appropriations totaling $1,847,910.

Dr. Dixon indicated further that the building co-ordinator, Julian Cook, has practically completed his work in connection with the plans and the actual process of construction will begin in the near future.

Sat. 3-27-48

$334,697.21 Granted

Dean Dixon stated further that "one of the most outstanding gifts that has come to any of the dental schools in America in recent years came from the late Dr. Louise C. Ball, New York dentist, who, for 20 years was a member of Howard University's board of trustees.

"Her everlasting interest in dental education was manifested in her gift of $334,697.21, especially, to the College of Dentistry of Howard University for postgraduate studies of its faculty and alumni," he pointed out.

Faculty Members Benefited

Two members of the faculty already receiving graduate training under Louise C. Ball Fellowship grants, are Dr. Harry M. McLinn, studying at Columbia University, and Dr. Norman H. C. Griffiths, taking courses at Northwestern University.

NEGRO BAN BACKED AT U. OF ALABAMA

Most Students Polled Oppose Entry—But 68% in Survey Favor Anti-Lynch Law

Sun. 8-22-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Aug. 21—The majority of the student body at the University of Alabama would oppose the opening of the institution's classrooms to Negroes, it was reported here today.

Student opinion on the question was sought in a survey conducted by a graduate student, under University auspices, among a representative sampling of graduates and undergraduates. The poll also covered two other civil rights issues.

Sixty-two per cent of the 835 students questioned would not be willing to see Negroes admitted, even if such a step were necessary to receive Federal funds. Thirty-three per cent said they "would be willing" under such circumstances and 5 per cent had no opinion.

Disregarding the matter of possible Federal funds, 50 per cent "would favor the admission of Negroes under no circumstances at the present time." Eighteen per cent would approve the admission of Negroes "without any segregation whatever," and the remaining 32 per cent would approve if varying degrees of segregation were enforced.

On the question, "Do you think that Congress should pass President Truman's Civil Rights Program as a whole?" 76 per cent answered negatively, 12 per cent affirmatively and 12 per cent expressed no opinion.

Nevertheless, answering separate questions, 68 per cent said they would favor passage of a Federal anti-lynching measure.

Forty-one per cent approved a Federal anti-poll-tax law, with 54 per cent opposed and 5 per cent undecided, but only 21 per cent voiced support for "a law to prevent race discrimination and segregation on interstate buses." Seventy-six per cent disapproved such a measure and 3 per cent had no opinion.

The third broad issue was that posed by the Boswell Amendment, an amendment to the Alabama Constitution approved two years ago which sets as a qualification for voting the ability to "understand and explain" any article of the United States Constitution.

Fifty-seven per cent of the students who knew of the amendment (80 per cent of the total polled) said they disapproved of it, 24 per cent approved it and 19 per cent had no opinion.

Jackson College Gets Class "A" Accreditation

Atlanta Daily World

Tues 12-7-48

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)— The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools announced Monday, Dec., 6, that Jackson College has been awarded an A-rating

Atlanta, Ga.

The school is a state--supported teacher--training institution and was recognized by the rating group for utilizing the latest methods and techniques in its educational program.

State College, Wilberforce Accredited By Association

during the 77th annual meeting of the association held at Walrick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, recently. Members of the examining committee included W. B. Alexander, president of Antioch College; Stradley, vice president, Ohio University; Russell G. Frantz, ss manager, Heidelberg Col- O. H. Gardner, dean, Akron sity, and Myron F. Wicke, dean of Ohio College Association, it was announced this tion makes the institution more likely for accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges, it has been pointed out.

The accreditation was granted

XENIA, Ohio—State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, has been accredited by the Ohio College As-

B. L. Wesley, State University, president of the institution.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, executive committee by unanimous

Accreditment of Langston U. Does Not Make it Equal-Prexy

LANGSTON, Okla. — (ANP)— "Although Langston University has been accredited by the North Central Association, that does not automatically make it equal to Oklahoma University or every other accredited white school," Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, said last week following announcement of Langston's accreditment.

"The demand now for equality of opportunities for colored and white students in the field of higher education is just as great today as it was the day before Langston University was accredited," Dr. Harrison said.

Must Continue Fight

He urged all citizens of both races interested in securing equality of educational opportunity to continue the fight, especially in Oklahoma.

Dr. Harrison pointed out that the North Central Association has accredited only five colored secondary schools of 122 accredited schools in Oklahoma. He asked not only for work to achieve approval of colored schools by the association, but also that they "will be equal to secondary schools for whites."

Florida Normal Is Accredited

Florida Normal and Industrial College was accredited as a standard four-year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools according to an announcement by President John L. Tilley. The Baptist College at St. Augustine, Florida, was accredited as a Junior College in 1931. It operated as a Junior College until the fall of 1943 when it began work on the Senior College level. The first class to receive the B.S degree was graduated in the spring of 1945.

ALCORN COLLEGE RATING IS TOP 'A'

Southern Association Acts After Due Inquiry

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

McComb, Miss., Dec. 5. — Alcorn A. and M. college at Alcorn, Miss., one of Mississippi's two Negro owned and operated colleges and the oldest Negro land-grant college in the United States, has been awarded the top "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of the Mississippi institutions of higher learning has been officially advised of this top rating which indicates that the Southern association after due investigation of the institution considers it to be in satisfactory order with regard to administration, salaries, instruction, physical plant and in service to the state.

Members of the committee of the board of trustees on "Negro education" which consists of Dr. W. M. Ivy, Meridian; J. O. Emmerich, McComb; Reese McLendon, Poplarville; Mrs. Janice Rice Taylor, Jackson, and H. G. Carpenter of Rolling Fork, regard this as a forceful rejoinder to those individuals outside the state who charge that Mississippi is not making progress with Negro education.

Improvements Made

Mr. Emmerich stated that within the past four years the operating budget of the Alcorn A & M college has nearly tripled, that the Legislature and the building commission have spent $1,500,000 in this period in an effort to improve the college and that another $150,000 has been earmarked to be used for an agricultural building to be constructed on the Alcorn campus. Since 1944 the Legislature has appropriated the sum of $375,000 for a new paved highway to the campus from Highway 61. The road is now completed. Other improvements include two brick dormitories for men, four apartment houses for students and faculty members, a farm show building, an annex to the trades school, two farm houses, a dairy barn and a heating plant valued at $100,000.

The campus streets have been paved and R. E. A. has been brought to the campus.

The operating budget has increased from $259,401 in 1944 to $572,000 as of today.

Similar progress has been achieved in the standing of the faculty. In 1944 there were teachers on the faculty who held no college degrees. Only a few with masters degree and none with the degree of doctor of philosophy were then on the faculty. Today the faculty is made up of members with 23 bachelor degrees, 21 master degrees and 4 with the degree of Ph. D. No teacher on the faculty today is without the basic college degree.

Enrollment Increases

Dr. W. H. Pipes has been the president during this four years of expansion and improvement during which time the enrollment leaped from 184 in 1944 to 850 in 1948. The president is a native of Mississippi and graduated from Tuskegee Institute He received his master's degree from Atlanta university where he wrote a thesis on the life of Booker T. Washington. He received his doctorate from the University of Michigan.

The recognition given his institution by the Southern Accrediting Association reflects the progress and advancement of the school under his supervision. The committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which made the investigation at Alcorn campus before reporting to a recent Memphis meeting of the association included the following educators:

Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Dr. M. C. D'Argonne, dean of graduate school, Xavier university, New Orleans, Professor J. Martin school of agriculture, Mississippi State college, and Dr. P. H. Easom, state agent in charge of Negro education of Mississippi state department of education.

HIGHER EDUCATION economic handicaps and racial and religious bias in American education at Roosevelt College during conference on higher education called by the college.. Seated, from left: Mary Lee, Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Harold Washington, Roosevelt; Joan Raines, Northwestern; Phyllis Ferguson, Roosevelt; Kay Cleveager, Roosevelt; Rhea Nichols, Roosevelt. Standing: Janis Taylor, Roosevelt, Lloyd Davis, Wilson; Bill Ziol, Institute of Design and Lee Marke, University of Chicago.

LOUISVILLIAN TELLS HOW ROOSEVELT COLLEGE IS CARRYING OUT THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

The Courier Journal magazine.
Louisville, Ky.

ROOSEVELT COLLEGE, in Chicago, is the youngest, yet the lustiest, college in the United States. Less than three years ago —in 1945—it consisted of a faculty, and nothing else. Since then, it has boomed to a school of more than 5,000 students, a faculty of more than 220 and a 10-story building of its own on the beautiful Chicago Lake Front. It is fully accredited. 14e(1)

One member of the faculty is Miss Sara Landau, formerly of Louisville, who is assistant professor of economics at Roosevelt. Miss Landau formerly taught economics at the University of Louisville, later worked for the Office of Price Administration and the Treasury Department. After the war, she went to Simmonds College, in Boston, where she was teaching when she joined the Roosevelt College faculty. She is a sister of Miss Mathilda Landau, Cumberland Apartments, a teacher in the Louisville public schools.

According to Miss Landau, Roosevelt College is more than just a young and fast-growing institution. It is a college organized along the most democratic lines of any major institution of learning in the country, and is set up in such a way as to provide both faculty and students with the utmost freedom of expression. Sun. J. 22. 48

Roosevelt College got its start when Dr. Edward J. Sparling, now its president, broke with the old Central Y. M. C. A. College in Chicago over that school's proposal to admit students from minority religious and racial groups on a quota basis. In the schism that followed, Dr. Sparling led most of the faculty away from the Central Y. M. C. A. College, which went out of business. As a result, Roosevelt College was formed.

FROM the causes of its founding, the rallying cry of Roosevelt College became "no racial discrimination." Miss Landau points out that this is the most readily noticeable way in which Roosevelt differs from other colleges. For entrance, she says, a student "must be eligible for college entrance based upon scholastic rules. Neither his application blank nor his registration cards ask for his religious preference, national background, racial group, 'mother's maiden name,' or the 'names of all four grandparents.' The latter two are more recent refinements of extrascholastic information required by a number of colleges and universities, particularly in the East."

As a result, The New York Times reports, "a visitor to a typical class commented that that were Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, Levantines, Jews, Catholics and Down East Yankees. It would surprise only a first visitor, for the faculty also is representative of many peoples and most creeds, including Hindu and Chinese."

Says Miss Landau: "The students I now have are the most challenging, the most argumentative, the most alert I have ever had. Maybe the times have something to do with this. More likely, it is the feeling of their rights as persons which makes so many students in each class wish to question or add to a discussion."

THIS heterogeneity is evident not only among the students, but among members of the board of trustees as well. On the 21-man board are representatives of labor, management, capital, public administration, education, the professions, the social services and the press.

Roosevelt is a self-governing institution, free of partisan or sectarian control. Five members of the board are members of the faculty, elected to the board by the faculty, an unusually democratic arrangement. The board elects the president, who every three years must submit to a vote of confidence of the entire faculty. The president appoints the deans, who similarly must submit to regular votes of confidence on the part of the faculty. In this way, the president and the board can be apprised of the feelings of the faculty.

Even selection of teachers is different. Miss Landau reveals that her experience in being elected to the faculty was far different from any she had ever had before.

"Heretofore," she said, "I have been interviewed by a president and/or a dean with or without a personal interview with the head of a department. At Roosevelt College, after some correspondence with the dean of the faculties and a personal interview with the president himself, no appointment was possible until I was elected by the department itself."

There are no interscholastic athletics at Roosevelt, but the school does carry on a season program of intramural sports. Students are given opportunities to take part in various sports. They are allowed to form groups of all kinds—intellectual, athletic, social, or hobby-type—so long as their organization is in harmony with the guiding principle on which Roosevelt was founded—they must be open "to all alike without discrimination on any basis except that of individual merit and community of interest." Clubs like the Photography Club and the Psychology Club have been formed, and two forums have been organized. The school has a newspaper and a Little Theater.

Roosevelt also tries to serve the community, and the college sponsors many programs in which group interests are manifested.

THE college was named, at the request of the student body, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

As a university, it is different without consciously striving to be different, aside from following the democratic ideals that led to its founding. But there is one outstanding way in which Roosevelt College is different, Miss Landau writes. "There is a feeling of living in a free world which can be matched in few schools in this or any other country, as far as I knew them. This does not mean that every faculty member and every student is liberal, tolerant or a near-god. But there is no sense of fear. There is assurance that your colleagues who differ with you also respect you as an individual and as a fellow citizen. Students, too, differ with each other and with some of us from time to time. But freedom from fear is here, and freedom of speech is here, and freedom of assembly is here."

Right now, Roosevelt College is conducting a campaign to raise $3,000,000 to renovate the Auditorium Building, which it has taken over, and to provide scholarship funds. J. L.

A MEMBER of the faculty of Roosevelt College, Miss Sara Landau, formerly of Louisville, is proud of the way it is operated.

A college for human beings

14e(1)
JWV's Picture News

WE HAD THE HAPPY EXPERIENCE, last week, of hearing the president of an American college tell us that there are no statistics on the percentage of Negroes, Jews, Orientals or other minorities enrolled in his institution. "We don't count people that way," he said, "but I can tell you how many human beings are enrolled."

The college president is Dr. Edward James Sparling, a tall, humorous, robust man with a springy step and an air of inexhaustible vitality. The college is Roosevelt College, Chicago, named after Franklin D. and one of the few institutions of higher learning in the U. S. A. that doesn't have a quota system. New York, N.Y.

We met Dr. Sparling and his wife at the Hotel Biltmore while they were here on a visit. Roosevelt College, he told us, was founded in 1945 after Dr. Sparling, then president of Chicago's Central YMCA College, and 80 per cent of his faculty had resigned in protest against discriminatory practices in that institution. 3-21-48

To make sure that the same discriminatory practices would never exist at Roosevelt, its board of directors had been carefully assembled to include Negroes as well as whites; Catholics, Protestants and Jews; representatives of labor as well as capital; and representatives from the judiciary, social services and the field of education. It had also been decided that the president of the college and its deans must appear before the faculty for a vote of confidence every three years. "If they don't like the way we're running things," Dr. Sparling said with a smile, "they can throw us out."

Higher IQs, lower fees

Dr. Sparling spoke with enthusiasm of his student body of 5400, who, he said, hail from high schools in 48 different states and 25 foreign countries. The age level of Roosevelt's students, he went on, is a year or two higher than in most colleges because many of its students lost time working to earn money to finance their educations. Their average IQ level is also higher—by some 15 per cent.

Tuition at Roosevelt College is low—$300 a year, though the Government will pay up to $500 for ex-GIs. The low tuition is based on a precept set forth by the Brookings Institute, of which Dr. Sparling approves wholeheartedly: the finest possible product at the lowest possible cost for the widest possible distribution. Yet money received for tuition pays for 91 per cent of the total cost of a Roosevelt student's education. The rest is drawn from a fund created by contributions.

Dr. Sparling then told us some of the incidents in his life which he considered milestones in the formation of his philoso-

JWV's Picture News

phy. He and his seven brothers and sisters were born on a small farm in Panoche, Cal. Because their father was not overly affluent, the boys had to work to help pay their school expenses. Afternoons and during vacations, Edward worked in prune and apricot orchards where he came to know, love and respect many members of minority groups - Portuguese, Japanese and Mexicans.

When he was 16 and had been graduated from high school, Edward got a job in a box factory. He plunged into his task with vigor and hadn't been there for more

than a few hours when one of the workmen told him, "Slow up. You're working too fast." He was puzzled by this directive. At lunch time he went to the workman and asked him, "Why?" 3-21-48

"Because we've got wives and children to support and if we work too fast we work ourselves right into a layoff," the workman said. New York, N.Y.

Edward went to the president of the company and said, "There's something very wrong here. It hurts the integrity of the men to be forced into deception." When the executive asked what Dr. Sparling thought should be done about it he said: "The plant needs repairs and painting. It would be improved by the planting of some trees and shrubs. The men could do that when they have finished their regular work." His suggestion, as it happened, was well received and the story ended happily. But what stuck with him was a conviction about the necessity of job security. Roosevelt College now has a Labor Education Division in addition to a full liberal arts curriculum.

When he was assistant director of personnel at Long Island University, Dr. Sparling learned much about the blatant inequality of opportunity in institutions of learning. There were two boys, both Jewish, and both eager to go into medicine. One was born in Russia and spoke with a noticeable accent, but was a sincere and brilliant student with a true vocation. When he was graduated Dr. Sparling wrote recommending him to 35 different medical schools. None would accept him.

The other boy, American born and with an Anglicized name, had chosen the profession of medicine more haphazardly. He was graduated with such low grades that Dr. Sparling did not feel that he could recommend him to a medical school. This boy, however, was accepted in one of the best schools in the country, and without benefit of recommendation from his university. He had given his religion as Scotch Presbyterian. Sun. 3-21-48

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALUMN

Chicago, May 18—The Roosevelt College Alumni has elected a colored President, Massie L. Kennard, social director of Metropolitan Community Church and an air force veteran of the recent war.

Kennard has served as vice president of the Alumni Association and was elected by a unanimous vote. The association includes both Roosevelt students and old students of the YM-

Educator Finds Democracy Is a Spiritual Thing

The Post Washington, D.C. Sun. 6-6-48

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK, June 5.—People are more important than institutions. In education, the buildings are necessary props, but their content and spirit depend on the men and women inside. Few men could demonstrate those truths more dramatically than Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago.

SPARLING

Within little over two years the success of that college has become an all-American legend. But last week, after an exclusive conference with Dr. Sparling, I understood the personal force behind an institution which has literally grown out of democratic protest against restrictions, discrimination and provincialism. Sun. 6-6-48

Success has not tempered Dr. Sparling's idealism. He refuses to regard the nonbias college as anything but the advance platoon in a development which the President's Commission on Higher Education foreshadows on a national basis.

Translating its principles into action, Roosevelt College has not only rejected all traces of quotas in admission, but has outlawed segregated fraternities, opened all facilities to all students, and introduced the constitutional system of "checks and balances" into its own administration.

Man of Confidence

The Post

DR. SPARLING is a man of confidence. He radiates unshakable belief in the workability of democratic principles. The predictions that Roosevelt College would become "all-Negro," "all-Jewish," "all-Italian" or "Communist" turned out to be as fantastic as some of the smear campaigns directed at the growing institution during the first few weeks of its struggle. After six months the college became fully accredited. The University of Chicago took a look at its young "competitor" and offered a welcome hand of brotherly cooperation. Washington, D.C.

Meanwhile, the faculty—at first uncertain where its next paycheck would come from—has grown from 84 to 311. The number of courses has increased from 242 to 703. And in the historic auditorium building on Michigan ave., 5600 students are now working toward their degrees.

"Hatred based on race, religion or culture is a serious matter in our community," says Dr. Sparling, looking at Chicago. "We have counteracted that prejudice at all levels. Our weapon has been education. In our laboratory of democracy, students are rediscovering the meaning of liberty. There is no clash between cultures, between races, between colors." Sun. 6-6-48

Teacher Training

DR. SPARLING talks with particular concern about teacher training. "We know that children come into this world without prejudice. But nothing is easier to exalt in a child's mind than racial and national pride. This is absorbed by children as gospel and results in hostility to those who do not share their identical faith or origin."

Unemotional realism helps Dr. Sparling in dealing with another current problem. When a small minority group of students invited a Communist speaker, he made no attempt to interfere. The audience was small and polite, but skeptical. When the speaker made the familiar charge that freedom of speech does not exist in America, the students just laughed: they—with the help of their president—had effectively contradicted his words.

The answer, of course, is that Dr. Sparling has created the atmosphere of democracy in which no totalitarian dogma can maintain itself. Firm belief in the American ideal of equality and freedom has become an effective defense against "infiltration."

A Suggestion 6-6-48

CONVINCED that radicalism thrives on "gripe publicity," Dr. Sparling found it easy to deal with a handful of students who recently wanted to participate in a political parade. He told them that he thought their action unwise and harmful to the college. But he also emphasized that he had no intention to interfere. Before the disappointed "delegation" left his office, he suggested that they determine by "scientific investigation" whether their agitation was justified.

The students never marched. "If I had prohibited the demonstration, they would have carried picket signs in protest and others would have joined the demonstration without knowing the issue," said Dr. Sparling. It's time for us to realize that Communists thrive on the publicity they get by pretending that they are defending liberty. The Post

As to the future of democracy, Dr. Sparling permits no doubts. But to assure its victory over all foes, education must be made truly democratic. "Education alone can eliminate the jealousies and fears which move men to hate," he says. Washington, D.C.

Dr. Sparling has never been afraid of the difficulties which often stand in the way of high ideals. But at times he is frankly puzzled by the intellectual dishonesty of small minds who try to block the process of democratic education. Then he smiles, shakes his head and simply shrugs: "I guess I am too naive and innocent." Sun. 6-6-48

London Interested In U. S. Negroes

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By PROF. ST. CLAIR DRAKE
(For ANP)

(Editor's Note — Prof. Drake is on leave to England from Roosevelt College, under a Rosenwald fellowship, to make a study of colored people living in Europe.)

THEY REALLY LIKED US:

Principally I am in England to study the impression the colored GI made on the English. Everywhere I went last summer, and everywhere I go now, the surface reaction is the same —people commenting on how polite the boys were, how nice to children and old folks, what good dancers, what experts at finding supplementary rations for their English friends, etc. If they were really this "good," leaving out the extra rations angle, the Courier and Urban League had better round up ex-GIs to spark their "better conduct" campaigns.

A TIP TO EDITORS:

Please kill those phoy stories about 10,000 colored war babies over here, and the chartered boats that are to sail into New York with 5,000 of them for adoption. The National Negro Publishers Association should post a $5,000 reward for anybody who can find even 2,000 such babies in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

HILDA'S HERE, SO'S JOE:

Anna Lucasta has been a smash hit for weeks at His Majesty's Theatre in London. Hilda Sims is a favorite of the Negro intellectuals for the brains that go with her beauty.

Joe Louis is front page news also these days. He arrived recently to give a series of boxing exhibitions. A headline in London's Evening Standard of Feb. 18, said:

"Joe Louis Gets 2 Flats in London." It also commented, "The Louis party will occupy four first-class staterooms in the best part of Queen Mary's main deck . . . Joe is confident he will be allotted enough petrol (gas) for his $16,000 Cadillac limousine .. . he's sure arrangements will be made." The story was later killed for another; "Joe says 'If the English can do without, so can I.'"

NOT CLAUDE AND JASPER BOTH!

I ducked into a downtown London newsreel theater the other night with George Padmore, Defender columnist. Suddenly he heard an Harlem accent advising that we all needed chest X-rays. (We'd forgotten the screen during a third rate cowboy short and were discussing "racial politics.") Up we looked, and there he was—one of the "stateside" racial brothers, surrounded by colored nurses and doctors, just lecturing to that English audience from the screen on TB and X-rays. And then, what do you think? The scene shifts to Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press and a bunch of other prominent Negroes. Even George's eyes bucked, I think.

You guessed it—an All-American newsreel on Negro life. Would I ever see this on Broadway or even Main street, at home? Congrats, British theatres, but I'll have to withhold the Oscar until you drop those darn Jasper-Scarecrow Blackbirds things featuring what is supposed to be a cute "pickaninny" with rolling eyes.

MARGARET COMES HOME:

This is not a story of Princess Margaret Rose, but of an earnest, hard-working English girl who loved a Negro GI enough to take all of her savings and go to him in Virginia. Reynold News, a co-op paper, carried a headline last Sunday. "I Met Negro Sweetheart in Secret: Deported Woman Asks Him to Leave U. S. For England."

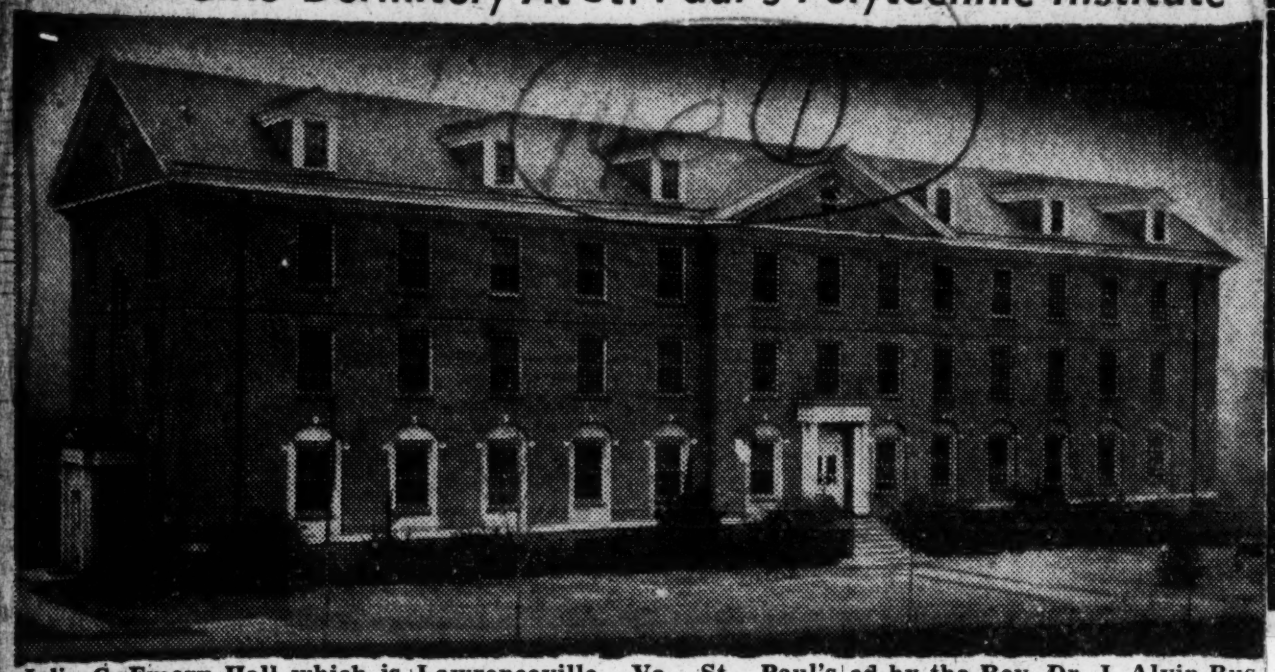
This seems to be a story of love, hate, ignorance and prejudice, plus fear—a woman's great love; some fellow's plain dumbness in having her go to Virginia; a prospective mother-in-law, who according to Margaret, was hard to get along with; then a jail sentence for the man and girl; and deportation back to England.

The fear part? Well, I haven't heard of any Negro or left-wing organization in America raising its voice in loud and vigorous protest over the fascist law that made this tragedy possible, or the rough way Margaret was treated. Granted that an attack on the South's intermarriage laws is not Negro America's first business, but when a case like this arises, we should raise some noise about it.

And remember, this could have happened in Indiana and a number of other northern and western states. Full democracy means a man has the right to associate with and marry any woman he thinks he can get along with. Are our leaders, even the northern ones, still afraid to stand this ground?

The English whites don't care too much for intermarriage, but I think they find it hard to understand our making laws against it—that is 'till I remind them of South Africa. In London itself, its rather refreshing to see the matter-of-fact way people view mixed couples or mixed families. No charge for the lecture.

Modern Girls' Dormitory At St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute



Julia C. Emory Hall which is shown in this photo is one of the modern girls' dormitories at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va. St. Paul's was founded by the late Archdeacon James S. Russell 60 years ago. St. Paul's, now headed by the Rev. Dr. J. Alvin Russell, son of the founder, is rated as a four-year college by the State Department of Education

DR. J. A. RUSSELL

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute Accredited By State Of Virginia, Ready For Association

Not Affected By Move Of Church Council To Take Over Work Of American Church Institute

ST. PAUL'S POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, at Lawrenceville, Virginia, St. Augustine's College, at Raleigh, N. C., Voorhees, at Denmark, S. C., and Fort Valley, in Georgia and five other Episcopal schools will not be affected adversely in their rating or otherwise by the recent announcement that these schools are to be probed by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The nine schools named in the newspaper article several weeks ago have received some support yearly from the American Church Institute which was created some years ago by the Protestant Episcopal Church for the specific purpose of aiding in the operation and maintenance of the Church School.

In Virginia, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, founded 60 years ago by the late Archdeacon James S. Russell, is one of the two Episcopal schools in the group named. The other in Virginia is Bishop Payne Divinity School at Petersburg. St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute is now headed by the Rev. Dr. J. Alvin Russell, son of the founder.

READY FOR ACCREDITATION

The newspaper article stated that St. Paul's is accredited as a four-year college by the State Department of Education in the following areas: teacher-training and elementary education; home economics, agriculture, and trade and industrial education. In each of the foregoing fields St. Paul's gives the bachelor of science degree.

ALUMNI PRESENT CHECK FOR $25,000

While St. Paul's does not have an adequate library building at the present time, it is in possession of the necessary books and library requirements for accreditation. At the recent observance of the 60th anniversary of St. Paul's, the Alumni Association presented the school with a check for $25,000 raised among the alumni and friends of the school.

The alumni has raised a total of almost $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a library building. It is expected that additional funds needed for the construction of this building will be in hand in the not too distant future.

St. Paul's is proceeding with the construction of a modern refectory, for which it has funds in hand.

At the last meeting of the board, which was in April, administrative and teachers' salaries at St. Paul's were brought up to a point which will facilitate accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges.

OPERATION OF SCHOOL NOT IN QUESTION

The operation of St. Paul's Institute from an administrative standpoint is not in question, as far as the proposed "probe" is concerned affecting the nine church schools. As a matter of fact, it is the American Chhrch Instithte that is in question. It is the failure of the American Church Institute to achieve satisfactory results in its relations to the schools that has brought it in question and which, will in all probability, result in the National Council taking over the work formerly done by the Church Institute.

14e(1) 1948

S. C. State

First Masters Degrees Awarded At State College

Columbia, S.C.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The first Masters degrees in its history were conferred on three candidates by the Graduate School of S. C. State College here last Monday as the College sent out its largest graduating class.

Two hundred and twenty-two bachelor degrees were awarded.

Receiving the Masters of Science degrees in Education were: E. Melvin Adams, Major in education and Minor in Mathematics, Rosa D. Harris, Major in Education and Minor in English and, Geraldyne P. Zimmerman, Major in Education and Minor of Mathematics. All reside in Orangeburg.

Sat. 6-13-48

ALLEN TOP STUDENT

Of the 222 receiving bachelor degrees, first honor went to Joseph Arthur Allen of Newberry, and second honor to Frances James Hall of York. Other honor students were: Mary E. Arnold, Savannah, Ga., Annie R. Jenkins, Garnett, Margaret E. Jones, Irmo, James A. Pinson, Sumpter, James J. Sutton, Camden, Seleda E. Turner, Abbeville, Vivianne Eloise Vaughn, Orangeburg and Ellenor C. Williams, of Ridge Spring.

The Light House

Dr. M. F. Whittaker, president of State College, conferred the degrees.

Malcolm C. Dade, Rector, St. Cyprian Episcopal Church, Detroit, preached the baccalauerate sermon and Dr. Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., delivered the graduation day address.

Penn School Will Change Curricula

14e(1) Course

Pittsburgh Pa.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.—Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School will discontinue its program of formal education at the end of this school year, and focus its efforts on a program of rural community work including vocational training for veterans.

The Penn School Board's decision to turn the formal educational responsibility over to the public school authorities was founded on a recent survey directed by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta University.

SURVEYED BY EXPERT

Dr. Reid was assisted by a staff of specialists in education, including Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, executive director of the Southern Education Foundation.

The findings of the survey indicated that adequate public education facilities could be made available for the Negro children of the Sea Islands, and recommended the shift to a program of private-public cooperation in adult education and other community work.

Sat. 5-15-48

Penn School's background and history goes back to 1862, when Miss Laura Towne of Philadelphia and Miss Ellen Murray came to the Sea Islands immediately after the fall of Port Royal and worked among the liberated people on the plantations and founded the school.

14e(1) 1948

Shorter College

Bishop Fountain Leads Educational Improvement Plan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Sixty-two years after its founding here in 1886, Shorter College, an AME institution, is graduating from a junior college to a four-year institution, and merging with Flipper-Key-Davis College of Tallahassee, Okla., through action of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Planning Conference of the AME Church under Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr.

The announcement was made here last week, shortly after Bishop Fountain had made his initial visit to Arkansas where he was assigned as presiding Bishop by the last AME General Conference, after having been chancellor of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., for twenty-eight years.

INTRODUCED BY CLAYBORN

Bishop Fountain was introduced to the AME clergy and laymen by Bishop J. H. Clayborn, Little Rock resident Bishop, who presides over Tennessee and Kentucky.

Approximately $67,000 was allocated to Shorter College by the AME Church for the repair and revamping of college buildings, while the merger was under considefation.

Conference action directed that the AME diocese of Arkansas and Oklahoma pool educational funds for the support of Shorter which had an enrollment of 700 last term Flipper-Key-Davis College, founded in 1916, had an enrollment of 800. The merged institution will open in September with the enrollment expected to be around the 1,200 figure.

$100,000 PROGRAM

The conference voted to support a $100,000 educational program which Bishop Fountain recommended with an eye towards securing accreditation for the school by the Arkansas and North Central Association.

A bi-State Congress of Religious Workers will be held under conference auspices at Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 31-Sept. 4, it was also announced.

OFFERS SOLUTION TO SCHOOL ISSUE

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans
1948
(The Associated Press) Feb.

Atlanta, May 11.—A Southwide bi-racial committee of social workers, educators and business men has recommended opening of all Southern schools to Negroes.

The action came at a meeting of representatives from some 37 schools and organizations here Saturday and followed rejection of support for the proposed regional education plan. Wed.

Under this plan the various Southern states would set up a school for Negroes on the professional and graduate level to meet requirements that Negroes are entitled to the same educational facilities as whites. 5-12-48

The objection to the regional school was that it would provide continuance of discrimination, racial and educational.

The committee held the only solution to the problem of providing equal educational opportunities for Negroes would be to open white schools to all races.

Represented at the meeting were such widely divergent groups as the Young Women's Christian Association, the Southern Regional Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, teachers' associations and the Atlanta Housing Authority. 5-12-48

'Ignorance Bill' Footed by South, Educator Says

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH—The South is paying a terrific "ignorance bill" today because the present educational program is not geared to the understanding and needs of the people Dr. John Ivey, Jr., Executive Director of the Regional Council for Education, told a group of Southern educators here yesterday. Mon. 12-13-48

There is a big gap between what the people now know and do and what they could do if they used the scientific knowledge available at the fingertips of their scientists," Ivey said. "Until the competency of the people is developed so they can take advantage of their ntaural resources, the South will continue to pay a big ignorance bill."

14e(1) 1948

Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

New Officers of College and School Association

Here are the new officers of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, elected at the 15th annual session of the association at Wilmington, N.C. Left to right they are: I. B Bryant, first vice-president, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, Texas Dr. Albert W. Dent, president, head of Dillard University, New Orleans; L. S. Cozart, secretary-treasurer, president of Barber Scotia College, Concord, N.C., and George Gore, second vice-president, dean of A. and I. College, Nashville.

Educators Put Governors Spokesman on Hot Seat

Admits Plan By-Passes Gaines Decision; Dr. Lanier Urges 'Education for Democracy'

By DOUGLASS HALL

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Reiteration and confirmation of its unanimous opposition to the establishment of "segregated" regional schools, first voted last year, was one of six major resolutions adopted by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its 15th annual meeting here Dec. 8-10.

Other resolutions urged:

"Immediate passage of a bill providing for Federal aid to education; pledged full support toward implementing President Truman's Civil Rights program; endorsed and asked early implementation of the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education;

Encouraged by 5 States

"Recorded the association's encouragement by the action of certain States—Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Oklahoma — which have made some progress in providing colored students with graduate and professional education in State universities formerly attended only by white students; and

"Demanded that colored people have adequate representation on local, State and national committees and agencies where their educational, political and social interests are involved, and that such representatives be chosen by the people most concerned rather than by political appointment."

Clarifies Position on Plan

The full text of the important resolution on the Regional Plan follows:

"Whereas the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools believes (as voted at its meeting at Prairie View College last year) that the principal of regional cooperation and regional schools in some graduate and professional schools to be sound, provided they are not established upon the basis of racial segregation;

"And whereas, the Regional Council on Education, according to report, proposes to establish regional schools providing separate higher and professional facilities for white and colored students;

"Therefore be it resolved that this association reiterate and confirm its unanimous opposiiotn to the establishment of such regional schools as undemocratic, and pedagogically unsound; and will refuse to co-operate in this endeavor as long as the principle and practice of racial segregation are adhered to.

"And be it further resolved that this association urge the Regional Council on Education to reconsider and rescind its reported decision to establish its regional schools upon a racially segregated basis."

Vote to Discuss Issue

The Southern Governors regional plan was discussed thoroughly at an unscheduled session on Thursday and produced "fireworks" which almost forced an adjournment less than half an hour after the debate started.

While William J. McGlothlin, associate director, Regional Council for Education, Inc., was in the midst of explaining the controversial Governors' Plan, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, asked if the council had discussed "race" in its planning and spoke in favor of "immediate adjournment.

S. E. Duncan, president of the association, pointed out that the schedule called for a bus tour.

Dr. B. W. Doyle, dean of Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College saved the situation with the statement that the group "was interested in discussing the Regional Plan," and moved to postpone the bus tour and hear the plan in session. His motion was passed unanimously.

Governors' Aide Explains

Mr. McGlothin told the colored educators:

"The Regional Plan will follow State statutes and court decisions regarding admission of students to various schools . . . The Regional Council is not an institution to end or perpetuate segregation."

Asks Co-operation

He appealed to the group to "take part in the planning of regional education," stating that the Regional Council was making progress in getting this co-operation.

He assured his listeners that "colored persons will have ample representation" at the council's meeting which opened last Friday in Savannah, Ga.

However, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will not have a representative at the meeting. "So far, it has refused to accept such invitations," President Duncan declared.

Not a single person defended the plan, and Mr. McGlothlin was the target of some blistering questions and retorts during the question period.

'Let Meharry Die'

When he stated that the Regional Plan "was about the only means" of saving Meharry Medical School, "since donors are not giving as in years passed," then asked, "Do you want Meharry to die?" one of the educators retorted:

"If Meharry is not performing service that merits its living, let it die! We want to be admitted to schools in the South on an unsegregated basis. Other Southern States should follow the example of Arkansas."

Bucks Gaines's Case

Dr. A. G. Macklin of Virginia State College asked, "Does the Regional Plan square off with the Supreme Court's decision in the historic Gaines Case?"

Mr. McGlothlin replied: "It does not. But it will reach that point if we work together. Already, I am informed, Southern white deans have voted to admit colored deans to their association. That is what will happen if we meet and work together."

Will Keep Segregation

Another educator asked: "Why is it that the Regional Council desires to perpetuate segregation in the South when many organizations in the region are making moves to eliminate it?"

Mr. McGlothlin answered: "I think that these institutions should continue their work. It happens that we (the Regional Council) are not interested in ending segregation."

Integration Untenable

L. S. Cozart, president of Barber Scotia College, Concord, N.C., posed this one: "Does the Regional Council intend setting up educational policies free of segregation?"

Mr. McGlothlin said: "I don't know, but I don't think that the council will take up the fight against segregation. I do not see the council as denouncing segregation as long as the individual States served by it upholds it."

Another educator asked: "What if the majority of persons affected by the Regional Plan do not accept it?"

Mr. McGlothlin replied: "That would make planning very difficult."

Other Participants

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas University, who made the principal address at the opening session said "education should be for democracy," and urged the development of "a culture of excellence."

Mayor E. I. White and Superintendent of Schools H. M. Roland welcomed the educators at Williston Industrial High School, F. J. Rogers, principal, where the 3-day session was held.

Dent New President

Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, president; I. B. Bryant, principal, Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, 1st vice-president; George Gore, A. and I. College, Tenn., 2nd vice president; L. S. Cozart, president, Barber Scotia College, Concord, N.C., secretary-treasurer.

Named to the executive board were S. E. Duncan, high school supervisor in North Carolina; Frank Decosta, South Carolina State College, and Fred J. Rogers, host principal here.

The next annual meeting will be held at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., Dec. 7-9, 1949.

This committee spent the entire day conferring with students and following a thorough inspection made of the various farm units, physical plant, and service to the state. This committee voted unanimously to recommend Alcorn College for "A" rating. They complimented the administration at Alcorn and the State for the many improvements which have been made thru December 3rd, awarded the Alcorn A. and M. College. This is the highest rating that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has possible and declares that a college is of the first order.

The following committee of Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools spection of Alcorn College on November 3rd to 3rd

Dr. H. Easom, State Agent, Negro Education, Mississippi Department of Education.

Dr. J. E. Bryan, Supt. of Schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Professor J. Martin, School, Agrim Mississippi State College.

Dr. M. C. D'Argonne, Dean Graduate School. Xavier University

Taking the lead in having Alcorn

SOUTHERN ASS'N OF COLLEGES HOLDS MEETING IN MEMPHIS

Dr. W. H. Pipes, President of Alcorn, has been officially notified

College qualify for the "A" rating has been Dr. W. H. Pipes, a native of Mississippi Delta. He is 36 years old and a graduate of Tuskegee (B. S. Atlanta University (M. A.), and the University of Michigan (Ph. D). He was granted leave to study college administration at the University of Southern California, during the summer of 1948. Dr. Pipes became president of Alcorn in 1945 and immediately began taking steps to have the college make improvements. With the fine cooperation of the Board of Trustees the Legislature and the Building Commission, certain necessary improvements were made: (a) a new highway to the College, (b) larger annual appropriations, which made possible physical improvements and the paying of more adequate salaries needed to attract and hold competent and experienced teachers. Fri 12-10-48

Alcorn College, founded for Negroes in 1871, is the oldest Land-Grant College for Negroes in the USA. It has 850 students, 48 teachers and the plant is valued at $2,000,000.00. There are 900 acres of land--75 in campus, 300 in farm land, the remainder in woodland and pastures.

During the last three years, these improvements have been made at Alcorn College:

New road built... $375,000.00.

More than $100,000.00 spent on the heating plant.

Buildings repaired.

New structures erected.

(1) Two brick dormitories for men

(2) Four apartment buildings.

(3) Farm shop buildings.

(4) Annex to the Trades Building (Gym.)

(5) Garage Building for trucks and buses.

(6) Two farm houses.

(7) New Dairy Barn.

(8) Bleachers and fence for the Athletic Field. Renovations— First Floor of Bowles Hall, to house the Home Economics Division.

REA current brought to the campus. Fri 12-10-48

The campus streets have been paved.

The divisions of Agriculture Home Economics and Trades have been revitalized.

State appropriation yearly has doubled and tripled.

The enrollment has increased from 184 in 1944 to 850 today.

The annual operating budget in 1944-45 was ~~$250~~,461.89; today it is $572,000.00. Fri 12-10-48

In 1944-45, the staff as composed of many persons (teachers) who did not possess the Bachelor degree, few Masters and no Ph.D's; today, the faculty is composed of 23 Bachelors, 21 Masters (4 with Masters and the two years graduate work beyond and 4 Ph. Ds degrees. There are no college teachers without the Bachelors degree. Fri 12-10-48

Dixie Sociologists Favor Admitting Negroes To Colleges

NEW ORLEANS, July 18—(UP)—Southern sociologists were said today to favor college admission of Negroes on equal terms with whites in graduate and professional schools.

Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., reported on that a survey of 240 members of the Southern Sociological society. It resulted in approval by 71 per cent of admission of Negroes on an equal basis.

The poll gave the following results, Williams said:

Admit Negroes to graduate schools when the desired courses are not available in state schools for Negroes—71 per cent.

Admit Negroes, but keep them segregated—none.

Set up new graduate schools for Negroes—four per cent.

Establish regional schools for Negroes as proposed by the Southern Governors conference—23 per cent.

The first plan, Williams said, was more strongly supported because the sociologists believe it "more Democratic, more economical and more practical."

Social Scientists Vote To End Graduate School J'Crow

The Lighthouse and Informer
Columbia, S.C.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"Three out of four social scientists of the South favor the elimination now of racial segregation in graduate and professional schools," according to Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

"The results of an opinion poll of 240 members of the Southern Sociological Society conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund show that only one in four of the social scientists favor the proposal of the Southern Governors for segregated, regional schools for Negroes."

"In recent months," stated Mr. Williams, "Southern institutions in response to decisions of the United States Supreme Court, have revised their policies along four different lines: Plan A of the University of Delaware eliminating segregation in the graduate school when the desired courses were not offered in state schools for Negroes; Plan B of the University of Arkansas admitting Negroes to its law school, but with segregation.

Plan C. of Oklahoma setting up a new three-teacher law school, but thus far with no students; and Plan D of the Southern Governors calling for the establishment of segregated, regional schools for Negroes."

"The Southern Conference Educational Fund wanted to know, said Mr. Williams, "which of these four plans was most acceptable to the most impartial and best qualified group of experts in the South. It was assumed that the members of the Southern Sociological Society met these qualifications.

"Seventy-one per cent of those who replied were for Plan A eliminating segregation. Four per cent found none of the plans acceptable. There were no votes for Plans B or C. Among the reasons for supporting Plan A there were 3 that appeared most frequently: "more democratic," "more economical," and more "practical." A number of those voting for Plan D said they thought that Plan A was the long-time goal but was not "practical" at the moment."

Social Scientists Vote To End Graduate School J'Crow

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 7-23-48

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Southern U. To Operate Radio Station On Campus

BATON ROUGE, La—President Felton G. Clark of Southern University announced that the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System has admitted Southern University to membership. Southern is the first Negro college to achieve this recognition and will be registered with the Federal Communications Commission.

The campus radio station equipment was assembled and installed by students in the dapartment of radio electronics under the direction of Jesse F. Murray. Students will operate the new station and will receive training in both the technical and program phases of radio.

'Christian' College Admits Negroes On 'Leper' Scale

DALLAS, Tex.—A Southern Methodist University official last week hastened to correct "an erroneous" statement made several days before by a Negro educator that the school had dropped its color ban.

Dr. Eugene Hawk, SMU administrative vice-president, said emphatically that there are no Negroes enrolled in the school. His statement was in reply to laudatory remarks about the school made by Dr. George D. Kelsey, director of the school of religion at Morehouse College, Atlanta, while speaking in Austin, Tex., the previous weekend.

Dr. Kelsey nad said that SMU had admitted about eight Negro students to its school of religion and one to its school of engineering. Dr. Hawk made it plain that such is not the case. He said that for about two years SMU has been conducting separate afternoon classes in the school of theology for Negroes, declaring:

"These Negroes are not enrolled in SMU, they pay no fees, they get no college credits. Our instructors handle these classes outside their regular schedule. Most of the Negroes in these separate classes have degrees and we are teaching them because we want to do something to help the leadership of the Negro race."

SOUTHERN U.—Citizenship

To prepare Southern Negroes for the newer responsibilities of citizenship coming about largely through recent court decisions," Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., is holding a pre-registration workshop on student government. A secondary purpose of the program is to emphasize the importance of student participation in college life

Spelman Elects 2 New Trustees

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College (67 year old institution for Negro women in Atlanta, Ga.) this group elected as new members Mrs Catherine Hughes Waddell of New York City and Mrs. Sadye Harris Powell of Atlanta.

Sun.

The first-named, a daughter of former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, is a graduate of Wellesley College and an active member in the Wellesley College Alumnae Association. She serves as chairman of the Woman's Committee of the United Negro College Fund, and recently was elected to the Board of Directors of this organization. Mrs. Waddell is the mother of two sons, one of whom is a junior at Cornell University. 4-18-48

Mrs. Powell is owner and superintendent of the Harris Memorial Hospital of Atlanta, one of the few modern and well-equipped institutions of its kind in the city.

A graduate of Spelman High School and Provident Hospital and Training School, Chicago, she was formerly head nurse at the Fair Haven Hospital in Atlanta. Mrs. Powell is active in programs of social welfare in Atlanta. She was chosen Woman of the Year in Business in 1943 by the 27 Club of Atlanta and was cited as "a distinguished citizen, a community builder and outstanding benefactor." During 1947 she headed the campaign for the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Daily World

Re-elected to the Board for a three-year period were C. Everett Bacon of New York City; Mrs. Ethel McGhee Davis of Institute, West Virginia; Solomon W. Walker of Atlanta, and Mrs. Hattie Rutherford Watson of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Sun. 4-18-48

Majority of Texas Students Favor Admittance of Negroes

Seventeen Student Bodies Join Campaign to Support Sweatt's Application for Law School

AUSTIN, Tex.—A clear majority of the students at the University of Texas favor the admission of Negroes to the Graduate School, an authoritative poll has revealed.

The Student Opinion Survey, directed by Dr. J. R. Stockton, professor of business statistics, asked this question of a carefully selected cross-section of the students at the all-white University: **"Would you favor Negroes being admitted to the University campus to study in Graduate School?"** The results were as follows:

	For	Against	Don't Know
Men	54.9%	39.9	5.2
Women	61.5	36.2	2.3
All	56.6	39.1	4.3

A great deal of support from white students has been given Mr. W. Astor Kirk, Negro professor of government at Samuel Huston College, in his application for admission to the University of Texas Graduate School. Mr. Kirk desires to complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science.

Previously a mass campaign in support of Mr. Heman Marion Sweatt in his celebrated fight to enter the University of Texas Law School also swept the student body, gaining the support of seventeen student organizations, and culminating in the formation of a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the campus.

The Sweatt case is being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Outstanding in the fight to win white student support for the determined effort of the Negro people of Texas to end Jim Crow in education have been the various religious groups, the American Veterans Committee, the Common Sense Club, and the Communist Party.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO (INR correspondent)

San Antonio politicians are frantically searching for a way to invalidate the election of G. J. Sutton, a Negro undertaker and member of Henry Wallace's New Party organization, to the board of the all-white San Antonio Junior College. This is believed to be the first election of a Negro to a countywide office since the poll tax took effect in Texas in 1933. The president of the college board, W. W. McAllister, has asked county and district judges to check the accuracy of the 79-vote margin Sutton scored on the voting machines.

Sutton was elected by a coalition of Negro and Latin American votes which also swept Gus Garcia, an attorney, onto the San Antonio Independent School District Board. Garcia, who is attorney for the League of United Latin American Citizens, was high man among seven candidates for two places on the public-school board. He also defeated an incumbent supported by the county machine. This is the first time that either board has had a Negro or Latin American member. (Latin American is the term used in San Antonio for US citizens of Mexican ancestry.)

SAN ANTONIO MEXICANS AND NEGROES UNITE POLITICAL STRENGTH AND PLACE MINORITY REPRESENTATIVE ON CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CAST LARGEST VOTE IN PRECINCT HISTORY

Alliance Called For Latin-Americans to Support Black Candidate And Negroes Supporting Mexican—"This is Power" Says Writer

SAN ANTONIO.—(ANP)—Political history was made in the South Saturday and San Antonio scored another "first" when, with Negro and Latin-American voters combining forces, G. J. Sutton, 39-year-old mortician, was elected to the board of trustees of the San Antonio union junior college district, which includes the area of the city and adjacent rural school districts.

It is the first time in the South that a Negro has been elected to such a post.

The strategy called for the Latin-Americans supporting Sutton, in return for the Negroes voting for Garcia. Neither group could have won without the support of the other. The power of this alliance is now history. Each lived up to the pact.

A record 21,000 voters flocked to the polls for an election that has never before attracted many over 5,000. Running against two incumbents seeking re-election, Sutton polled 7,064 votes, second to Jesse N. Fletcher, who received 7,933. Sutton displaced E. H. Keator, wealthy oilman, who ran third in the race with 6,985.

Riding to victory with Sutton was Gus C. Garcia, Latin-American attorney, who scored a wide plurality in his race for a seat on the San Antonio independent school district board of trustees. Garcia received 7,942. Harry Rogers, incumbent, and present president of the board, retained his seat, getting 5,344.

Rogers, as president of the board, has been particularly discourteous in recent months to groups representing the Latin-American constituency when they sought relief for the sub-standard, overcrowded, run-down schools in Latin-American neighborhoods, and Rogers, during the campaign just closed, stirred up the racial issue in his frantic efforts for re-election.

Mrs. E. R. Lewis, board member for 16 years, was defeated in her efforts for re-election, getting only 5,027 votes. She ran on the "Better Schools' tickets with Rogers.

Cline Thomas, a Negro undertaker, who has resided in San Antonio four or five years, was also a candidate in the independent school district race, but Negroes, feeling he was not representative and not qualified for the position, turned their backs on him. He was last in the field of seven independent school district candidates, getting 753 votes.

Victory for the two minority group candidates resulted solely from the alliance of Negroes and Latin-American effected when Valmo C. Bellinger, Negro leader and publisher, flung his political organization into the fight, a long with the Organized Voters league, an interracial non-partisan organization, of which Sutton is a member and officer.

For Bellinger's work in the successful campaign, Don Politico, political writer and analyst for the San Antonio Light, wrote, in a by-lined Sunday article, " . . . Bellinger emerges more of a potent political power than his father . . ." (the legendary late Charles "Sarge" Bellinger, who, for a quarter of a century was the key figure in San Antonio politics.)

Besides making history in electing a Negro, the Negro voters answered another question in not electing one, Cline Thomas. Dixie demagogues insist that Negroes, with the power of the ballot, will vote for a Negro simply because he is of the race. San Antonians answered that slander, Saturday. They refused to vote for Cline Thomas, for, they felt, he was in no sense representative, and, during the campaign, showed nothing that would qualify him for the position he sought.

Sutton is a native San Antonian, attending Wiley college, Marshall, and Wilberforce university, from which he graduated in 1930. He entered business for himself in 1937. He is vice-president of the league, of the executive committee of the NAACP, chairman of fraternity, and president of the board of directors of the State local, Pan-Hellenic council. Director association, and He is finance chairman of the of Second Baptist church. Ella Austin orphanage, a member is a Mason, member of of the board of East End Settle- Star consistory, Mosaic ment house, on the advisory com- and a patron of the Eliza- mittee of the YWCA Service cen- ter, a member of the Bexar

The Scope Of The Regents' Authority

The Informer Houston, Texas

Many, including The Informer, have been questioning the authority of the regents of the Texas State University for Negroes in some of its activities in the Negro University recently. It may be well for all to take a look at the authority granted to the regents, and the responsibility placed upon them for the the management and government of this Negro University. The act creating the regents provides:

Dat. 1-3-48 14e(2)

"Sec. 3. The government of the Texas State University for Negroes is hereby vested in a Board of Directors to be composed of nine (9) persons and to consist of both white and Negro citizens of the state. They shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from their number, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board and the Board shall appoint a secretary. The State Treasurer shall be the treasurer of said institution. The Board shall have the right to make and use a common seal and may alter the same at pleasure. Each member of the Board shall be a qualified voter of this state, and shall be selected from different portions of the state

"Sec. 4. The reasonable expenses incurred by the members of the Board in the discharge of their duties shall be paid from any available funds of the institution. All expenditures shall be made by order of the Board, and the same shall be paid on warrants to be issued by the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas based on vouchers to be approved of the chairman of the Board or some other officer of the University to be desgnated by him in writing to the Comptroller, and to be countersigned by the secretary of the Board or by some other officer of the University to be designated by said secretary in writing to the Comptroller. . . .

Sec. 7. The Directors shall establish the several departments in said University, determine the offices, professorships and other positions at said institution, appoint a President, appoint the professors and other officers and employees and prescribe their duties, and fix their respective salaries; and they shall enact such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the successful management and government of the institution. They shall have the power, by and with the advice of the faculty, to prescribe and regulate the course or courses of instruction to be given at said institution, and to confer such degrees and to grant such diplomas as are now or may hereafter be granted by the University of Texas or any of its branches. The Directors shall have the power to remove any professor, instructor, tutor, or other officer or employee connected with the institution when, in their judgment, the best interest and proper operation of the institution shall require it."

1-3-48 Dat.

Those are the pertinent sections to the responsibility, the power, and authority of the regents of the Texas State University for Negroes. One must ask where the regents get the authority to appoint an executive assistant to the regents; with authority to such executive assistant to carry out the powers given by the statutes to the regents themselves? Neither does one find any section of the law giving the regents the rigth to authorize their executive assistant to usurp the functions of the officials of the University. Yet by any imperial check of the activities at the University today, one must conclude that the executive assistant to the regents is in fact the executive head of the University, both from the fiscal, academic, and the executive sides.

In all fairness it would seem that the regents are charged with the responsibility for the expenditures of the funds at and for the University. It is likely that in accepting that responsibility, the regents have gone astray in their attempt to execute it. It would seem that the regents have the notion that they are responsible for evevry detail in the expenditure of the funds, and have attempted to cover this minute action, in the appointment of an executive assistant to the regents.

It is the view of most people familiar with state institutions, state colleges, and state universities, as well as with private colleges and universities, that the regents responsibility for the funds does not require that they do the fiscal work of clerks, business managers, auditors, or other nominal functionaries in the field of finance. In most state institutions the procedure is for all of the money to be credited to the regents, and controlled by the regents. Then the regents in turn deposit certain amounts in the care of the business manager, comptroller, bursar or auditor at the University, with instructions as to its expenditure and as to the vouchers, etc., that are to be used. When these officers at the University expend any money from the fund deposited for that purpose, they must send to the regents the orders, requisitions, invoices, and all evidences of the action, with a request for replenishment from the general fund, that the regents still control, to the one that they have used to buy whatever they have bought. This way the regents get all the records, check all the expenditures, and leave the work at the University, where it belongs.

In this practice, usually someone from the Comptroller's office goes into the state university or college and sets up the records and procedure which are to be followed. These people, from the experiences they have had in other similar state institutions, provide requisitions, vouchers, invoices, receiving orders, and like forms People handling the funds at the college or university are put under bond. They can make no expenditures except in the manner provided by the Comptroller of the state's directions and regulations.

The Informer Houston, Texas

This, we understand, was done in the case of the Texas State University for Negroes. Then all the regents needed to have done was to have had their own body organized so that the bills, papers, vouchers, etc., with the supporting check from the fund that they had deposited at the University would be sent to the office of the properly appointed representative of the regents, who would check and, when he found it correct, issue a check from the regents general funds to replenish the treasury at the University. Now that is what is normally done in state institutions, and in all of those in Texas, except where Negroes are the executive officers

Dat. 1-3-48

Now who will contend that the executive assistant to the regents is an officer of the University? Does anyone contend that the regents have any more authority than that given to them by statute? The statute sets out distinctly and clearly the method by which expenditures are to be approved and made. Neither by implication nor surmise can any reasonable person interpret the strict statement of procedure, to give to the chairman of the Board of Regents the right to appoint someone else other than "some other officer of the **UNIVERSITY**" to approve those vouchers in the stead of the chairman.

Likewise, the same Section 4 provides that such orders and vouchers are "to be countersigned by the secretary of the Board **or by some other officer of the University, to be designated by said secretary in writing to the Comptroller.**" In each instance the statute provides that where the official of the Board of Regents does not choose to sign or countersign, such official of the regents is to designate some officer of the University to sign or countersign these orders and vouchers. Here again we have to point out that an executive assistant to the regents is by no stretch of the imagination

Houston, Texas

Let's look and see what is being done at this Negro institution. The regents have appointed "an executive assistant to the regents," and have given him functions the like of which exists in no other state-supported educational institution in Texas. Here it must be borne in mind that we are not arguing that the regents could not appoint an assistant secretary, or even an executive assistant to the regents, what we are arguing is that the regents do not have power, authority, or warrant to give to this executive assistant to the regents the authority to usurp the functions of the officers of the University.

For instance, let's refer again to Section 4, authorizing the chairman of the Board of Regents to approve vouchers for the University, the exact wording is:

"All expenditures shall be made by order of the Board, and the same shall be paid by warrants to be issued by the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas based on vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the Board **or some other officer of the University to be designated by him in writing to the Comptroller** . . ."

The Informer

an officer of the University.

Without having any particular knowledge of either one, we challenge the idea that J. H. Robertson has any more qualifications for handling the orders, vouchers and requisitions at the University than Lloyd Isaacs. As we understand it, Mr. Robertson is a graduate of the University of Texas in Civil Engineering. We understand that he has had a number of jobs in oil fields, and in construction, and has also been the head of an institution at Corsicana, probably an orphanage or some such for delinquent people. We would assume that he perhaps has had some experience as an instructor, maybe, in some school. We have heard that he did some teaching in Africa.

On the other hand, Lloyd Isaacs has been trained in Business Administration. He had experience in that field at Tuskegee for a number of years, with a good record. He has had experience with insurance compaines, his last having been with the Watchtower as the officer in charge of finance. So why would the regents hire a man like Mr. Isaacs, trained in the field, and then put a man trained in civil engineering out to do the work normally cut for Isaac? There wouldn't be any matter of color involved there, would there?

Section 7 gives the directors power to move any instructor, or for that matter any employee of the institution, but we fail to find any provision giving them authority to take the executive assistant to the regents and make him an overall ruler in the executive side of the institution

It has seemed to us that the Legislature enacted a statute in proper form, to make a prima facie case of setting up a university equal to the University of Texas. The regents were appointed, publicly and with great flourish, to make it appear that the gestures were intended to create the same sort of atmosphere and school. But once the formalities were gone through, the attitude of those responsible for the Negro University was one of the usual Southern paternalism, where the white man decides that he is the only person who knows what is good for the Negro, what he ought to do and how he ought to do, and who therefore proceeds to dole a little out to him and to restrict him to the position of semi-serf. Certainly the pattern at the Texas State University for Negroes is far different from that that obtains at the University of Texas in its actual effect and impingement upon the rights of the instructors and the Negroes!

Texas votes two million dollars to build a Negro University, but it can't bring itself to let Negroes take any important position in this Negro University. "Negroes just aren't supposed to handle $0,200,000.00, even when it is supervised minutely and entailed by the Comptroller of the State, the Treasurer of the State, and the Board of Regents." Admittedly, Negroes could merely administer it in the straight jackets furnished by the forms and the controls of these state officials, but the whites just can't let Negroes play their normal parts in the $2,000,000.00. They would rather take a civil engineer and give him the play with the money, than to let a trained fiscal agent, who is black, function smoothly in the University.

The fact that this executive assistant to the regents may have his own private notions as to how the property of the Negro University should be used is of no concern to the regents.

$12,000 for Lanier

HOUSTON, Texas — R. O'Hara Lanier, who recently assumed the presidency of Texas State University here, will receive an annual salary of $12,000, the AFRO learned this week.

In addition, President Lanier has been given a furnished house, an automobile and personal services, in addition to a liberal travel allowance.

All deans at the college will be paid $7,500 a year on a 12-month basis with no other allowances.

Lanier Heads New University

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, July 3—The new Texas State University for Negroes had its first permanent president today as Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former United States Minister to Liberia, began work. The Negro educator resigned his diplomatic assignment to assume the presidency of the university, created by the state to provide equal educational rights for Negroes.

Lanier Reported To Get $18,000

HOUSTON, Tex. — The annual salary of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, new president of Texas State University, as reported to The Courier, is $18,000. This makes the highest paid any Negro college president in the country.

Texas State Assistant To President

TEXAS STATE PREXY'S AID—Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel of Washington, D. C., well-known government publicist, today took office as administrative assistant to the President of Texas State University for Negroes on July 9.

Mrs. Daniel has had fifteen years of experience as a member of the working press, and as a public relations official, information specialist and editor in the Federal Government. She has also had extensive experience in editing, research and publicity for educational institutions and national organizations.

An active member of the Capital Press Club and the Writers' Club of Washington, Mrs. Daniel has served as Information Specialist and Public Relations Adviser in the Farm Security Administration, an Editor in the Production and marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, and as Editor of the Afamerican Woman's Journal.

New President Inaugurated At Tougaloo (Miss.) College

14e(1) Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 4-20-48

TOUGALOO, Miss—"My ambition is that, whatever equipment they may have when they enter college, and for whatever business or profession they may be preparing upon graduation, all who leave Tougaloo College shall be men and women of integrity and ideals—intent upon following the divine plan for their lives; ever quick to see their brothers' needs and quicker to relieve them."

That was the clear and simple manner in which Dr. Harold Collins Warren explained the educational philosophy he will employ at Tougaloo College, of which he has not been inaugurated as sixth president.

EARLY PH. D. LOOMS 4-20-48

President Warren, graduate of Princeton University and McCormick Theological Seminary and a Edinburgh, Scotland, who is candidate for a University of Pittsburgh doctorate, said: Tues.

"I have as much respect as anyone for the facilities, the faculties, and the scope of large universities. They have meant much to me, as they have too many of you. But I am sure you share my conviction that the small and independent college, by reason of its freedom of movement and a decision, is privileged to make an incomparable contribution to the youth of today and tomorrow."

HOPEFUL DESPITE HYSTERIA Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Discouraging pessimism at this time, the new Tougaloo president asserted, "Despite the prevailing dismay at our sad state of affairs, despite the increasing number of intelligent people who have come to the conclusion that the world is flat—"flat on its back"—I dare to believe that the situation is far more hopeful now when we are fully aware of the possibility of failure, of complete disaster even, than it was in the middle of the Nineteenth Century when Church and State were both certain that progress was automatic and assured. He said "the greatest waste in human life is due to the stubborn insistence of each generation upon making the same mistakes over again; the refusal of young people—and older people—to take full advantage of the experience and accumulated wisdom of those who have lived life here on this earth with eyes wide open."

Dr. Vernon L. Wharton of Millsaps College, trustee of Tougaloo, presided. Investing the new president was Hon. W. H. Watkins of Jackson, Miss., chairman of the board. Dr. Robert W. Harrison of Natchez, Miss., also a board member, presented guests from 58 colleges and universities—including Harvard, Princeton, Yale; the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Nebraska; Southern, Xavier, and Dillard Universities of Louisiana; Jackson and Mississippi Industrial Colleges, Tuskegee Institute of Alabama — and also 15 educational societies including the American Missionary Association, the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, Mississippi Board of Health, the Mississippi State Board of Education and State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, as well as Tougaloo Clubs of Chicago, Laurel, Jackson, Tougaloo, and Washington County and the National Tougaloo Alumni Association. 4-20-48

Representing the American Missionary Association were Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, Mrs. Eva H. Eastman, and Miss Ruth Horton, all of New York, while Miss Helen Kenyon of New York represented the Home Mission Board of Congregational and Christian Churches. Tues.

Tougaloo Installs Dr. Warren As Head

Memphis World Memphis Tribune

TOUGALOO, MISS.—(ANP)— Dr. Harold C. Warren was installed as president of Tougallo college Sunday, April 4 in special ceremonies. Dr. Hunt has been a Presbyterian minister for 30 years. He graduated from Princeton university in 1912, and recently received his philosopher's degree in religion from the University of Pittsburgh. Fri.

On April 3, Tougaloo formally opened a new building, Brownlee hall, named after Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary association. Dr. Douglas Harton, executive of the General Council of Congregational and Christian churches, made the dedicatory address. 4-9-48

Louisiana the per centage of disqualifications for educational deficiency was over three times as high among colored registrants as among whites, while in Illinois the rate was five times as high among colored registrants as among whites. Fri. 4-9-48

The findings noted, however, that the per cent of all rejections due to educational deficiency was higher for whites in North Carolina (15 per cent of all rejections) than for colored registrants in Massachusetts (5.6 per cent of all rejections) and the incidence of disqualification for educational deficiency was over six times as high for whites in Texas (22.7 per cent of all rejections) as for colored registrants in Minnesota (3.6 per cent of all rejections.

The NEA pointed out that the differences in educational opportunity among the states were not matters of greater or less desire to educate, but were directly related to differences in economic power. Memphis World

Negro Pastor Gets Degree at White Virginia School

Black Dispatch

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Dr. W. L. Ransome, pastor of First Baptist church, South Richmond, was awarded the master of theology degree at commencement exercises of Union Theological Seminary here May 18. He was the seventh Negro minister to get a degree at this white Presbyterian school.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Negroes were first admitted to the graduate department in 1935. The first Negro graduate were the Rev. Samuel Govan Stevens who received his master of theology degree in 1937, and the Rev. Cary Sylvester McCall who received the master of theology degree in 1943.

A total of 18 Negro ministers have attended the school since 1935. There were 12 Negro ministers at the school the past year, but no new ones enrolled for the year.

Dat. 6-5-48

Dr. Ransome is a well known minister and a forceful speaker. He has served on the faculty of Virginia Union university where he earned a degree some time ago. He came to this city from Fredericksburg, Va., and is the successor of the late Dr. A. J. Binja.

Virginia State U Gets 190 Housing Units

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va., is one of 11 Virginia colleges that will receive wartime housing facilities to meet new needs on their campuses. The school will get 933 family units and 1,016 individual dormitory units.

Virginia State will get 184 dormitory and six family units.

The legislation on these housing transfers, was sponsored at the session of congress just ended by Senator A. Willis Robertson.

STRESSES DEMANDS ON NEGRO COLLEGES

Head of Virginia State Asserts Advanced Skills Require Revision of Courses

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 4 — The demands made upon Negro institutions for training in the higher skills of industry and agriculture require a re-vamping of courses in all Negro industrial colleges, Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, said today.

Tracing the thirty-five years he had spent at this institution, six as president, he said that a desire for a better standard of living on the farms and in the small Southern cities was the principal basis of the current agitation for equal rights in education. Most of the more than 1,500 students now enrolled here will remain in the South "if we can help them live more substantial and significant lives," Mr. Foster added.

Mr. Foster said that the college had received some cooperation from Federal and state Governments in meeting the needs of students, "but not enough," he asserted, "especially from the Federal Government, which places the funds for the Negroes and whites at the disposal of the white land-grant college." Over a period of years, he declared, the funds have not been equitably distributed.

Negro Colleges Handicapped

The Negro land-grant college has very limited and outmoded equipment and inadequate personnel for teaching the advanced industrial and agricultural subjects, said Mr. Foster. The agricultural work needed for the Negro youth of Virginia will require every facility now found in the white colleges of the South and these improvements should be extended as progress demands, he added.

The trade school enrolment of the college has reached 222 students, mostly men. The enrolment by classes includes twenty-six students in carpentry, forty taking brickmasonry, thirteen radio, twenty-five electrical repair, forty two mechanics and a fe win sheet-metal work.

The college enrollment is 1,445, about 55 per cent of whom are men. A division at Norfolk has 689 students in a two-year course. Of these 211 are trade students. There are 110 students enrolled in adult classes, on a sub-college level.

The problem of placement faced by the college has been eased by better race relations and the fact that there is little employment in the skills being taught. Most of the buildings on the campus have been constructed by Negro mechanics, and many by Negro contractors.

The officer training program granted to the college includes a complete quartermaster unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Other Negro colleges have infantry, artillery and transportation units. Negro land-grant colleges do not have pharmacy, dental, medical and veterinary units, Mr. Foster explained. The military course is required for the first two years of college.

The reason given by these colleges for a larger participation in military training was to obtain more training leading to Army commissions.

Gains in Rural Education

The college here has carried on rural educational programs provided for under the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Acts of Congress. The rural extension service is carried on under the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the state land-grant college for white students. A report from this division revealed an improvement in land improvement and crop production among Negro farmers.

The achievements of McKenzie Talley, a Negro farmer in the Palmers Spring community, Mecklenburg County, in expanding his interests from a log cabin to a modern dwelling from the earnings of improved farm and livestock, are offered as "Exhibit A."

The college has interested the Petersburg community in entertainment provided by the Robert Shaw choral group, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and several singers and dancers of the same good quality.

The campus of 180 acres at Virginia State College includes the original campus of twenty-six acres provided through legislation originally urged during the reconstruction period by a Negro member of the Legislature. College revenue from Federal, state and other sources totals $1,800,000.

Demand for Higher Skills Creates Need for Revision

Virginia State College Head Cites Reasons for Equality in Education

PETERSBURG, Va. — Revision of all courses in colored industrial colleges is necessary because of demands for training in higher skills of industry and agriculture, Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, declared last week.

Declaring the current fight for equality in education is based on a desire for a better standard of living on the farms and in small Southern cities, Dr. Foster, for six years president at Va. State, traced his 35 years of service to the institution.

The college enrollment is now 1445, approximately 55 per cent of whom are men, and most of the students will remain in the South, Dr. Foster said, "If we can help them live more substantial and significant lives."

Colleges Handicapped

While the college receives some co-operation from Federal and State governments in meeting the students' needs, Dr. Foster emphasized that it is "not enough," adding, "especially from the Federal Government which places appropriations for the colored and whites at the disposal of the white land-grant college."

This system has resulted in an inequitable distribution of funds for a long period of years, Dr. Foster said, consequently the colored land-grant college has limited and outmoded equipment and inadequate personnel for teaching the advanced industrial and agricultural subjects.

The agricultural work needed for colored youth of Virginia would require every facility now found in the white colleges and these improvements should be extended as progress demands, Dr. Foster asserted.

222 in Trade Courses

Va. State College has a trade school enrollment of 222, mostly men students, with 26 in carpentry; 40, brickmasonry; 13, radio; 25, electrical repair; 42, mechanics and a few in sheet-metal work.

The Norfolk division of the college has 689 students, in a two-year course, with 211 trade students and 110 enrolled in adult classes on a sub-college level.

The college here has conducted rural educational programs provided for under the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Acts of Congress, and the rural extension service is carried on under the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the State land-grant college for whites.

College Adopts Anti-Bias Policy

Daily World
1420 K St. N.W.

NEW YORK— (NNPA) —The University of Washington at Seattle Washington has adopted a "Code of Student Organizations" which prohibits University recognition of any new campus organization having racial or religious restrictions on membership eligibility, it was learned last Thursday. Atlanta, Ga.

The code also specifies that when an already recognized campus organization which has such restrictions on its membership shall apply to the university for renewal of recognition it shall be informed of the school's disapproval of such restrictions and of its hope for their early removal. Sat. 3-27-48

Race Students Admitted To Another University

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-22-48

By NNPA News Service

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Admission of qualified colored students to the graduate school of arts and sciences of Washington University has been authorized by the board of directors, Chancllor Arthur H. Compton annuonced last Tuesday.

5-22-48

The authorization, which becomes effective immediately, brings to three the number of graduate schools in which colorded students may enroll at the university. The others are those of the school of medicine, where a colored physician recently completed a seminar course, and of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, where two colored women students are currently enrolled.

Dean Carl Tolman of the graduate school of arts and sciences said the action of the directors followed a recommendation made by him. He said he canvassed the graduate council, made up of heads of departments represented in. the graduate school, and found unanimous approval of the idea. The recommendation was made to the central administration of the university and conveyed by it to the directors, he said.

"Henceforth, anyone can be considered for admission to the shcool, irrespective of race, creed or color," he said. "Admissions have always been on an individual basis and all applicants must meet the same standards of admissibility. Those standards will no longer include color," he added. 5-22-48

Dean Tolman said the graduate school had been admitting for some time Chinese and Indian students. "It seemed to me completely out of place to students of one particular color, and I felt that graduate school especially ought to be above such considerations," he said.

The arts and sciences graduate school is the largest of the three admitting colored students. Present enrollment is about 600 students.

Wilberforce U. Wins Sole Right To Title

WILBERFORCE, Ohio While alumni of the once united schools struggled to arrange a harmony session between church school and state school heads when they meet here Jan. 25, the warring factions carried their quarrel into court on two counts last week.

Disputing the right of the state college to use the name "Wilberforce," representatives of the AME school won a victory before Common Pleas Judge Frank L. Johnson.

He ruled that the name Wilberforce university is the property of the church school. In addition to using the title "College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Greene County, Ohio, the state school must print "Not connected with Wilberforce university" on all official papers.

In the second court round Judge Johnson allowed the church school to withdraw a contempt suit claiming ownership of O'Neill hall, a women's dormitory.

AME Church Plans to Buy Wilberforce From State

Possible Purchase Discussed at Board Executive Meeting; $30,000 Mortgage Burned

NEW YORK — (ANP) —The AME Church is planning to buy Wilberforce University from the State of Ohio, it was learned here this week.

Although Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the First Episcopal District was known to have left the city Monday to attend an execuive conference of the school board in Xenia and has since returned, he could not be reached for a statement.

On Tuesday, the school burned a mortgage for $30,000, which was held by the First National Bank of Xenia, the school's last outstanding debt, $20,000 being left by Dr. Charles Wesley, president now of the state-controlled school, and $10,000 incurred since Dr. Charles L. Hill took over as the new president.

5 Bishops at Rites

To date the amounts received by the school from the various episcopal districts are first $30,000; third $19,000; fourth $14,000; fifth $17,000; 13th $5,000; fees, $31,000 and other sources, $5,000.

Among the bishops attending the mortgage burning on Tuesday night were D. Ward Nichols, A. J. Allen, George W. Baber, D. O. Walker, and J. H. Clayborne.

A conference will soon be held by the executive board of the school and the governor-elect of Ohio, as well as with other state and city officials.

Wilberforce Officials Attempt To Stop Ohio Money At College

Church officials at Wilberforce Univ. continuing this week their efforts to restrain the State of Ohio from paying certain funds to the newly-created College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce.

Norman S. McGhee, Cleveland attorney, Tuesday was expected to file a suit in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court alleging the misapplication of funds —questioning the special granting and giving of scholarships to non-residents of the State of Ohio.

On March 31 at Wilberforce, McGhee, representing church officials of Wilberforce University, attempted to take depositions from Charles H. Wesley, president of the College of Education, and several students.

Wesley and the students refused to testify as witnesses, contending that their attorney, Ray E. Hughes, had advised them not to answer.

Attorney McGhee attempted to question Wesley about the disbursements of funds and to determine the legal residence of some of the students.

* * *

WHEN WITNESSES Wesley and students refused to answer, McGhee demanded that the notary arrest them. This the notary refused to do. Hughes contended that the basis for the questions was not contained in the original petition.

As a result of this, Attorney McGhee moved back to Franklin County where he asked Common Pleas Judge John R. King to permit an amendment. The hearing was held on Friday, April 16.

Attorney Hughes called the attempt a "sham and an attempt to delay." He gave a political speech on the history of state government in Ohio and further charged that leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Wilberforce University were attempting to embarrass the state government.

Judge King upheld Attorney Hughes' contention and Attorney McGhee withdrew his petition. The new petition, expected to be filed this week, is said to contain the basis to question President Wesley on the disposition of funds and also to permit the questioning of students as to their home addresses.

It is believed that Attorney McGhee will attempt to show a large percentage of the students are not residents of the State of Ohio and that they are receiving scholarships in violation of rules making such awards possible.

There is the contention that a large number of the students came from the south and that Ohio should not be forced to bear the rightful burden of such states as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

For some time, controversy has been raging in Ohio as to whether the College of Education is a jim-cro institution. Many church leaders contend that it is and some newspapers are of the same opinion.

At all of the hearings the State of Ohio was represented by Joseph McGill of Attorney General Hugh S. Jenkins' office.

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A conference will soon be held by the executive board of the school and the governor-elect of Ohio, as well as with other state and city officials.

MARCH ON OHIO'S GOVERNOR!!—Columbus, Ohio: A group of students from Wilberforce University, led by Dr. Charles Leander Hill and other A. M. E. church leaders, marched on Gov. Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio protesting his permitting the state-operated state college of Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Ohio, to use their name, Wilberforce. Dr. Hill is President of the church-owned Wilberforce University, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley is President of the state Wilberforce. The two schools split last year when the A. M. E. church challenged Dr. Wesley's politics and practices. (Keystone)

Ohio, AME Church Agree To Commission To Solve Problem

CINCINNATI—(NNPA)—Governor Thomas J. Herbert and leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio have agreed to set up a commission of educators and lay men to seek a solution to the problem created by the divorcing of the state part of Wilberforce University from the church part.

Disclosure of this agreement was made by Governor Herbert when he appeared before the final session of the 118th annual conference of the Third (Ohio) District of the AME Church here on Sunday, October 25, it was learned last Thursday.

Governor Herbert told the more than 2,000 delegates and visitors at the conference in Taft Auditorium that he believes "the problem at Wilberforce can be solved." He added that he also believed that "it can only be solved through the sincere cooperation of those in a position of authority, whether they represent the church or the state."

Bishop A. J. Allen, of Cleveland, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District, introduced Governor Herbert. The governor received a tremendous ovation.

Governor Herbert Appears At District Conference Meeting

Governor Herbert said he and Bishop Allen had agreed, following a conference, to set up a commission to iron out the difficulties growing out of separation of the state and church interests in the school. It is expected that Governor Herbert and Bishop Allen will confer at an early date on the method of selection of the members of the proposed commission.

LEGISLATURE PROBLEM

In the final analysis, the only agency that can resolve the Wilberforce problem, Governor Herbert said, is the legislature.

The governor declared that "there must not be any segregation in our public schools and state-supported universities.

Paying tribute to the struggles of the churches to establish and sup-

made to maintain it," Governor Herbert said, adding:

"I have called upon the men and women representing the state of Ohio in this situation to lay aside any personal or partisan motives, in order to attempt in all sincerity, to emulate the vision, courage and resourcefulness of those men who established, built and maintained Wilberforce.

"I call upon the duly constituted leaders, members and friends of the AME Church to likewise emulate these foundings fathers of Wilberforce, and in the best tradition of the church to cooperate in this matter.

COMMON PROBLEM

"I give you this assurance, As long as I am Governor I shall do all within my power to insure every boy and girl and equal opportunity at the school of their choice, whether at Ohio State, Ohio University, Kent State, Bowling Green, Miami or Wilberforce.

"At Wilberforce we have a common problem. Working together, it can and must be solved."

Bishop Allen told the NNPA in Cleveland Monday, October 25, that he was highly encouraged that real progress will now be made in settling the issues between the church and the state.

"I was pleased to have had the opportunity to discuss intimately with Governor Herbert the problems that beset us at Wilberforce," Bishop Allen said.

"The governor's pledge to name an impartial committee to make a comprehensive study and recommendations meets with my approval. The AME Church has always felt that the problems between the church and state over Wilberforce could easily be settled once the facts on both sides were known.

"I think Governor Herbert has shown real statesmanship in agreeing to take positive steps to bring order and harmony out of the present chaos at Wilberforce."

AME's Fight Appointment Of Hughes

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—(ANP)—Officials here of the AME Church and Wilberforce University opposed the reappointment by Governor Thomas Herbert of Ray Hughes last week as the chairman of the board of trustees of the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce.

In turn the church college offered the following suggestions to the state:

"1. That the state of Ohio withdraw entirely from the Wilberforce scene and sell or quit claim its holdings to the church for certain considerations.

"2. That the law which created the present state college be repealed, and that all laws passed since 1940 be likewise repealed, thus returning to the status quo of the cooperative enterprise that has been carried on between the church and the state for almost 57 years."

In announcing its stand, the church called for the Ohio legislature to refuse to confirm Hughes' appointment. It would rather have the state leave Wilberforce altogether than return to joint operation.

Of Hughes' reappointment, the church said: "It is hoped that the Ohio senate will not confirm the reappointment of Mr. Hughes, who is the bone of contention in the Wilberforce problem. If Mr. Hughes is confirmed it will only further protract the aggravating situation and render it impossible for mediation in the near future."

Wilberforce Grads Intervene in Split

University Officers Agree to Conference

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—A committee from the executive board of the National Alumni Association consisted of Dr. J. S. Coppedge, Cleveland, and Dr. Joseph Gomez, Cleveland, and Dr. D. Ryder, Buffalo, N.Y. After much discussion, it was agreed that three representatives of Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, 3rd AME District, chairman University committee from the executive board of Wilberforce University; Bishop John Gregg, national president and officials of the Wilberforce University Board, of Trustees; Bishop John Gregg, from the national alumni group of the Wilberforce University Corporation in an effort to reconcile the differences Episcopal District; Dr. J. would meet later in January with the Executive Board, Cleve-Fourth Episcopal District; Dr. J. Arnett, Charleston, Ohio; Rev. A. land, Detroit; the Rev. three representatives from the Executive Board, Co-Leonard L. Holland, Pittsburg; the Rev. John Bright, member of the Executive Board of Wilberforce University Board of Trustees, Columbus, Ohio

Trustees and three representatives from the State Board of Trustees.

OHIO SENATE CONFIRMS HUGHES AT WILBERFORCE STATE TRUSTEE

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Attorney Ray E. Hughes, Columbus, Ohio, was re-appointed as a Trustee of Wilberforce State College by Governor Thomas J. Herbert. Mr. Hughes' appointment was confirmed by the Special Session of the 97th Ohio General Assembly Monday, December 6.

Attorney Hughes is president of the Columbia Civil Service Commission, having served eleven and one-half years as a member, seven of which he served as president. Mr. Hughes has been prominent in Columbus Civic life for the past 25 years. He is a long-time member of the Mt. Vernon Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church and is president of the choir, having been a member of the choir for the past 25 years. He is a member of the Board of Management of the Spring Street YMCA, having previously served 12 years as president of the Board and 22 years as a member.

He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Franklin County for ten years and is admitted to the practice of law before all the courts, State and Federal, including the United States Supreme Court.

Atty Ray E. Hughes

During the war he was a member of Ohio Post-War Program Commission and served on the Building Code Committee. He is a 33rd degree Mason and a leader in the fraternal and other public activities of the State of Ohio.

Governor Ready To Turn Over State Wilberforce Property

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Governor Thomas J. Herbert said Thursday in Columbus he would recommend turning the State College property at Wilberforce over to the African Methodist Episcopal church at such time as it indicated it can support the institution.

Herbert pointed out he had taken this position over a year ago, and said that he would require proof that the church had a long-range financial plan for Wilberforce.

The governor said that if such a plan was submitted to him, he would recommend to the state legislature next year that state property at Wilberforce University be turned over to the church.

Offer Made To End Fight At Wilberforce U.

State College Official Ridicules Hill's "Appeal"

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—(NNPA)—An offer to settle the campus fight between Wilberforce University and Wilberforce State College came last Saturday from the AME Church side, but a State college official ridiculed it.

Dr. Charles Leander Hill said he would resign as acting president of the university if Dr. Charles Wesley would quit as the college's president and Ray E. Hughes, Columbus attorney, would resign as the chairman of the college board of trustees.

Mr. Hughes, commenting in Columbus on Dr. Hill's open letter to Governor Thomas J. Herbert, said Dr. Hill was "making a desperate appeal" for state aid and public sympathy. Mr. Hughes said the university, supported by the AME Church, was in debt.

He added that it was unlawful for the state to support a religious institution.

The two institutions have been split for a year. Formerly, as Wilberforce University, they were jointly supported and administered by the church and the state.

Resignation of Dr. Wesley and Hughes, Dr. Hill said, "would leave the trustees of both schools free to agree and to unite upon some man acceptable to both boards."

"To protract longer the great educational travesty and farce being dramatized at Wilberforce," he continued, "is a reflection on American Education and the proud history of the state of Ohio."

The state college lists an enrollment of 1,000 students; the university, 400.

Wilberforce Gets $41,000 From N. Y. AME Group

NEW YORK — (ANP) — At its closing two-day religious education chautauqua, a check for $30,000 was presented by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the First Episcopal District, AME Church, for Wilberforce to its president, Dr. Charles Leander Hill here at Carnegie Hall Thursday night.

A few days ago a check for $11,000 was also sent to the university by the bishop to help keep the doors of the controversial institution open.

The district's conference opened Wednesday at Bethel AME church with Bishop Nichols presiding for a two-day session.

A six-man committee was appointed Thursday "to investigate if the AME Church has any equity on the Paradise Lakes project" in Salem, New Jersey.

BOUGHT BY SIMS

This project, purchased by the ousted Bishop Sims some years ago and which was a factor in his ousting, has cost the organization to date, more than $150,000, it was learned.

The district will also publish a paper to acquaint the Conferences of its activities.

The financial standing of the educational fund for the entire denomination from April 1, 1944 to to March 31, 1948 was $159,156.89 with disbursements of $146,143.75.

The cash balance as of March 31 was listed as in the Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, S. C., $2,500, in the irFst National Bank, same city and state, $2500 and on hand $8,013.14.

Hughes Confirmed Again As Wilberforce Trustee

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — (SNS) — Attorney Ray E. Hughes, Columbus, Ohio, was reappointed as a Trustee of Wilberforce State College by Governor Thomas J. Herbert. Mr. Hughes' appointment was confirmed by the Special Session of the 97th Ohio General Assembly Monday, December 6.

Senator John W. Brickers, as Governor of Ohio, appointed Mr. Hughes to the Board of Trustees in 1939 for a six-year term and reappointed him in 1944. In 1947 when the Board of Trustees was re-organized, Governor Herbert appointed Mr. Hughes to a one-year term on the Board and has again re-appointed him with an eight-year term which will expire June 30, 1956.

Attorney Hughes is President of the Columbus Civil Service Commission, having served eleven and one-half years as a member, seven of which he served as President. He received his initial appointment by Mayor Myron Gesamon in 1937; his second appointment in 1942 by Mayor Floyd Green and in February, 1948 he was appointed to his third six-year term by Mayor James Rhodes.

Mr. Hughes has been prominent in Columbus Civic life for the past 25 years. He is a long-time member of the Mt. Vernon Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church and is President of the Choir, having been a member of the Choir for the past 25 years. He is a member of the Board of Management of the Spring Street YMCA, having previously served 12 years as President of the Board and 22 years as a member.

He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Franklin County for 10 years and is admitted to the practice of Law before all the Courts, State and Federal, including the United States Supreme Court.

During the war he was a member of Ohio Post-War Program Commission and served on the Building Code Committee. He is a 33rd degree Mason and a leader in the fraternal and other public activities of the State of Ohio.

Wilberforce State Wins O'Neill Hall in Suit

Court Rules Ohio Provided Funds for Dorm; Judge Calls Fight 'Petty Politics'

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Affirming a common pleas court judgment, the Second District Court of Appeals on Dec. 11 ruled that O'Neill Hall, 58-year-old women's dormitory at Wilberforce, is State property. Presiding Judge William C. Wiseman of Dayton wrote the opinion in which Judges Rose G. Hornbeck of London and Fred G. Miller of Columbus con-

In its decision the Appellate Court said, "The two institutions are now separate entities, "Wilberforce University being supported, controlled and managed by the AME Church and the College of Education, by the State of Ohio."

The appeal had been made last Oct. 14, by the AME Church's Wilberforce University after Judge Frank L. Johnson, Xenia, had decided an eviction suit against the State in favor of the defendant.

State Funds Used

It went on to recognize that

Wilberforce University had gained title to the land on which O'Neill Hall stands in 1856, but in 1891, AME Church had failed to prove when the dormitory was built. The State of Ohio contributed $10,000 in 1891 and $16,000 in 1892.

Although Wilberforce University did contribute to the building, this fact alone," the decision read, "would not prevent the State of Ohio from acquiring title by prescription."

The Appeals Court said records do not show that any funds raised by Wilberforce University for construction of O'Neill Hall ever were used for that purpose. The State.

The decision continued, had maintained, controlled, held, described the split of church

Ae(1) 1948 Wilberforce University

Wilberforce University for Negroes Split By Administrative 'Civil' War

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Sun 3-21-48

By KEN DAVIS

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, March 20.—Civil war has split 92-year-old Wilberforce University into two hostile schools with separate athletic teams, faculties, administration staffs and student bodies.

This hodge-podge of hostility is contained on a single campus. It is a complex situation in which principles, policies and personalities are involved.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church still finances and operates Wilberforce University, chartered to the Methodist Church in 1856 and the country's oldest Negro university.

The State of Ohio finances and operates an offspring of the current troubles — the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Ohio. This name was ordered by a Common Pleas Court judge.

Alumni Jump In

Wilberforce alumni jumped into the fray a few weeks ago. They talked of a reconciliation between the A.M.E. Church and the State of Ohio. So far, their efforts have met little success. The end of the Wilberforce war is not yet in sight.

Billed as a fight between Church and State, the Wilberforce wrangle also is a personal battle between two strong personalities: A.M. Bishop R. C. Ransom, chairman of the Wilberforce Church school trustees, and [illegible] Wesley, president of the Wilberforce State school. Dr. Wesley, a Negro educator of national prominence, was president of the university before the split. The Courier-Journal

There are those who say there is a third, and publicly silent, person in this dispute.

They point to the bishop's wife, Mrs. Georgia M. Teel Ransom, former Wilberforce dean of women, as this behind-the-scenes figure. Critics of this stately, smiling woman call her the "petticoat president." Friends describe her as a high-minded educator who was fired by Dr. Wesley in 1944 because of "a severe clash of ideas." 3-21-48

Wesley Blamed

A church-university pamphlet titled "The Wilberforce Dilemma" had this to say about the bishop's wife:

"The dismissal of the dean of women, who later married Bishop R. C. Ransom, is of special significance . . . because of the popular belief that the subsequent conniving with the State Legislature to weaken the Church's position.

To all this, Dr. Wesley merely observed that "the statements by Bishop Ransom about the status of Wilberforce and its president are collections of incorrections, exaggerations and untruths."

The Church took two steps: It asked the State to get out of Wilberforce and let the Church run the school; and sued the State for possession of a girls' dormitory, O'Neill Hall. Sun

About 900 students chose the State school, about 400 the Church school. They live for the most part in amicable truce.

The Church once charged two of its students were "abused and manhandled" by State school authorities when they attempted to pass out pamphlets. Some students threatened a strike unless the rupture was healed. Neither charge nor threat came to anything. 3-21-48

But there still are some curious rivalries.

Not Enough Points

The State school is particularly proud of its athletes. Its football team climaxed a fine season by playing in the Vulcan Bowl. Its basketball team won most of its games, and trimmed Wilberforce Church cagers in their first Midwestern Conference meeting.

Wilberforce Church athletes weren't so successful. Their basketball players strove mightily. They made the supreme effort one night, and scored 116 points. Their opponents, little Rio Grande College, however, scored 118.

The Church school does its crowing in a different direction. Its officials ignore this margin in muscle. Sun 3-21-48

"We have eight Ph.D.'s on our faculty. The State has only two," commented Bishop Ransom serenely. The Courier-Journal

Educators, alumni and churchmen watch the struggle between Bishop Ransom and Dr. Wesley with interest. Louisville, Ky.

The bishop is battling against odds, it appears. Recently a group of A.M.E. laymen gathered in Detroit to call for the automatic retirement of A.M.E. bishops over 75. Bishop Ransom and at least one other bishop are in their 80's. explosion between Bishop Ransom and Dr. Wesley arose out of this dismissal.

"While there seems to be some truth in it, Dr. Wesley's own actions alone are responsible."

The feud between 87-year-old Bishop Ransom, eldest of the Church's elderly bishops, and 55-year-old Dr. Wesley erupted to public attention in June, 1947. A few weeks earlier, the bishop had called on Dr. Wesley to resign.

Wesley countered with the acid suggestion that the bishop retire from the Church board of trustees "in order not to impede further the unified education progress of the university."

President Fired Sun

On June 11, the Church's board of trustees fired Dr. Wesley charging him with losing "faith and confidence in the university trustee board and the sacred principles upon which the institution was founded." 3-21-48

To understand how Dr. Wesley successfully defied the Church board, you must know first the history of the dual Church-State control of the school.

Wilberforce University was founded by the Methodist Church in 1856 to train pastors. Bishop Ransom points out it was "the third school in the nation to be coeducational."

The African Methodist Episcopal Church bought the school in 1863. In 1888, the Ohio General Assembly established at Wilberforce a normal and industrial department under a separate board of trustees, five to be named by the Governor, four by the A.M.E. Church.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
3-21-48

Bishop R. C. Ransom
Asked president to quit

Louisville, Ky.
Sunday 3-21-48

Dr. C. H. Wesley
Suggested bishop retire

Title Changed

The Legislature changed the title of that department to College of Education and Industrial Arts in 1941, and in 1947 created an office of president with a board of trustees, of which eight were named by the State and one by the Church. Louisville, Ky.

From 1930 until last year's blow-up, the State helped support the faculty pay roll of the College of Liberal Arts operated by the Church. That support no longer is extended.

That's why the dismissal of Dr. Wesley just didn't take. The State's trustees wouldn't back the Church. Somewhat later, the State established Dr. Wesley as president of the State school.

An official statement of the North American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools may have had much to do with the State's action. The association's board of review last year wrote: Sun 3-21-48

". . . the members of the board, as individuals, considered your (Dr. Wesley's) leadership in the institution the single point of strength that would warrant continuation of accreditation for the coming year."

Taxpayer Sought to Halt Payment of State Monies

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 7-17-48

Judge Holds Use of Public Funds Legal, Reviews History of School in Ohio

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Wilberforce State College was awarded the fourth court decision, in its legal battles with its opponents, in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, on June 26.

The suit was that of Andrew J. Cunningham against Joseph T. Ferguson, Auditor, and Don Ebright, State Treasurer. Cunningham, as a taxpayer, sought to prevent the State officials from paying funds appropriated by the Legislature for the maintenance of the College of Education and Industrial Arts.

Charged Charter Impaired

Counsel for the defense charged that the legislation creating the college was unconstitutional and that the State was impairing the obligations of a contract represented by the charter previously issued to the Wilberforce University Corporation in 1863, although the original charter was issued in 1856 to a board of several religious faiths and composed of both races.

It was also alleged that the trustees of the college were misappropriating the funds. Sat.

Judge Danna F. Reynolds, in his decision, reviewed the history and origins of Wilberforce University and the College of Education and Industrial Arts and the legislation establishing each of them, and found that no damage had been done to Wilberforce University.

Says State Is Satisfied

Concluding the decision, the court held "that all the legislative acts now in effect are valid and effective to carry out the lawful purposes intended." Declaring that the State Department has been satisfied over the years that the State funds were being properly expended," the court ordered the petition "dismissed at plaintiff's costs." 7-17-48

This fourth case was the result of an amended suit in the same court. Two other cases were tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and in each case decisions were rendered in favor of the State College.

The attorneys in the case were J. R. Samuels of Cincinnati, Norman McGhee of Cleveland, a member of the board of trustees of the Wilberforce University Corporation, and J. S. Gill, assistant State's Attorney General, who had associated with him Ray E. Hughes, chairman of the State College board of trustees.

DR. HOWARD LONG JOINS STAFF AT WILBERFORCE STATE

Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools [illegible], has been appointed assistant to the president of Wilberforce State College, according to an announcement from the office of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the college. Dr. Long has had a distinguished career in the field of Educational Administration in the college and the public school, and has distinguished himself in the field of Educational Research. He is the holder of the Bachelor of Science degree from Howard University, the Master of Arts degree from Clark University, and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago. His appointment is one of the most significant ones in the recent development of the college.

Fourth Court Decision Awarded State College At Wilberforce

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

WILBERFORCE, O. — Wilberforce State College was awarded the fourth court decision, in its opponents, in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, on June 26.

The case was termed: Andrew J. Cunningham, plaintiff vs Joseph T. Ferguson, Auditor, and Don Ebright, State Treasurer, defendents. The plaintiff, a taxpayer, sought to prevent the State Auditor and State Treasurer from paying funds appropriated by the Legislature for the maintenance of the College of Education and Industrial Arts Thurs. 7-8-48

In order to support this contention, it was alleged that the legislation creating the college was unconstitutional and that the State was imparing the obligations of a contract represented by the Charter previously issued to the Wilberforce University Corporation in 1868, although the original Charter was issued in 1856 to a board of several religious faiths and composed of both races. It was alleged that the trustees of the college were misappropriating the funds.

HISTORY REVIEWED

Judge Danna F. Reynolds, in his decision, reviewed the history and origins of Wilberforce University and the College of Education and Industrial Arts and the legislation establishing each of them. Judge Reynolds declared that "....while over the years the two schools have cooperated in many ways, there has apparently been nothing done which in any way has impaired the rights and obligations of the University as evidence by its Charter, nor is there any provision of the existing statutory enactments which in themselves prove for any state aid to Wilberforce University."

The Court referred particularly to the water, sewage and lighting facilities which were being provided by the state, and were still being provided for the Wilberforce University, and that these facts of themselves did not "amount to the public support of a private and religious institution." Thurs. 7-8-48

COURT ORDER

"Concluding the decision, the Court held "that all the legislative acts now in effect are valid and effective to carry out the lawful purpose intended." It was ment has been satisfied over the decided "that the State departyears that the State funds were being properly expanded, and, in the absence of anything but generalities in the claims made, without proof of any specific misuse of funds plaintiffs action must fail. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the petition be dismissed at the plaintiff's costs."

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The attorneys in the case were J. R. Samuels of Cincinnati, Norman L. McGhee of Cleveland, the latter is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wilberforce University Corp., and J. S. Gill Assistant Atty General of the State of Ohio, who had associated with him Ray E. Hughes, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of Education and Industrial Arts.

Long Takes Post at Wilberforce

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Quits D.C. Job to Be Administration Dean

Mon. 7-24-48

WASHINGTON

Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools in Washington since 1924, has resigned his post to accept an appointment at Wilberforce State College, it was learned Wednesday.

Dr. Long, who has served the local educational system as chief examiner of Divisions 10-13, will go to Wilberforce on Sept. 1 as dean of administration, director of the Department of Arts and Science and professor of Psychology. He expects to leave his local post about Aug. 25.

No successor for the Washington job has been named, but it is expected to receive primary attention at the next meeting of the Board of Education.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce, states that Dr. Long's appointment is one of the most significant in the recent development of the college. Mon.

Dr. Long has had a distinguished career in educational administration in colleges and public schools, and has distinguished himself in educational research. He has a bachelor of science degree from Howard University, master of arts from Clark and the doctor of education from Harvard University. 7-24-48

He is a member of numerous learned societies having served as chairman of National Conference of Teacher Examinations for two years. Dr. Long is regarded as an authority on teacher training, placement and evaluation.

Wilberforce Suit Is Dismissed

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
Thurs 7-8-48

WILBERFORCE, Ohio - The AME Church announced the dismissal of the taxpayer's suits filed by Andrew J. Cunningham of Cleveland against Joseph T. Ferguson, State auditor, and Don H. Ebright, State Treasurer, seeking to enjoin payment of monies for the maintenance of the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Ohio.

The matter, scheduled for hearing Monday, April 19, was voluntarily withdrawn by AME Church attorneys after a request by the attorneys for the plaintiff to amend the original pettions of the illegalty of the State College was refused by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County.

92-Year-Old High School Closes At Wilberforce U.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
7-24-48

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The executive committee of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University recently announced that the 92-year university high school has been permanently discontinued as a part of the university's program of reorganization.

The committee believes that this move will enable the university to concentrate attention to the building of a better and bigger institution. The committee also made plans to meet all current obligations and the much-talked-of mortgage note when due next month.

The high school was first opened in 1856 as an academy and was the basis from which the university later came into being. The name academy was changed to university high school in 1939 under the administration of Dr. D. O. Walker, whose program of reorganization led to the accreditation of the university by the North Central Association in 1939.

Wilberforce Univ. Drops Football

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
7-31-48

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Wilberforce University has announced that the institution will drop football this fall. Inability to secure Cox Field in Xenia, five miles from here, for practice or for games was given as the cause.

The University dropped its high school department after 92 years recently.

The move to drop football leaves Wilberforce State College, the only Mid-Western representative in this section.

Wilberforce University is known as the church side while Wilberforce College of Education is known as the state side.

BISHOPS MEET; MAKE PLANS FOR WILBERFORCE

Daily World
Tues 7-11-48

WILBERFORCE, O.—(ANP)—A debt of $120,000 for Wilberforce university was announced last week as the school's executive board of five AME bishops met and mapped out plans to make the school an accredited institution once more.

Attending the board meeting were Bishops A. J. Allen, D. Ward Nichols, George Beaber, D. O. Walker and J. H. Clayborn of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and 13th districts.

Atlanta Ga

Despite the large debt of the school, the bishops confidently stated that they expected to pull the school out of its present rut and raise it once more to the top.

Of the total debt, $30,000 is owed to the Citizens bank in Xenia. It is to be paid in September. Teachers are owned $10,000 in bank salary, and summer school teachers are owned about $3,000.

UNDERWRITE $30,000

The five bishops, who make up the first AME educational area, have underwritten the $30,000 to be paid to the Citizens bank.

In the reorganization scheme, the executive board announced that the Wilberforce high school unit will be closed. It also voted $300,000 for operation and maintenance during 1948-49 school year. The bishops expect to pay the bank and the teachers by October.

A new three-story building which will house 100 students and serve as an administration and chapel is being erected for Payne Theological seminary which was recently moved to Wilberforce, Dr. John H. Lewis revealed.

REPORT HARMONY

In order to assure return of Wilberforce to an accredited status under the North Central association, the board of trustees, the president, the faculty and officers of the school are working together harmoniously.

Tues 7-13-48

"Wilberforce university is the oldest, the best, owned, controlled and manned from the janitor to president by Negro leaders. It has within the past few years, had a serious setback, but day is breaking—it is now in the hands of new administrators."

Speaking of the debt of $120,000, he said, "This seems large, but the five bishops who came to take over the university are adequate to the task. They are not no vices."

Campus Civil War Splits Oldest Negro University

The Free Press
Detroit, Mich. Sun 3-21-48

BY KEN DAVIS

WILBERFORCE, O.—(AP)—Civil war has split 92-year-old Wilberforce University into two hostile schools with separate athletic teams, faculties, administrative staffs and student bodies.

This hodge-podge of hostility is contained on a single campus. It is a complex situation in which principles, policies and personalities are involved.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church still finances and operates Wilberforce, chartered to the Methodist Church in 1856 and the country's oldest Negro university.

* * *

THE STATE of Ohio finances and operates an offspring of the current trouble—the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, O. This name was ordered by a Common Pleas Court judge. The Free Press

Billed as a fight between church and state, the Wilberforce wrangle also is a personal battle between two strong personalities: AME Bishop Reverdy Casius Ransom, chairman of the Wilberforce church school trustees, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Wilberforce State School.

Dr. Wesley, a Negro educator of national prominence, was president of the university before the split. Detroit, Mich

* * *

THERE ARE THOSE who say there is a third, and publicly silent person in this dispute.

They point to the Bishop's wife, Mrs. Georgia M. Teel Ransom, former Wilberforce dean of women, as this behind-the-scenes figure. Critics of this stately, smiling woman call her the "petticoat president." 3-21-48

Friends describe her as a high-minded educator who was fired by Dr. Wesley in 1944 because of "a severe clash of ideas." Sun.

The feud between the 87-year-old Bishop Ransom, eldest of the church's elderly bishops, and 55-year-old Dr. Wesley erupted to public attention last June.

THE CHURCH board of trustees fired Dr. Wesley, charging him with losing "faith and confidence in the university trustee board and the sacred principles upon which the institution was founded." The Free Press

To understand how Dr. Wesley successfuly defied the church board, you must know first the history of the dual church state control of the school. Detroit, Mich

Wilberforce University was founded by the Methodist Church in 1856 to train pastors. Sun.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church bought the school in 1863. In 1888, the Ohio General Assembly established at Wilberforce a normal and industrial department under a separate board of trustees, five to be named by the governor, four by the AME Church. 3-21-48

* * *

THE LEGISLATURE changed the title of that department to College of Education and Industrial Arts in 1941. In 1947 it created an office of president with a board of trustees of which eight were named by the State and one by the Church. Sun.

From 1930 until last year's blow-up, the State helped support the faculty payroll of the College of Liberal Arts operated by the Church. That support no longer is extended. 3-21-48

That's why the dismissal of Dr. Wesley just didn't take. The State's trustees wouldn't back the Church. Somewhat later, the State established Dr. Wesley as president of the state school.

When the split came, about 900 students chose the State school about 400 the Church school. They live for the most part in amicable truce.

BISHOP R. C. RANSOM
Head of Church School

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY
Head of State School

Sun 3-21-48

Campus Civil War Splits Oldest Negro University

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun 3-21-48

By KEN DAVIS

WILBERFORCE, OHIO, March 20.—(AP)—Civil war has split 92-year-old Wilberforce University into two hostile schools with separate athletic teams, faculties, administrative staffs and student bodies.

This hodge-podge of hostility is contained on a single campus. It is a complex situation in which principles, policies and personalities are involved.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church still finances and operates Wilberforce University, chartered to the Methodist Church in 1856 and the country's oldest Negro university.

The State of Ohio finances and operates an offspring of the current trouble—the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Ohio. Sun.

Wilkerforce alumni jumped into the fray a few weeks ago. They talked of a reconciliation between the AME Church and the State of Ohio. 3-21-48

Billed as a fight between Church and state, the Wilberforce wrangle also is a personal battle between two strong personalities: AME Bishop Reverdy Casius Ransom, chairman of the Wilberforce Church School trustees, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Wilberforce state school.

There are those who say there is a third, and publicly silent, person in this dispute.

They point to the bishop's wife, Georgia M. Teel Ransom, former Wilberforce dean of women, as this behind-the-scenes figure. Critics call her the "petticoat president." Friends describe her as a high-minded educator who was fired by Dr. Wesley in 1944 because of "a severe clash of ideas." Sun. 3-21-48

A church university pamphlet year-old Dr. Wesley erupted to public attention in June, 1947. A few weeks earlier, the bishop had called on Dr. Wesley to resign.

Wesley countered with the acid suggestion the bishop retire from the church board of trustees "in order not to impede further the unified education progress of the university." Sun.

On June 11, the church board of trustees fired Dr. Wesley, charging him with losing "faith and confidence in the university trustee board and the sacred principles upon which the institution was founded." 3-21-48

Wilberforce University was titled "The Wilberforce Dilemma," had this to say about the bishop's wife: Montgomery, Ala

"The dismissal of the dean of women, who later married Bishop R. C. Ransom, is of special significance . . . because of the popular belief that the subsequent explosion between Bishop Ransom and Dr. Wesley arose out of this dismissal. The Advertiser

"While there seems to be some truth in it, Dr. Wesley's own actions alone are responsible."

The feud between 87-year-old Bishop Ransom, eldest of the church's elderly bishops, and 55-year-old Dr. Wesley erupted to public attention last June.

THE CHURCH board of trustees fired Dr. Wesley, charging him with losing "faith and confidence in the university trustee board and the sacred principles upon which the institution was founded."

To understand how Dr. Wesley successfully defied the church board, you must know first the history of the dual church state control of the school.

Wilberforce University was founded by the Methodist Church in 1856 to train pastors. Bishop Ransom points out it was "the third school in the nation to be coeducational."

The African Methodist Episcopal Church bought the school in 1863. In 1888, the Ohio general assembly established at Wilberforce a normal and industrial department under a separate board of trustees, five to be named by the governor, four by the AME Church. 3-21-48

The Legislature changed the title of that department to College of Education and Industrial Arts in 1941, and in 1947 created an office of president with a board of trustees of which eight were named by the state and one by the church. The Advertiser

From 1930 until last year's blow-up, the state helped support the faculty payroll of the college of liberal arts operated by the church. That support no longer is extended. Montgomery, Ala

That's why the dismissal of Dr. Wesley just didn't take. The state's trustees wouldn't back the church. Somewhat later, the state established Dr. Wesley as president of the state school.

Settle That Dispute

The struggle between the A.M.E. Church and the State of Ohio for control of Wilberforce University at Xenia, it should not be out of place to remind the contenders that the university is an institution for the education of youth for life, leadership and citizenship; that petty politics and partisan advantage should play no part in the plans and decisions which will make the university a great institution or destroy its usefulness at a time when our educational facilities are lamentably inadequate.

The cost of operating and expanding the facilities of educational and other public institutions has risen to levels far beyond the resources and competence of municipality, state or federal government would be in small private organizations. The next step is state aid the larger public interest.

There may be a need for new leadership in these or assistance, and it would be sound leadership if challenging times. The leaders of the A.M.E. Church and the state officials of Ohio should get together before the field of philanthropy for the public welfare would and work out a constructive plan of cooperation between church and state for the benefit realize that a partnership between themselves and the of the youth of the country.

Church Retains Sole Right to Use Name Wilberforce

Baltimore, Md.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The church-supported section has been given the exclusive right to the use of the name Wilberforce, and the newly created State College has been forbidden to use the name "Wilberforce State College" by Common Pleas Court Judge F. L. Johnson.

Sat 1-24-48

At the same time the court granted the University permission to withdraw its contempt of court suit and file instead an action for eviction over the possession of "O'Neill Hall" which allegedly is on church grounds.

The law specifically grants ownership of a building to the owner of the land after the expiration of a definite period and in the absence of a contract to the contrary.

Clarifying the Issue

Attorneys for Wilberforce University asked for a clarification on the court's intent in the previous decision on the case in which the court had asked the State College not to 'capitalize' on the name 'Wilberforce,' and Judge Johnson made an additional journal entry stating:

Sat

"The court finds that the name 'Wilberforce' belongs to 'Wilberforce University.' It decrees that the defendants be restrained from capitalizing and printing in large letters the word 'Wilberforce' in connection with any activities of their college, which is 'College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Greene County, Ohio.'

1-24-48

"They are also restrained from using the name 'Wilberforce State College,' and in connection with the use of their name: 'College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Green County, Ohio,' they add in reasonably bold type immediately thereunder, '(not connected with Wilberforce University.'"

Wilberforce Is Not For Sale—Walker

Bellefonte American

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY NOT "FOR SALE"—WALKER

Christian Recorder

Bishop Tells 44 Graduates Church Will Fight With State; 85th Commencement Held Thursday

1-24-48

Philadelphia, Pa.

BISHOP D. O. WALKER

Thur. 6-24-48

"Wilberforce is not for sale and the continued attempts of the state of Ohio to steal its spirit by pilfering its name only will end eventually in the university swallowing the state institution," declared Bishop D. O. Walker at Wilberforce University's eighty-fifth commencement in Jones Auditorium Thursday morning.

Forty-four students received degree of bachelor of arts, science and business administration; eigh students from Payne Theological Seminary were awarded degrees were conferred by the university.

Speaking on "Wilberforce—the Unpurchasable Heritage of the Black Man," Bishop Walker, one-time president of Wilberforce and now presiding bishop of the fifth Episcopal district which contributes to the school, discussed the factional fight at the university since the split between the church and state over its operation a year ago.

Bishop Walker, speaking in behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said it seeks no compromise and accepts no appeasement and that it intends to continue to operate Wilberforce University as an "effort of free men to keep themselves forever free."

6-24-48

"The Northwest Ordinance, out of which the state of Ohio was created, says there shall be no separation in the use of public funds for education on the basis of race, creed and color," he said. "The present state trustee board of the newly created Jim Crow college is breaking this law and establishing an undesirable procedure in opening a completely state-supported college when Negroes are free by law to go to any college in Ohio. "When the truth is known the citizens of Ohio will not permit the waste of public funds to maintain the continuation of this all-state Negro institution whose per capital student expenditure is the highest among all state institutions in Ohio."

Continuing he said: "The founders of the university addressed themselves to provide not just education. It was an education designed to act upon the thinking of the black people as to their own achievements. They effected these results through the use of the applied arts and sciences but only as a means to an end. Their ultimate purpose was to lift those whom other people thought to be valueless and without brains or souls to the place where they could be recognized as men. They thought and believed the way to achieve these ends was to do the job themselves. Thus, Wilberforc became a symbol of self-help."

Recipients of honorary degree were as follows: doctor of divinity —Jonathan C. Brewer, Aurora Ill.; Arlie Roland Moresberger Hollidays Cove, W. Va.; Hillar Saunders, Muncie, Ind.; Reverend Alfred Edmond Lawrence, an Reverend S. J. M. Tladi, both o South Africa; doctor of laws—Dr. Gaston Foote, Dayton, Ohio J. H. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla. Bishop D. O. Walker, Cleveland Ohio; and Bishop W. R. Wilkes Atlanta, Ga.

Christian Recorder

List of graduates from OHIO Lillian Patricia Allen, Youngstown; *William Roderick Beard Columbus; Houston Brummit Cincinnati; *Joseph King Chandler, Cleveland; Leola Ivy, Cleveland; Geraldine Jordan, Toledo *Eunice Johnson, Toledo, Carri Paul, Cleveland; Milton Pullen Springfield; *Carl Lee Richards Dover; Rosa Lee Sims, Freemont Shirley E. Smith; Dayton; Betty Jean Taylor, Cincinnati; Albert D Tyson, Jr., Xenia; Bernice Harriet Williams, Canton; Charles Sneed Williams, Dayton; Arthur M. Woodson, Springfield; ALABAMA; Dorothy Yates, Mobile; ARKANSAS; Evelyn Rose Lay, Little Rock; FLORIDA; Ophelia Chappelle, Jacksonville; Eartha Duval, Fort Pierce; INDIANA; George Beaseley, Indianapolis; Cass W. Bledsoe, Indianapolis; *Constance Robinson, Indianapolis; KENTUCKY; Marian Jane Kraft, Louisville; LOUISIANA; Chester Felix Powell, New Orleans,; Maud K. Wilson, New Orleans; MARYLAND; Alma Randall, Baltimore; MASSACHUSETTS; Louise Vashti Granville Boston; MICHIGAN; *Maxine Broyles, Detroit; John Henry Mills, Detroit; Dorothy Mae Turner, Detroit; NEW JERSEY: Elsa Mae Campbell, Neptune; NEW YORK: Ann Ruth Pinkard, Buffalo; OKLAHOMA; Ralph W. Blye Vinita; PENNSYLVANIA; Francena Eloa David, Philadelphia; Ernestine Arnett Glasgow, Aliquippa TENNESSEE: Sallie Mae Knight, Franklin; TEXAS, Rossy Vaden Port Arthur; BERMUDA; Gloria Nias, Bermuda; CANADA: *Eleanor Jeanetta Woodcock, Ontario

Degrees awarded by Payne Seminary were as follows: bachelor of divinity — Zebedee R. Dryver, George Thomas Stinson, Jr., and Charles William Walton; bachelor of theology — Henry Ernes Bragg, Lewis Carter, Arthur Lee Jelks, James Haskell Mayo and Eleanor Jeanetta Woodcock.

A number of certificates of honor were awarded by alumni, including one of the "Charioteers." Negro quintet of stage and radio fame, which organized on the Wilberforce campus.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president, who presided. Bishop R. C Ransom, Wilberforce, offered the invocation, and Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the first Episcopal district, gave the Scripture reading The speaker was introduced by Bishop A. J. Allen, Cleveland the new presiding bishop of the third district which embraces Wilberforce. Special music was presented by the Wilberforce Singer and Rosa Battle.

Bishop Ransom To Quit Wilberforce Position

RANSOM . . . will quit

WILBERFORCE. — (Special).— Declaring that "As long as I am alive I will have the interest of the university," the 87-year-old Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom revealed last week that he does not intend to remain chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University after the AME conference next month.

It is believed that this positive statement of the bishop may lead to the reconciliation between the state and church colleges if Dr. Charles Wesley keeps his promise of accepting the presidency of Morgan College.

Many members of the faculty here are deeply puzzled at the apparent inconsistencies practiced by the leaders of the NAACP. These leaders seem to object very strongly the setting up of regional universities for Negroes in the south where segregation is legally practiced.

The same leaders, however, seem to see nothing wrong in the newly-created fully-supported state college that came into being through the efforts of Dr. Wesley in June of 1947.

"The whole thing seems to hinge upon who is doing it," explained Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University. "Wesley is a friend of Walter White and Roy Wilkins, both of NAACP officers, and so according to them the state colelge in Ohio is not a segregated college."

Commenting on recent stories in the newspapers about an offer from Long Island University, Dr. Hill said that the press was not accurate; that he has received no direct offer from that university, and that unless an actual offer is made he will not say now just what his response to it would be.

Warns Students Will Obey Board Or Be Dropped

14e(1) Daily World Thurs. 1-4-48

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Bishop Robert N. Brooks, chairman of the trustee board of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., termed the walkout by students at Wiley "disgraceful" and declared that "students shall not be permitted to run the school as they see fit."

The bishop made the statement here last week while attending a meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. The walkout had occurred when the bishop was attempting to announce the action of the trustee board on complaints lodged by the students against the administration and faculty. Bishop Brooks said that a student committee had pledged itself to abide by whatever decisions the board reached, but that the walkout came in spite of the pledge. Daily World

"I had just finished reaching the first of four decisions reached by the board when the students filed out of the chapel," Bishop Brooks remarked. Atlanta, Ga

Object to McLeod

The ruling stated that the board had voted unanimously to continue Dr. E. C. McLeod as president—an issue to which some students as well as faculty members had objected. The other rulings concerned faculty tenure, student council and discipline.

The tenure of teachers at the school was recommended as being dependent upon their fitness, efficiency and preparation for the position they hold. The present student committee, acting as the student council, was to be disbanded until such time as rules and regulations governing the group, its operation and defining its functions could be drawn up. The board held that the council, a joint enterprise of faculty and students, must be approved by the administration and faculty before it can function. Daily World

Academic activities at the school were suspended following the walkout. However, plans were being made to reopen the school on Jan. 5, but, according to Bishop Brooks, "If the college reopens Jan. 5, the board will make clear that those students who apply for readmission must abide by the decisions of the board and the administration." Atlanta, Ga

Court Grants Wiley Temporary Injunction Against Students

14e(1) The Informer Houston, Texas

MARSHALL, TEXAS, February 3, 1948. — By agreement of the attorneys for both parties, a temporary injunction was entered by the Court as prayed for in the petition of Wiley College; which injunction shall remain in effect until such time as the case may be tried on its merits as to whether or not the fifty three (53) discharged students would be re-admitted to the school. March 8 was set as tentative date for hearing on case to determine whether the school was within its lawful rights to suspend these 53 students. Of the fifty-three only 24 were enjoined. The rest are eligible for reconsideration of their application to re-enter Wiley College at opening of Spring quarter, March 8. Sat. 2-7-48

Some have already made application for review and they will be considered in the near future. Dr. J. S. Scott, special executive assistant to President McLeod and who is functioning as acting president, states that affairs at the college are moving along very satisfactorily. The enrollment of academic students remains above the 300 mark.

In addition there are 160 veterans taking vocational courses in photography and tailoring on the campus. Sat 2-7-48

President McLeod, upon the advice of his physician and President of the Board of Trustees, Bishop R. N. Brooks, will spend some time away from the campus recouperating from effects of the high tension under which he has been laboring for the past three or four months.

400 Students Reaccepted At Wiley College

14e(1) The Informer Texas Freeman

MARSHALL — The Committee on Re-Admission of Students to Wiley College following the closing of the Instiuttion by executive order, December 18, announces that four-hundred applications for readmission have been received and accepted. Houston Texas

It further announces that the Committee has decided to refuse re-admission to any and all members of the former student committee or council, in view of the groups' continued and persistent efforts to nullify the action of the Board of Trustees by attempting to create confusion among the students through the spreading of false propaganda. 1-3-48

Fired Dean Sues Wiley for $4,633

14e(1) Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

MARSHALL, Tex.—J. Irvin Scott, ousted as dean of Wiley College, during the first student strike several weeks ago, has filed suit demanding that the school pay him a year's salary. He said he had a contract with the college and that he is owed $4,633.36. Sat. 1-24-48

Wiley College Strikers Ask Legal Advice

14e(1) Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-3-48

By J. DON DAVIS

(The Courier's Texas Bureau)

HOUSTON, Texas — Closely following announcement that all students planning to return to Wiley College after the holidays would have to file a readmission application form, certain students, fearful that their applications would be denied, sought legal advice, The Courier learned from reliable sources. 1-3-48

In several cities, reports are that law suits will be filed against the school if "suspected" strike leaders are denied admission.

GENERAL "WALKOUT" 1-3-48

Announcement that readmission blanks had to be filled out was signed by President E. C. McLeod.

The announcement resulted from a general walkout of students as Bishop Robert N. Brooks, chairman of the trustee board, was announcing that Dr. McLeod had been given a vote of confidence as president of Wiley by the entire board of trustees. 1-3-48

Students had demanded McLeod's ouster. Academic activities are scheduled to resume Jan. 5, but skepticism prevailed as to whether the militant students would accede to the boards' overruling their demands.

TOSSED "BOMBSHELL"

During the strike earlier in the year it was intimated that students had "a bombshell" that they would use when the time occasioned it. It apparently was the walkout staged a day before the scheduled holidays.

Wiley, Houston Will Not Merge Asserts School Officials

14e(1) Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

AUSTIN, Texas — Persistent, but unfounded rumors that the merger of Wiley and Samuel Huston College, two educational institiutions under the supervision of the Methodist Church, will be consummated at once received a blow here this week when a joint report released by Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Methodist Educational Institutions and Bishop R. N. Brooks indicated that the work of the two institutions will not be interrupted in the near future. Fri. 6-25-48

The report reads:

"There is no connection whatever between the strike situation which prevailed at Wiley and the vote for the merging of the two institutions. In any event, each institution will continue its work and the merger, if argeed upon, will not be consummated for several years.--The only objective in the merging of the two institutions is to concentrate the work of the Methodist Board of Education into one large and better institution so what the one institution can do a better quality of work than two separate institutions." Fri. 6-25-48

Meanwhile, work at Samuel Huston College is proceeding with renewed enthusiasm and plans are being made to accommodate the largest enrollment in the history of the college when school opens in September. Fri. 6-25-48

Enrollment in the summer session is approximately 400, which exceeds that of any summer in the last decade.

Absent As Trial Of Students Reopens

Sat. 2-7-48

Enjoyment Texas Freeman San Antonio, Texas

FLASH!

MARSHALL. — The Seventy First District Court was informed by Dr G. T. Coleman, Tuesday morning, that Dr. E. C. McLeod was being sent to the John Hopkins hospital because of a nervous breakdown

President McLeod failed to appear in court Monday in answer to the subpoena in the student suit.

The judge signed an order for taking his deposition Monday afternoon but instead, Tuesday morning when court opened the above announcement was made. Judge W. H. Strength postponed court until March 8 Then the injunction and mandamus on the students will be heard. The judge ordered trustees to remain in continuous session to study plans to re-admit all students except the ten that were leaders of the strike. 2-7-48

In a brief hearing two weeks ago the court declined to rule on whether the suspension of the fifty-three students was legal. The Feb. 2 hearing will involve injunctions granted against twenty-five of the total number suspended.

By JIMMIE PERRY

MARSHALL. — The absence of Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of Wiley College, from trial Monday morning, did not deter proceedings of the Wiley Student injunction case under hearing in 71st District Court, by Judge W. H. Strength Failing to meet the demands of a subpoena Monday morning President McLeod was issued deposition Monday afternoon as per agreement of Counsels on both sides. Houston Texas Informer

The first witness, Chief of Police, C. M. Ezell, merely stated that there were peaceful relations between officers and students and that there was no violence January 5, when students staged a protest strike on the campus after 24 students received eviction notice. San Antonio, Texas

The second witness, H. F. Coleman, dean of Wiley College, testified he put students out of the main dormitories and had signed letters asking them not to return to the campus. Under rapid fire of cross examination from attorney for the students, Herbert T. Dotson, a Wiley College alumnus of Chicago, Dean Coleman got mixed up on whether students were legally evicted from the campus or illegally put out.

He testified that he saw a group of students among 200 others January 5 during the demonstration on the campus. Sat 2-7-48

"I signed orders against the men but I had nothing to do with drawing up the letters," he said.

"Do you realize you may be ruining a life?" he was asked.

"I didn't consider it as such," he replied, "neither did I realize that students of age were responsible for themselves as men and women instead of their parents." he added

When asked if he signed the letters under duress, he answered, "No."

Wiley College is being represented in the hearing by Attorneys William Caven and his son, Walter Caven, and Attorney P. P. Watson Jr., white lawyer of Marshall is also Counsel for the students.

Ousted Students Await Court Rule

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 2-7-48

MARSHALL, Tex. — A complete hearing to determine whether or not suspension of students from Wiley College was legal, will be held here Feb. 2.

Officials Joint Report Says Schools Will Not Merge For Several Years

AUSTIN, Tex.—Persistent but allegedly unfounded rumors that the merger of Wiley and Samuel Huston College, two educational institutions under the supervision of the Methodist Church, will be consumated at once and the merged institution located at Dallas received a blow here this week when a joint report released by Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of Methodist Educational Institutions for Negroes, and Bishop R. N. Brooks indicated that the work of the two institutions will not be interrupted in the near future.

The report reads:

"There is no connection whatever between the strike situation which prevailed at Wiley and the vote for the merging of the two institutions. In any event, each institution will continue its work and the merger, if agreed upon, will not be consummated for several years.

Cite Objective

The only objective in the merging of the two institutions is to concentrate the work of the Methodist Board of Education into one large and better institution so that the one institution can do a better quality of work when two separate institutions."

Work at Samuel Huston College is proceeding with renewed enthusiasm and plans are being made to accommodate the largest enrollment in the history of the college when school opens in September.

Enrollment in the college for the summer session is approximately 400, which exceeds that of any summer in the last decade.

Wiley College Dean Resigns By Letter

MARSHALL, Tex.—(ANP)—Dean T. L. DeArman of the department of education at Wiley College sent in a written letter of resignation, it was announced this week. His is another in the series of resignations at Wiley College.

He is reportedly slated for a job as principal of a state high school. Dean DeArman said that he and the school parted on good relations and he resigned for a personal reason.

FIVE STAR

Wiley College Ready to End Student Feud

MARSHALL, Tex.—Following recent conferences between student and faculty representatives and trustees, arranged by Dr. J. S. Scott of New Orleans, the trustees and administrative officials of Wiley College announced willingness to discuss a possible compromise of differences between students and the administration.

The conferences have helped to restore order and dispell much of the confusion on the campus since the recent strike. A total of 301 of the former 687 students have returned to their classes. The enrollment on Jan. 22 was 461, including 160 veterans in vocational courses.

Wiley Student Re-Admissions Are Studied

MARSHALL, Texas—By agreement of the attorneys for both parties, a temporary injunction was entered by the Court as prayed for in the petition of Wiley College, which injunction shall remain in effect until such time as the case may be tried on its merits as to whether or not the fifty-three (53) discharged students would be re-admitted to the school. March 8 was set as tentative date for hearing on case to determine whether the school was within its lawful rights to suspend these 53 students.

Of the fifty-three, only 24 were enjoined. The rest are eligible for reconsideratio nof their application to re-enter Wiley College at opening of Spring quarter, March 8. Some have already made application for review and they will be considered in the near future.

Dr. J. S. Scott, special executive assisstant to President McLeod and who is functioning as acting president, states that affairs at the college are moving along very satisfactorily. The enrollment of academic students remains above the 300 mark. In addition, there are 160 veterans taking vocational courses in photography and tailoring on the campus.

President McLeod, upon the advice of his physician and President of the Board of Trustees, Bishop R. N. Brooks, will spend some time away from the campus recouperating from the effects of the high tension under which he has been laboring for the past three or four months.

McLeod Quits, Coach Fired In Wiley Shakeup

Completed Plans To Be Announced By Joint Committee

MARSHALL, Tex.—Coincident with the resignation of E. C. McLeod as president of Wiley college here late last week, the board of trustees announced the planned merger of the school with Samuel Huston College of Austin.

President McLeod's resignation was effective June 2.

Left to a joint committee yet to be appointed was the decision of where the proposed new institution would be located and how the necessary funds would be raised in which the school would be endowed.

Profs Dismissed

On Monday morning last it was also announced from the offices of Dr. J. S. Scott, specialist assistant to President McLeod, appointed by Bishop R. N. Brooks, that Fred T. Long, coach of the Wiley Wildcats and physical educational director of the college for the past twenty-five years would no longer be connected with the institution.

Reason given for Long's and seven other faculty members' dismissals was that their presence was not conducive to the best interest of the college. This was taken to mean that the faculty members were suspected of having actively sympathized with students during the Wiley student strike of last winter which ended in a state district court.

Served Six Years

Dr. E. C. McLeod has been president of Wiley for six years, having served two years previous to that as religious advisor during the days of Dr. M. W. Dogan. He told the board that he was weary of patience and tried of soul, and that he wished to relinquish the post as president of of the college. The board immediately accepted the resignation.

Austin Objects

It was stated that a prominent Austin attorney had raised objections to the proposed merger of the two famed Methodist schools, and stated that Wiley was seeking the merger for her own benefit after her recent upheavals.

Long and the 'Cats'

The dean of Southwestern athletics was Coach F. T. Long, nationally known for his stellar teams produced at Wiley in cooperation with his late brother, Harry J. Long. Wiley has won at least two national Negro grid titles and a number of Southwestern conference titles. The names of Long, Wiley and Dogan were synonomous. In a special interview Coach Long stated that the alleged suspicion that he had taken part any part in the recent student upheaval was grossly incorrect, other than this statement there was nothing else to say. He stated that at present he had no plans, but was open to suggestions.

A special committee was appointed to seek a new president for Wiley for the coming year. It was voted to maintain Wiley as a Class "A" rated college until plans had been approved for the moving of the two schools together. It would probably take some years before everything was ready for moving.

Also present during the recent board meeting were Bishops R. N. Brooks of New Orleans, and W. J. King of a Liberian constituiency, who is in the United States to attend a jurisdictional conference in Atlanta on June 9.

President McLeod did not reveal any plans for the future, but stated that he would take a rest during the summer months. He is recuperating from an illness sustained during the height of the student strike last January. He was a patient in John Hopkins at Baltimore.

Wiley Strike Orderly, Says Police Chief

MARSHALL, Texas—Hearings in the Wiley College strike began Monday morning in local court, with Police Chief E. M. Ezell as the first witness called. The police chief testified that the strike had been orderly and that students had displayed no form of violence.

Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of the college, was absent from court when hearings began. His physician claimed that he was too ill to appear, after he had been subpoenaed by the Sheriff's office. Atty. Herbert Dotson, representing twenty-five of fifty-three suspended students, insisted that the president be present.

Questioned by Attorney Dotson, Dean Henry S. Coleman said that the students had displayed no violent action during the strike. Miss Mary Hill of Chicago, chief Wiley student involved in the court case, was not brought into the picture during the opening stages of the trial.

Wiley College, Ousted Students Agree To Truce

MARSHALL, Texas — By agreement of the attorneys for both parties, a temporary injunction was entered by the Court as prayed for in the petition of Wiley College; which injunction shall remain in effect until such time as the case may be tried on its merits as to whether or not the fifty three (53) discharged students will be readmitted to the school.

March 8 was set as tentative date for hearing on case to determine whether the school was within its lawful rights to suspend these 53 students. Of the fifty three, only 24 were enjoined. The rest are eligible for reconsideration of their application to re-enter Wiley College at opening of Spring quarter, March 8.

Some have already made application for review and they will be considered in the near future. Dr. J. S. Scott, special executive assistant to President McLeod and who is functioning as acting president, states that affairs at the college are moving along very satisfactorily.

The enrollment of academic students remains above the 300 mark. In addition, there are 160 veterans taking vocational courses in photography and tailoring on the campus.

President McLeod, upon the advice of his physician and president of the board of trustees, Bishop R. N. Brooks, will spend some time away from the campus recouperating from effects of the high tension under which he has been laboring

Wiley College Strikers Lose Out in Court

MARSHALL, Tex. — The final chapter of the recent student strike at Wiley College was written here last week, when Judge W. H. Strength denied an injunction prohibiting students who had been barred from the campus from interfering in any way with operation of the school.

He dismissed writ of mandamus to force the school to take them back, except for those already readmitted. Seven of the strike leaders will not be readmitted to Wiley. Present enrollment is 600 students, plus 116 veterans taking vocational courses.

53 Students Out

Wiley Prexy Is Ill; Hearing Called Off

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
14e(1)
Sat 2-14-48

By J. DON DAVIS
(Courier State Correspondent)

MARSHALL, Tex.—As the result of the "nervous breakdown" of Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of Wiley College, hearing of the injunction suit to restrain twenty-four suspended students from readmission to the college has been postponed until March 8. The Wiley president has been rushed to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore.

Hearing of the injunction was scheduled for Monday of last week. Failing to respond to a subpoena to appear in court that day, Judge W. H. Strength ordered that Dr. McLeod's deposition be taken at his residence on the Wiley campus. It was while this hearing was going on that the educator's physician announced his condition.

It was on Tuesday morning that attorneys for both parties agreed that a temporary injunction restraining twenty-four students from entering the Wiley campus be granted and remain in effect until such time as the case may be heard on merits as to whether fifty-three discharged students would be readmitted to school."

It was indicated that some of the suspended students would seek mandamus action to gain readmittance, but announcement that all but ten of the group considered leaders of the recent strike were eligible for immediate consideration for spring registration, March 6, kindled hopes that Wiley had seen its final day in court over the striking students case.

Attorney Herbert Dotson of Chicago entered the Wiley situation in behalf fo Miss Mary Hill, one of the students affected. He also represented other suspended students as parties to the case.

Although the press was barred from the hearing held at Dr. McLoed's residence, it was learned from reliable sources that the educator was forced to ask for rest periods during the questioning. Dr. G. T. Coleman was in attendance and made the announcement of his condition.

Dallas-Wiley Club Announces Stand On Conflict At Wiley

The Informer
Dallas, Texas
14e(1)
Sat 1-17-48

DALLAS — The Dallas-Wiley Club went on record in it's first meeting of the year, held at the YWCA at four p. m. Sunday January 11, as favoring the re-instatement of the 53 students of the college who were not allowed to enter school following the Christmas holidays, despite the fact that they had matriculated for the winter quarter two weeks prior to the holidays recess. These students were dropped from the school on the grounds that their presence in the student body was not conducive to the best interests of the school after they had taken part in a strike that led to the dismissal of three faculty members on charges of moral laxity. But the reason given was a minor demonstration before the bishop. Earlier these students had been assured that they would be unmolested for their participation in the uprising by a high official of the Methodist Church but the promised immunity failed to materialize after the strike was supposedly settled. An attempt to gain some sort of security for themselves by the students led to the premature closing of the school on December 17 when another strike seemed inevitable.

In going through the whole situation carefully the club agreed unanimously that the students had committed a grave error when they walked out on Bishop Brooks when he stated that the board had unanimously decided to retain the existing administration but took notice of the fact that the mistake was recognized and regretted as the apology that was forwarded to the Bishop bore out.

The club maintained that it was hardly just to single out 53 students to get rid of as the instigators of the walkout when all except three of four students got up and walked out on the speaker spontaneously. Their participation in the strike that led to the dismissal of the three faculty members was for the best interests of the institution, the club maintains while their dismissal for bringing to light the things that existed is out in keeping with the principles that Wiley and all religious institutions were created to stand for. The opinion is strong that the dismissals are an attempt to create a group of scapegoats to cover up the true picture of conditions in the college and to side-track interest from the things that are going on and center it on the "disobedience" of a group of conscientious students.

Members of the club who have children in the school related the in accessibility of the executive of the college to them upon visits to the school to see him in matters pertaining to their children. Many of the members of the club were not impressed with the news coming from Wiley until Dean J. I. Scott filed a suit against the school for the pay which he would not receive after being stricken from the payrolls of the school. At the time of the first strike he had issued a statement to the press that he had no desire to stay in any institution where the students did not appreciate his presence and for that reason he was resigning. These people believed that he had resigned and that the talk they heard was a lot of unfounded gossip but the filing of his suit has convinced these persons that there is a lot more to the matter than is being told.

They are now certain that the present trouble is an attempt by the administration to cover up for Dr. Scott despite the findings of a reviewing officer from the Methodist Board late in 1947.

Another incident which has incensed the group greatly is the calling of the Texas Rangers to guard the grounds of the group Alma Mater. Calling the act unnecessary, the club members went on to say that persons who are capable of stooping to such levels in an attempt to make a group of students seem rediculous have no place in any educational institution. The club further states that it, too wants to see "obedient" students in the college, but that it will be necessary to have upright and sincere attention paid to the things that go on the campus and persons of high moral principles and good intentions to teach in such a situation.

Pledging themselves anew to the principles, that Wiley stood for when they were students and should stand for now, the members of the club vowed to leave no stone unturned in their search for the truth behind the trouble, that has transpired in their Alma Mater and expressed the hope that all those who stand for honest leadership and decency in educational institutions will join them in their drive to ferret out the evil that threatens the existence of one of the oldest and proudest educational institutions in the nation.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Moorland Branch YMCA at 4:30 p. m. Sunday, January 19. All members are urged to be present.

New Scan Shake Wi

Dallas
14e(1)
Sat 2-14-48

By JIMMY PERRY

MARSHALL. — The presence of an FBI agent in a 15-minute conference with H. J. Mason, business manager of Wiley college and public relations director of the school, let loose a flock of rumors that the Veteran Administration was investigating recent application of funds paid to GI's at Wiley.

Since ex-Dean J. Irving Scott was the man who headed and ran the Veterans school at Wiley prior to the break last fall, most of the rumors naturally centered around him. But the ex-dean's friends stoutly maintained that there was nothing wrong at all with his handling of the funds and that he was not involved.

"PURELY SOCIAL"

According to Mr. Mason's statement to The Informer last Thursday afternoon, he did receive an agent of the FBI in his business office, but their conversation did not have anything to do with the case of ex-Dean Scott. He stated that they did not talk about anything of interest,, not even the mention of the college's name. This "social" call was made during the business part of the day, and while Mr. Mason was performing his official duties for the college.

In an exclusive interview with Professor Rosser, head of the Chemistry department of the college, and reputedly Scott's closest friend, he informed the reporter that he had talked with Mr. Scott last Friday, February 6, and that he had stated then that he had gained some knowledge that he was wanted by the government for something, just what he did not know. Prof. Rosser told the Informer that the last he had heard from Dean Scott was that he was somewhere at Stowe College, St. Louis, Mo., Prof, Rosser stated that if it were true that ex-Dean Scott was wanted, the former professor was being made the victim of an eight-ball scandal that would break soon and blow the college to bits.

He stated that he was still the dismissed dean's friend, and that he did not want to see anyone pin anything on him, or take advantage of his latest misfortune to cause him any embarrassment with the government.

As soon as the agent entered the building, rumors flew that for some time the vocational schools for veterans at Wiley had been under a shaky set-up between a few of the heads of the college, and with the recent shake-ups around the college the Veterans Administration had instituted a regular check-up, when they found irregularities.

Sunday afternoon Prof. Rosser stated that he still had not heard from his friend, nor anything else on the supposed hunt for, or arrest of his friend, J. Irving Scott, He stated that Major Pierson had talked with Scott sometime since last Thursday, but did not reveal the conversation. Major Pierson is at present head of the veterans department at Wiley.

In a check-up with the business office of the college, secretaries in the business office told the reporter that as far as they knew there were no discrepancies. They stated that all money received went into the college treasury, being banked by Mr. Mason. Just how "the others" became in the picture for their alleged "slices" they could not explain. They stated that if such was being done, they had no knowledge of it. The young lady who receives money for the college from the government stated that she could definitely trace all monies received until the time they were deposited in the bank. Just how they were re-issued she failed to state.

Failure to reach Dr. J. S. Scott, head of the college during President E. C. McLeod's absence, was the reason for no statement from him. He was reported not available for interview during the week-end.

Catholic University Will Honor Xavier President

Times Picayune New Orleans
Thurs. 5-27-48

Will Award LL. D. Degree for Education Leadership

For her leadership in educating Negro and Indian youth of America, Mother Mary Agatha Ryan, president of Xavier university, will be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Catholic university.

The Most Reverend Patrick O'Boyle, archbishop of Washington, D. C., and chancellor of Catholic university, made that announcement Wednesday. He said that the degree will be conferred on Mother Agatha during graduation ceremonies on June 9.

The degree is seldom presented to women, and only one such degree is given each year by the university. 5-27-48

Mother Agatha pioneered in teaching the Navajo and the Winnebago Indians and in establishing and administering schools for Negroes in the South.

In addition to her duties as president of Xavier university in New Orleans, Mother Agatha serves as directress of schools and studies for the sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. Forty-eight elementary and 14 high schools have been opened in various states during her administration.

Recognized among America's outstanding educators, Mother Agatha pushed the development of Xavier from its start. In 1925, it had but 47 students. Today it has more than 1100 with 85 faculty members and boasts a college of liberal arts and sciences, a college of pharmacy, a school of education and a graduate school.

Mother Agatha is a member of the board of directors of Xavier, the Pennsylvania Corporation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People; the Corporation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament of Louisiana and the United Negro College Fund, Inc. She is also a member of the National Catholic Education Association, the Mediaeval Academy of America, the Academy of Political Science, the Pennsylvania State Education Association, the American Catholic Philosophical Association, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Society for the Advancement of Education, Inc., the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Education Association and a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

MOTHER AGATHA

Mother Agatha received the bachelor of arts degree from Catholic university and the master of arts from Villanova in 1924.

As a young sister, she was placed in charge of St. Michael's schools for Navajos and remained there for seven years. Principal chief among the Navajos then was Chee Dodge, the adopted son of Geronimo.

Later Mother Agatha was ordered to Philadelphia to take charge of the Holy Providence School for Negroes. She returned to the West as superior of the first Catholic mission among the Winnebago Indians where she served for five years. After that she became general council of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Red & the Black

It is a custom in New Orleans that when a graduate of Xavier University marries, he takes his entire wedding party to call on the university's president. No Xavier wedding is quite complete without the blessing of Mother Agatha Ryan.

In her 60-odd years, Mother Agatha has let her blessings fall on thousands all over the U.S. For most of them it has been a rare experience, for the skins of Mother Agatha's children are red or black. The university she runs is the only Catholic university for Negroes in the U.S. She is also director of 75 grammar and high schools—all for Negroes or Indians.

Journey into Squalor. Her work began in Philadelphia when she was "about 18." It was then that she heard of a wealthy lady who had founded a new Catholic order. Katherine Drexel, daughter of a Morgan partner, had been troubled by the

MOTHER AGATHA RYAN

Bit by bit.

squalor of Indian life she had seen on a trip through the West. In Rome later, she begged Pope Leo XIII to do something about it. "Why don't you become a missionary yourself?" the Pope replied. Katharine Drexel did, and gathered together in the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament a group of women who devoted their lives to teaching Indians and Negroes. Among them was Agatha Ryan.

Mother Agatha, a jolly little lady with twinkling blue eyes, was sent west to settle among the Navahos. Under her, St. Michael's school so flourished that she was picked to run the first Catholic mission among the Winnebago Indians. Finally, in 1932 she went to Xavier.

Over the years, Xavier has grown from a high school to a university—rated Class A by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—"a good school, even if I do say so." Its enrollment has climbed from 47 to 1,100. Bit by bit, the sisters have added to it—a graduate school of arts and sciences, a college of pharmacy, a school of education, a school of social service. Courses include everything from Greek to journalism.

Scholars among Saloons. Xavier's 17 buildings stand surrounded by lumberyards, saloons, and a dog pound. Protected from these, on the tree-shaded campus, Mother Agatha spends her days. Last week, carpenters and cleaners were getting the campus ready for fall. But Mother Agatha had other matters on her mind. The order was building a new Navaho school, and she had gone to the order's headquarters outside Philadelphia to check up on the far-flung school system she presides over.

For a life of work, Mother Agatha gives herself little credit. But she has her satisfaction. She can't help being pleased when her alumni come back ("they seem to love to bring their children to see me"). It is not out of vanity, she insists, that she carefully conceals her age. Says she: "If I told it, they might try to retire me."

$1,340,000 Building Program Is Urged For Negro College

Montgomery, Ala., Sat. 1-24-48

The State Building Commission visited the Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes here Friday, and college officials outlined four proposed building projects totaling $1,340,000.

The commission was scheduled to wind up a week-long tour of institutions of higher learning in the afternoon at Alabama College in Montevallo.

President H. C. Trenholm, of the State Teachers College, told the commission the college had two projects considered "urgent"—a dining room and home arts building, and an education and training school building.

He estimated the new dining room and home arts building, including remodeling the present dining room for dormitories, would cost $305,000. The education and training school building, with the reconstruction of the present building into a dormitory, was estimated to cost $325,000. Sat. 1-24-48

Trenholm listed the following two projects as "desirable":

1—Administration and graduate classroom building and swimming pool, $350,000. Sat. 1-24-48

2—Auditorium and fine arts building and the purchase of 25 or 30 city lots adjoining the college, $360,000. The Advertiser

State Finance Director W. H. Drinkard, a member of the building commission, said the group would meet here Wednesday morning to study the commission's surveys and findings.

It was also announced by Drinkard that the Capitol Building Commission would meet Monday. This agency differs from the State Building Commission in that it deals only with the capitol and grounds. Montgomery Ala.

The finance director added he did not know what would be considered at the meeting.

Only last week the State attorney general ruled in an advisory opinion that the legislative act creating the State Building Commission did not repeal the act creating the Capitol Building Commission, which gets an annual continuing appropriation of $100,000.

Members of the capitol group are the governor, Attorney General Albert A. Carmichael, Secretary of State Sibyl Pool, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court Lucien D. Gardner, Drinkard, and two members at large to be elected by the other members. The Advertiser Sat

The last two members at large on the group were T. B. Hill, Jr., and Algernon Blair. 1-24-48

Negro Leader Asserts Regional School Setup Would Be 'Makeshift'

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 1-21-48

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21—(AP)—Proposed regional schools to give Southern Negroes professional training would be only a "makeshift in education" and would not give Negroes educational opportunities "guaranteed to them under the Constitution," says an Alabama Negro leader.

E. D. Nixon, of Montgomery, president of the Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday Alabama Negroes "highly oppose" a regional training setup. The News

The regional plan under consideration among Southern states would enable the various states to send students elsewhere for training not available within their own borders. Trustees of Neharry Medical College, in Nashville, have offered that institution to the Southern states for use in a regional school program. Birmingham, Ala.

In a written statement, Nixon also said a suggestion of members of the Alabama State Board of Education that specialized education be made available at the Montgomery Negro Teachers College would be acceptable "only if the expanded facilities will be comparable with those found at the University of Alabama and Auburn." Mail

"Regardless of what might be done in the matter of higher education for Negroes in Alabama, all Negroes are aware of the fact that equal opportunities cannot be made possible overnight and it puzzles us why those in authority will create a double tax burden on the citizens of Alabama just to maintain a dual Jim Crow educational system."

The N. A. A. C. P. leader at a statewide meeting several months ago voted to demand admission for Negro students to the University of Alabama and Auburn. 1-21-48

Education Board Asks Study On Providing Training For Negroes

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 1-14-48

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14—(AP)—The State Board of Education today ordered an immediate study of the possibility of providing professional training for Negroes in Alabama.

At the suggestion of newly-elected vice president, former Congr Joe Starnes, Guntersville, the board instructed State Supt. A. R. Meadows to begin the study and make recommendations back to the board.

Starnes pointed to Monday's U. S. Supreme Court ruling that Negro students in Alabama are entitled to facilities equal to those provided for white persons, and said Alabama must prepare to face this issue. The News

"We can't dodge it any longer," he said. "We must raise the level of our educational and economic opportunities for Negroes."

Birmingham, Ala.

STARNES, AFTER HIS ELECTION, presided over the board's annual organization meeting in the absence of the ex-officio president Gov. James E. Folsom, who is on vacation. Wed. 1-14-48

State Launches School Study For Its Negroes

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama School Board Finds Federal Court Decisions Force Issue

News 1-15-48

NAACP Still Busy

Conference In Nashville Set This Weekend For Southern Governors

An immediate study designed to provide professional educational facilities for Negroes in Alabama was ordered Wednesday by the State Board of Education.

The action was taken after one member said the State is faced with a situation where this can be "dodged" no longer.

Supt. A. R. Meadows was instructed to begin the study and make recommendations back to the board.

Former Congressman Joe Starnes, of Guntersville, newly elected vice president of the board, asked that steps be taken to investigate the possibilities of such training. He said recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court make such a course mandatory. 1-15-48

"We can't dodge it any longer," he said. "We must raise the level of our educational and economic opportunities for Negroes. In doing this we can raise the general standard of living for all our people."

Ruling On Oklahoma

Starnes referred to Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decision, holding that Negro students in Oklahoma are entitled to facilities equal to those for white persons. The Advertiser

At a state meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here several months ago, Negro spokesmen said they intended to file court suits to compel the admission of Negro students at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) Montgomery, Ala.

NAACP Attorney Arthur D. Shores said in Birmingham this week the association would proceed with plans for the litigation despite the Supreme Court decisions. News 1-15-48

Wednesday's action by the State school board was the second development in two days following the Supreme Court ruling in the Oklahoma case.

Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, announced Tuesday that a group of Southern governors will meet at Nashville this week-end to discuss establishment of regional medical school for Negroes. 1-15-48

He said the governors will inspect Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, and if it is found acceptable, will consider its acquisition for the Southern States as an "interstate" institution.

Caldwell, who is chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference Committee on Regional Education, said the institution would be the first step in a regional plan for education of both white and Negro students. 1-16-48

Dr. Meadows, speaking to other members of the Alabama board, suggested that the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery would be a good central location for establishment of professional training facilities. News

"Regardless Of Cost"

Board Member C. M. A. Rogers, of Mobile, said it would cost the State "millions of dollars" to provide such training. Both he and the other members agreed, however, that no matter what the cost Alabama would have to do something about it.

In urging that action be initiated on the Negro education question, Starnes observed: 1-15-48

"We've got a Supreme Court that will go to any degree to support issues raised by Negroes. The State must go ahead and do everything possible to improve educational and economic opportunities for Negroes." The Advertiser

The former congressman said he was not in favor of tearing down the South's segregation laws, but he did feel Negroes should be given equal opportunities as to employment and education. Montgomery, Ala.

Starnes said the State's $25,000 annual grant to provide out-of-state professional training for Negro students "has worked out fine, but now it looks like we are going to have to go into the field ourselves." The Advertiser

Law And Medicine

The State superintendent said law and medicine would be major fields of interest to Negro students. News 1-15-48

He said the Negro teachers college here would be ideal for starting such courses because it is near the center of the State's Negro population. Its location at the State capital, he added, would be convenient for administration purposes. News

Meadows said graduate work in education is already being supplied by the Montgomery institution, as are pre-law courses.

"Tuskegee Institute is more of a national or international Negro college," he commented. "Tuskegee probably could not be worked into the State system for such training." 1-15-48

In other actions the board raised the salaries of the presidents of the State's five teacher colleges from $6,000 to $7,500 a year, and elevated John E. Fortin to the position of director of the Alabama School of Trades, at Gadsden. The Advertiser 1-15-48

Fortin has been assistant director of the school since March, 1943. He succeeds R. F. Jarvis, who retired. Montgomery, Ala.

Education Board Asks Study On Providing Training For Negroes

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 1-15-48

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP) — State School Superintendent A. R. Meadows was instructed today to make an immediate study of the possibility of providing profesisonal educational facilities for Negroes in Alabama.

The State Board of Education voted for the study yesterday after former U. S. Rep. Joe Starnes, Guntersville, newly elected vice president of the board, said:

"We can't dodge it any longer. We must raise the level of our educational and economic opportunities for Negroes. In doing this we can raise the general standard of living for all our people."

Starnes said the action was made mandatory by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly Monday's ruling holding that Negro students in Oklahoma are entitled to facilities equal to those available for white persons. 1-15-48

MEADOWS WAS INSTRUCTED to make recommendations to the board. The school superintendent suggested the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery as a possible location for the establishment of professional training facilities for Negroes. He added that the state's $25,000 annual grant to provide out-of-state professional training for Negro students "has worked out fine but now it looks like we are going to have to go into the field ourselves."

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"Tuskegee Institute is more of a national or international Negro college," he commented. "Tuskegee probably could not be worked into the State system for such training."

In other actions the board raised the salaries of the presidents of the State's five teacher colleges from $6,000 to $7,500 a year, and elevated John E. Fortin to the position of director of the Alabama School of Trades, at Gadsden.

Fortin has been assistant director of the school since March, 1943. He succeeds R. F. Jarvis, who retired.

White Medics Favor School at Tuskegee

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(ANP)—Members of the northwest division of the State Medical Association, white, were in favor of a resolution read at a meeting in Northington Auditorium here recently, seeking the establishment of a medical, dental and pharmaceutical school at Tuskegee.

The resolution was proposed by Dr. Harvey B. Searcy, president of the Tuscaloosa County Medical Society, which was host to the division meet.

The recommendation was that the State Board of Censors study the existing situation in Alabama in terms of the ratio of Negro doctors to whites who are available to serve those of their race in the State. It pointed out that there are sixty-four Negro physicians to 1,794 whites to minister to Alabama's 3,000,000, but that one-third of Alabama's poupation is Negro.

Doctors from sixteen States attended the meeting.

Southwide Meet Proposed To Study Regional Plan

14e(2) Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Considerable interest has been aroused over pending Congressional legislation designed to approve the regional education plan of Southern governors for Negro citizens of this area. The proposed All Citizens Committee on the Southern Regional College Plan met at the Butler Street YMCA, Thursday, March 25th, at 7:30 p. m. J. H. Calhoun was elected temporary Chairman and Miss A. L. Hall temporary secretary.

Sat. 3-27-48

R. A. Thompson read a statement of the issue that had been prepared by Dr. Ira De A. Reid for the Southern Regional Council. Questions were raised by Mr. Nelson Jackson and others in regard to the attendance of Presidents, Rufus E. Clement, Frederick D. Patterson, H. Trenholm and William Gray at the Educational Conference in Florida called by the Southern Governors. It was explained that although no public statement had been made by these men, they did not apparently make any commitments approving the plan.

Dr. George Mitchell indicated that the plan has merit without the proposition of segregation, but stated that if the NAACP calls the conference and invites only people who are against the Regional Plan, such a meeting will be pointless. Mr. Calhoun replied that although the national organization has taken a stand, the Local Branch which has some autonomy, has not, and that the purpose of the South-wide conference would be to gather facts, discuss the issues, and decide on what steps should be taken.

It was also proposed that several resource people and specialists be called in to give the history, both sides of the question, facts on Negro education and possible solutions. It was also suggested that educational, student and civic leaders from the fourteen Southern States affected, be invited to attend the Conference at their own expense.

The following points were established as the purpose of the proposed meeting:

1. To secure facts, figures, and intelligent opinion upon the history, potentialities, and consequences of the Southern Regional College Plan.

2. To hold discussions and draw up resolutions with the [illegible] that they will be adopted by the Conference.

3. To propose immediate action, based upon such resolutions as may be adopted.

Mrs. Reuben Taylor raised a question as to whether or not the information should be first prepared and distributed to the invites, requesting comments, and then decide whether or not the conference should be called. As a result of the discussion, the following agreements were reached:

1. That the Conference would be called for a Saturday-Sunday weekend, at the earliest possible date. Daily World

2. That each organization composing the All Citizens Committee, be asked to contribute at least $10.00, and as much more as possible to cover expenses estimated to be $500.-00. Atlanta, Ga.

3. That the following committee be requested to work out detailed plans and report to the group at a meeting to be called at the Butler Street Y. Sat. **M. C. A, Tuesday, March 30, 1948 at 7:30 p. m.** 3-27-48

4. That Mr. Calhoun and Miss Hall continue as temporary Chairman, and Secretary respectively. Sat.

C. L. Harper, Warren Cochrane, R. A. Thompson, James H. Grigsby, Nelson Jackson, Reuben Taylor, Mrs. Allen Henderson, and James A. Johnson. 3-27-48

14e(2) 1948

Arkansas (Negroes in)

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

NEGRO STUDENT ENROLLED

The Kansas City, Mo. Times 2-5-48

Arkansas Veteran Will Attend Law Classes at University

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—A young Negro, whose undergraduate work was interrupted by Army service as a combat infantryman, was officially enrolled today as a law student at the University of Arkansas.

He is Silas Hunt of Texarkana who returned from the Army to complete his undergraduate study at Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College at Pine Bluff. This is a state-supported Negro school. The student's credits from that institution were accepted today by the university registrar and his course cards officially signed.

Like thirty white students enrolled from the spring semester, he will take courses in agency, criminal and real property law, but will attend separate classes.

Ark. U. Enrolls Negro

Atlanta, Ga. The Constitution Sun. 2-15-48

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 3—(UP)—Silas Hunt, 24-year-old World War II combat infantry man, formally enrolled Tuesday as the University of Arkansas Law School's first Negro student, but he will study and go to class separately from the whites.

The University newspaper, the Arkansas Traveler, published an extra edition carrying an editorial which indorsed the University's decision to admit qualified Negroes as graduate students. 2-4-48

Dean Robert A. Leflar of the Law School said arrangements were being made to provide separate classes and study facilities for the Texarkana, Ark., Negro. He is expected to begin classes next week in the law course for which he qualified in earlier studies at Arkansas AM&N School, a Negro institution at Pine Bluff.

Hunt becomes the first Negro admitted to a traditionall all-white Southern university under the recent Supreme Court decision granting members of all races equal education facilities. 2-2-48

Tracking Jimcro. The first Negro to be admitted as a student at the University of Arkansas is Silas Hunt, 25-year-old veteran of Texarkana, Ark, shown above with lawyer, Harold Flowers, in the office of Dean Robert A. Leflar, head of the law school in which Hunt has registered. The dean, looking disgusted with it all, promptly assigned Hunt to a classroom in the basement of the law building, where he is being instructed alone. New York, N. Y. Sun. 2-15-48

Some Points Are Raised By Compromise On Race

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Sun. 2-1-48

THE Arkansas compromise with racial exclusiveness in the State university's graduate and professional schools raises some interesting questions. A Negro wants to enroll in the law school. He would be admitted, on the condition that he stay in a special classroom. However, he would be instructed by the school's faculty members, all of whom are white.

This brings to light one of the great paradoxes of the situation. Segregation, it seems, is for students, but not for professors. Obviously, then, the principle, if it be a principle, breaks down a little. Or rather it is over-extended to the point at which it is likely sooner or later to break down completely. There is segregation even among the segregated, for the white students are to be separated while the white professors are not.

Is it a question of maturity (the professors) which can be depended on to accept non-segregation and immaturity (the students) which may not do so? Who is going to be protected from what or whom? It might surprise a great many people to discover from the responses that professional students are themselves mature. Their profession is the important thing, and they are doubtless aware that when they set out upon its practice they will find Negroes to be their colleagues as well as their clients and patients.

It is true that the mere proposal of compromise is a sort of milestone. However it may be forced by court decisions which demand equality of opportunity, it has happened. As far as this special event is concerned, it is incidental that the Negro involved in the Arkansas proposal has refused the condition of separation from other students. The main point is that adjustments to reality, however difficult, have begun. The Courier-Journal 2-1-48

ARKANSAS OFFERS COURSE FOR NEGRO

School of Law Would Provide Special Classes for Clifford Davis if He Reapplies

The Courier New York, N. Y. Sat. 1-31-48

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 30 (AP)—A Negro will be admitted to the University of Arkansas School of Law if he reapplies, Lewis W. Jones, president, announed today. Applications of Negroes for undergraduate work raised another question, the president added.

Dr. Jones said that if Clifford Davis applies again he will be given instruction apart from white students — but in the law school building and by regular members of the law school faculty.

Davis first applied for admission a year or more ago and was rejected because the application was not in order. He reapplied and his credits were found in order, but Davis made no further effort to attend the university.

Mr. Davis, of Little Rock, Ark., now is a student, at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

The United States Supreme Court recently held that an Oklahoma Negro was entitled to educational facilities equal to those offered whites. Sat. 1-31-48

Only yesterday at Pine Bluff, Ark., another Negro—W. A. Branton—said he probably would seek enrollment at the University of Arkansas in the School of Business Administration Monday.

Herbert L. Thomas, chairman of the University Board of Trustees, said later he believed "any qualified Negro applying for graduate work will be accepted," but that Negroes applying for undergraduate work "will be reected," explaining that facilities for undergraduate work at the university are packed to capacity.

One Solution

The Kansas City, Mo. Star Mon. 2-2-48

The University of Arkansas has settled the issue of Negro graduate students in another way. It has elected to admit qualified Negro students applying for graduate work under "special arrangement."

What these "special" arrangements may be are not announced but there are indications that in admitting Clifford Davis, Little Rock Negro, to the law school Arkansas has set up segregated classes within the university. "Special facilities" have been established for Negroes at the law school, the announcement declares.

This is one way to solve the problem of complying with state segregation requirements and at the same time complying with the decision of the supreme court requiring equal educational opportunities for all races. Wash. 2-2-48

And is it cheaper than setting up an entirely separate graduate school.

Silas Hunt Turns in "C" Plus Average

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — (ANP) — Silas Hunt, the Negro student enrolled in the University of Arkansas Law school, had a "C" plus average for the spring semester, the university's registrar announced tris week.

The Texarkana war veteran's average was 2.72 points. 'C' is 2 points, and 'B' rates four points. Hunt attends segregated classes to himself at the school, and regular university professors give him class instruction.

Arkansas Example

The University of Arkansas has dealt with an awkward problem in a simple, sensible and essentially decent way. There would be nothing remarkable in this if so many other Southern institutions of higher learning had not stubbed their toes on the same problem, doing grievous injury to their own academic pretensions and coming into open conflict with the "equal protection" clause of the Constitution as it has lately been interpreted by the Supreme Court. Having received a request for admission to its medical school from a qualified Negro applicant, Edith Mae Irby, the University of Arkansas approved her entrance and announced that she would be accorded the same treatment as other students, without segregation or discrimination of any sort.

Now, it should be recognized to the credit of the University of Arkansas that this was not an easy thing to do. It ran counter to local prejudices and to a long-established tradition. At the same time, it was the only practicable course for the university to pursue in the light of the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases. It is certain that the educational opportunities of Arkansas medical students will in no way be impaired by Miss Irby's presence among them. Presumably they are adult and educated persons. As such, they will discover very quickly, if they have not done so already, that the color of Miss Irby's skin is no more a matter of concern to them than the color of her hair. And this will be the most valuable lesson they can draw from their university experience.

Perhaps the ideal place to teach such a lesson is among graduate students. They will pass it along. And once it is generally learned, the South will have solved the problem which is its greatest incubus. The University of Arkansas could find no better way to discharge its responsibilities as an institution of learning than by the leadership it has displayed in letting this lesson be taught.

Arkansas Secedes From Jim Crow

The most pertinent way one may define states' rights is to suggest it is the instrumentality through which we perpetuate states wrongs. Like the Biblical Ephraim, the South is joined to its idols. It is lured by the harlots of iniquity, jim crow, segregation and white supremacy.

One would think Oklahoma, a border state, would rise higher in the norm of social decency than Arkansas, but as we tug and pull at the traditional wickedness of the South we find today the folk in the Ozark hills and out in the delta country, where General Forrest once ruled with an iron hand, more inclined to accept democracy and fair play as a program of living than the people who allege they brought civilization to the Indian country.

When the supreme court of the United States around the first of the year rendered an opinion in the Sipuel case, and announced that Oklahoma must admit this young woman to the law school "as soon as it did one of any other group," the State of Deleware immediately announced it would enroll, without reservation, all Negroes desiring to enter classes at the University of Deleware. Arkansas followed with a limited program in its law classes.

But the past week we have the announcement in Associated Press dispatches that Arkansas has gone a step farther and that with the opening of the fall term a young Negro girl, resident of Little Rock, will be enrolled, unsegregated, in the state medical school. Is it not a shame that Arkansas should have to point the way to democracy in Oklahoma?

Somehow we are inclined to feel that the first experiment in the law school turned out well, and that Arkansawyers have decided Dixiecrats are in serious error regarding the dire calamities predicted if and when Negroes and whites attend school together in the South. Unquestionably, Arkansas experimented with a new philosophy in living when it permitted the Negro youth to enter the law school on a segregated basis, but everything has worked out so harmoniously that within less than a year the entire state has been reassured and the natives who live on the banks of the St. Francis and the Big Black rivers now know that good can come out of Nazareth.

And why should the South throw away its pearls? Why should the South waste and atrophy all of its wisdom and understanding about life, flirting as the ancient Ephraim, with the whores of folly? But for the big heart and the homing spirit of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, the South would have completely lost claim to this pearl of genius, and the greatest scientist ever born in Dixie. The South, following the traditional theory that the Negro was mentally lacking, traded Dr. Carver for a horse before he was released from chattel slavery. Dr. Carver had to leave the South and go to the civilized state of Iowa before he could receive graduate training in the field where he for many years flowered. Missouri canont take credit in any way for this towering giant in the field of science, because Missouri in the early life of Dr. Carver was impressed with the idea that black means inferiority.

And yet this same Dr. Carver developed the humble peanut into commercial use by which thousands of poor whites in Dixie today make comfortable livings. "Penol," a healing potion for the gums, was also produced from the peanut, giving millions relief suffering from a dreadful and painful disease. Why should unreason and an insane desire to make believe one race only has a patent on comon sense, prevent the world, and America in particular, from enjoying the blessings Negroes conceivably could create and offer in our day and time.

Perhaps Arkansas has heard of Dr. Charles Richard Drew, the black boy who was responsible during the late war for the lives of thousands of white youths who would have instantly died had not the blood plasma formula produced by the son of a black mother, been present to preserve strength and infuse new life into faltering hearts. Perhaps some GI, who knows what black genius and brain power meant to him in a critical moment on the battlefield, is now in a seat of power around Little Rock, and has determined that Arkansas shall harvest all of its gold. Perhaps the little black girl entering the medical school may write her name as indelibly in the field of medicine as did the little Jewish woman who held the secret of the atomic bomb, and who was driven from Germany by Hitler.

We are told in the scriptures that sometimes we entertain angels unaware. Hitler might have controlled the world had he turned a searchlight upon the total population of Germany and sought diligently to find value in everyone. Instead, with the same sort of stupidity of those who would deny Negroes education, he falsely assumed that all knowledge, vision and understanding rested in a Teutonic skull. Somewhere, we imagine today, in the throes of perdition, the once mighty Hitler is now saying: "Perish the thought."

Take Booker T. Washington. No man in our time gave more fully and completely to the total nation than this mighty man. The Extension Service of the U. S. Government is copied direct from his early farmers conferences; the United States Health Service stems direct from his Negro Health Week, the great program of industrial education that is featured in white schools today results from the thesis on education Washington gave to the South. All informed persons know this is true. Washington gave more of constructive value to the South than any other of its statesmen. He evidences the fact that educating Negroes helps every living soul residing under the Stars and Stripes.

Today, Negroes from American colleges, competitors in the world Olympics, are bringing fame and honor to their native land because of an opportunity to secure an education in northern climes. We are happy to know that Arkansas has for the second time seceded, but this time from segregation, jim crow and white supremacy.

Arkansas To Admit Negro Girl Student

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24—(AP)—A 20-year-old Negro girl has been admitted to the medical school of the University of Arkansas — without segregation.

Dr. H. Clay Chenault, the university's vice president in charge of medical education and hospitals, said last night that Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs will enter the school when the 1948-49 terms commence next month.

Dr. Chenault explained that it would be impossible to set up any measure of segregation in the medical school.

"She will be a part of her class, just like any other member," the university vice president said.

He pointed out that the board of regents had established a precedent when it allowed a Negro to enter the law school in 1947. The law student, Silas Hunt of Texarkana, attended classes under a program of segregation.

The Irby girl, a graduate of Knoxville, Tenn., college, was 28th in an aptitude test given to determine the 90 students who will make up the freshman class. Dr. Chenault said 11 other Negro applicants were rejected as a result of the aptitude test. The test was sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Yale Prexy's Stand on Bias Law Scored

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President Charles Seymour of Yale University was criticised last week by Vincent J. McGovern, president, Central Labor Council here, for opposing proposed State legislation prohibiting racial and religious discrimination by colleges in the admission of students.

The president was assailed for allegedly asserting at the annual Alumni Day exercises, that although Yale would continue to pursue liberal practices on admissions, "we must be completely free to select those we regard as best fitted to the privilege of a Yale education."

Mr. McGovern told Dr. Seymour by letter: "You argue that anti-discrimination legislation would constitute 'interference' in college affairs.

"Even if this were true, it would not follow that Americans of different racial, religious or national origins should be denied equal educational opportunity in order to spare colleges such petty annoyances. But it is not true."

Debate Regional School Proposals

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
12-18-48

By CHARLES J. SMITH III
(Special to The Courier)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The spotlight of the educational world was focused on Dixie and Savannah in particular this week as the Regional Council for Education and the Southern Governors Council met here Saturday, Dec. 11 through Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Activities got under way at 2 P. M., Saturday, as the steering committee of the Regional Council for Education convened to map a program for Sunday and Monday.

Negro consultants to the Council who attended the meeting of the steering committee were Dr. W. R. Banks, vice president, board of trustees, Texas State University; Dr. C. O. Dummett, dean, dentistry, Meharry Medical College; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. William H. Gray, president, Florida A. and M. College, and Dr. George N. Redd, head of the Department of Education, Fisk University.

The purpose of the Council is to assist States and institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the Southern Region, according to a pamphlet distributed to the press at the meeting.

The pamphlet further describes the Council as a group organized as a result of a conference of Southern Governors which met in Asheville, N. C., in October, 1947.

Moving as rapidly as possible because it recognized the need of adequate facilities for higher education for both whites and Negroes, the Governors early in 1948 signed a compact to plan and establish "regional facilities," according to the pamphlet.

12-18-48

GRADUATE WORK

Of particular importance to both Negroes and whites, not only those attending the conference, but those in virtually every section of the country, is the program of providing Southern schools in which Negroes may enroll for graduate work in several professions.

In its preliminary "informal unofficial" report of the entire work-conference Sunday afternoon, the subgroup on veterinary medical training proposed to recommend to the Council that Tuskegee Institute become a regional school of veterinary medicine to be used by students who reside in any Southern State contracting therein. It further proposed that nine students from the State of Alabama be admitted and forty-one from other Southern States.

Likewise in a similar report, the committee on medical and related training proposed to recommend to the Council Monday that Meharry Medical College become a regional school of medicine along with any other that might cooperate, possibly Howard and the proposed medical school at Texas State University.

PROBLEM "ACUTE"

In its report the committee described the problem of Meharry as being "acute." It further said it might be necessary to take it (Meharry) over lock stock and barrel to be operated by the Regional Council.

There was no outward sign of jim crow either at the subgroup meetings or at the meeting of the entire work-conference in the ballroom of the spacious Oglethorpe Hotel, located on scenic Wilmington Island about eight miles from Savannah.

During the meeting of the subgroups Negroes sat intermingled with whites, participating freely in the discussions. The same was true in the ballroom, as Negroes entered and sat where they pleased. Throughout the meeting they asked questions if they wished and were called on to make any comment they felt like making.

Other Negroes attending the conference were Dr. A. E. Manley, dean, N. C. State; Dr. S. M. Nabritt, dean, Atlanta University Graduate School; Dr. George N. Redd, director of education, Fisk; Dr. R. E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Mrs. N. E. L. Carnegie, dean of nursing education, Florida A. and M.; Dr. Melvin O. Alston, dean of education, Florida A. and M.; Dr. Houston Stalworth, Fort Valley; Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of veterinary medicine, Tuskegee; Dr. Lula Johnson, chairman of history department, Florida A. and M., and James A. Colston, president, Georgia State College.

During the conference, Georgia State College was host to the Negro consultants and their staffs. They were honored at a banquet held at the college Sunday night and guests at vesper services.

FSA Gives MD-Minded Youths Shot in Arm

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 4-2-49

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—In order to stimulate more Negro boys and girls to enter the medical profession, plans are being formulated by the Federal Security Administration, whereby financial assistance will be rendered to deserving students, according to an announcement made last week by Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Expressing his desire of seeing at least thirty more Negroes graduate from medical schools annually, Mr. Ewing said he was working on a plan which he hoped would encourage as well as assist Negro youth in receiving medical training.

He said he had the assurance of a big foundation to grant annual fellowships to 100 Negro students who could qualify for training in the pre-med schools providing FSA could work out a plan to get them through medical school. These fellowships will amount to $1,000 a year for a period of two years. Mr. Ewing expressed his belief that the other half of the bargain could be worked out.

Regional Education Bill Sidetracked by Senate

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-14-48

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP)—The Senate Thursday sidetracked a civil rights battle at this time by returning to committee a Southern States' Education Compact Bill.

The vote was 38 to 37.

The roll call was a thriller with the lead seesawing throughout.

As the roll call first ended it was 37 to 36 against sending it to Committee, but arrival of Sens. Capper, Republican, Kansas, and Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, Colorado, during the recheck swung the margin the other way by a single vote.

Before the vote, Sen. Russell, Democrat, Georgia, said that returning the bill to committee meant the end of it in this session of Congress. The measure would give Congressional approval for Southern States to make a compact and jointly support educational institutions. The Southern States propose to set up universities for Negroes and keep their State Universities as all-white schools. Fri. 5-14-48

The motion to send the bill back to committee was made by Sen. Morse, Republican, Oregon.

Morse had announced that if his motion failed to carry he intended to try to write into the measure a clause to bar segregation of Negroes from white students in the proposed regional universities.

Morse also had served notice he would try to add to the bill the other civil rights proposals of President Truman. That program includes antilynching, antipoll tax anti-Jim Crow laws.

Southern Senators held a strategy meeting earlier in the day and decided to try to keep their bill before the Senate, even if it meant a Senate battle now over the Civil Rights issue. The Constitution

Russell said the Southerners would be agreeable, however, to laying their bill aside temporarily for other matters. 5-14-48

Russell said 16 Democrats held a conference in the office of Sen. Byrd, Democrat, Virginia. He said all except one announced he would oppose the move to send it back to committee. Atlanta, Ga

"That would be killing the plan for this session," Russell said. "We are relying upon the innate sense of fairness and decent procedure by the Republican Senate leadership for a fair test on the merits."

Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, of Georgia, and Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, informed of the Senate action shelving the regional universities measure, termed it "politics" and officially expressed regret the South should be victim of such action.

Dr. John Lawlah At Wisconsin U.

A&P

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. John W. Lawlah, Clinical Professor of Radiology and former Dean of the Medical School at Howard University, delivered the principal address at the annual alumni meeting of the Medical School at the University of Wisconsin Thursday. Sat. 5-22-48

N.Y.N.Y. New-York N.Y.

Each year the medical alumni association invites a distinguished graduate of the University of Wisconsin Medical School to speak at the annual conference. Dr. Lawlah is the first Negro to be so honored.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Speak Now or Else Hereafter

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP

Informer & Sentinel
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 2-7-48

"Speak now or else hereafter forever hold your peace has been soelmnly uttered by many a solemn minister before the assembled wedding guests. The injunction holds an ominous meaning for southern Negro educators before the studied attempt of the southern governors to feist upon the south and the Negroes thereof a regional university for higher education of Negroes.

The success of this new attempt to evade the spirit of the United States constitution will prove one of the great iniquities of the century. Social structures have a way of remainng after socal functions have changed. This means, race relaion ally speaking, that when segregation in the south has died a natural death and when the old south can no longer stem the tide of a higher civilization, the highly financed instruments of segregation will be stumbling blocks in the way of the new order if things whereby the brotherization of mankind will become a fact and not merely a theory. The Informer & Sentinel

One of the more depressive aspects of the impending situation has been the silence of the Negro educators of the south. The time to speak is now and the matter in question is the matter of this proposed segregated- regional university whereby segregation will be unnecessarily prolonged in the south and nation. It is the fervent wish of this column that Negroes of the south will not swallow the regional university idea as they swallowed Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit" The south is growing and growing rapidly and it would be a major calamity if the regional university were thrust in the way of this steady growth. Segregation cannot be banished by coddling segregation; it must be opposed not a bit mere for the Negro's advantage than for the white man's pride and self-respect. New Orleans, La.

Our Negro college presidents are the logical spokesmen in the premise. Atlanta is the logical center of the sentiment that should be opposed to the purported educational departure. Salvation means being not only saved to something, but to be saved from something. The future salvation of the south will necessitate being saved from enough things beside a regional university and the vagaries thereof. 2-7-48

We are witnessing one of the most shamefull episodes in American history when the most clever minds of the south are being engaged in ways and meang of evading the cardinal doctrines of the United States constitution. Southern tradition is being flaunted in the face of the constitution, in the face of the bible and in the face of democracy; in fact, it is being flaunted in the very face of God. If God is opposed to segregation then a sector of the south is opposed to Him.

This nation is fast being hurtled into one if the most critical situations ever to face a regnant nation. Britain quailed before the challenge and is fast passing from the scene of action. Britain's days are numbered. Unless we are willing to face God's truth and live by it, we too are a deemed nation. Great armies and navies and even atomic bombs cannot save the nation that comes to cross-purposes with God. The Informer & Sentinel

Race prejudice and segregation and the spirit that prompts them are at cross-purpose with God Almighty; and if our nation insists, it is only a matter of time and our decline is sure. We need some great Jeremiah to sit at the upper window and weep over the tragic are at cross-purpose with God Altranspirations that are in the offing. New Orleans, La.

There is a mistaken idea that when we are working for justice and righteousness among men, we are working specifically for Negro advantage. This has long since ceased to be the case. The white man has as much if not indeed more to gain from a spiritual transfusion for this nation, than the distressed, oppressed repressed, and suppressed Negroes. The world is crying for the bread of democracy at the hands of our great country; we are offering the stones of segregation, discrimination and race prejudice. Let our Negro educators speak God and Time and Right and on their side! Sat. 2-7-48

D. C. Approves Medical School Plan For Area

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Oscar R. Ewing and officials of Gallinger and the three medical schools.

The plan, under which the Howard University Medical School will be admitted to hospital and teaching privileges at Gallinger Municipal Hospital on an equal basis with George Washington and George-town Universities, was approved by the District of Columbia Commissioners last Thursday.

Agreement on the plan, involving the complete elimination of racial segregation at Gallinger, had been reached on March 11 at a meeting of representative of the three medical schools and the Health Department with Commissioner Guy Mason in attendance. Sat. 5-15-48

Approval of the plan was taken in those divisions up to one third by the city heads at a meeting with of the bed capacity of those Federal Security Administrator vices Sat 6-12-48

The Howard University Medical School also will make nominations to the interne staff at Gallinger Hospital on October 15, 1948, for appointment, November 15, 1948, and for service beginning July 1, 1949.

Gallinger has thirty-six internes and forty residents. Beginning July 1, 1949, the number will be increased to forty-six internes and forty-six residents and assistant residents. Howard University Medical School graduates will fill one-fourth of these positions, as will Georgetown and George Washington. The remaining one-fourth will come from medical schools outside of the District of Columbia.

Negro leaders testify against regional schools in Congress

WASHINGTON—Lead by the NAACP, representatives of 12 national organizations declared bitter opposition to the establishment of segregated regional colleges during public hearings held in Congress on Senate Joint Resolution 191, which asks congressional consent to a compact entered into by 14 southern governors to take over Meharry Medical school in Nashville, Tennessee as a regional school. Negro organizations held that this is an attempt on the part of southern states to (1) circumvent decisions of the United States Supreme Court requiring states to give within their own boundaries equal educational opportunity to Negro students, and (2) "perpetuate educational segregation and discrimination with the express approval of Congress.

Appearing as witnesses were: Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP; Dr. J. G. Gathings, chairman of the board of trustees, National Medical Association; Dr. Millard R. Dean, representing the National Dental Association; M. C. Clarke, president of the National Insurance Association; Alma Vessells, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; George M. Johnson and James Nabrit, representing the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant colleges; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, educational consultant for the National Negro Publishers Association; Rev. W. A. Jernagin, director of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee Against Discrimination; James B. Cobb, secretary of the education committee, National Alliance of Postal Employees; M. W. Perry, of the National Lawyers Guild.

Sole Negro to appear in favor of the plan was Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe, faculty member of Meharry Medical School and executive secretary of Meharry Alumni Association.

Attacking the southern proposal, Marshall told members of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that: "Responsibility of the southern states to educate Negro citizens cannot constitutionally be met by any plan which would force a Negro medical student from Texas to attend a regional medical school in Tennessee, while his white compatriot attends the University of Texas Medical School. The compact appears to be based on the twisted reasoning that what each southern state is forbidden to do individually can be lawfully accomplished if some of them act together. But the reality remains that so long as a state provides education to white students within its borders there is no legal way for it to deny such education to its Negro citizens. We do not assume that the southern governors propose to close down existing facilities and send all their students elsewhere in order to overcome this initial legal hazard.

"The truth is that in order to increase educational opportunities for its citizens, the south must give up segregation," Marshall said. "The southern states can neither jointly nor severally provide equality in a segregated set-up."

Marshall further challenged the good faith of the governors in coming to Congress with the proposal. He said that they were seeking a federal "prop for segregation to bolster it against the withering blasts of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the President's Commission on Higher Education" and equalization suits now pending before various state courts.

The Senate Resolution was introduced by 28 senators, some of whom came from states as far north as Maryland and West Virginia.

Commenting on the situation, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said: "Our only hope of defeating this brazen scheme to extend and entrench educational segregation is for Negroes all over the country to swamp their senators and congressmen with letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits. Congress must be made to know that we do not intend to take this 'laying down.'"

Plan for Regional Schools Rejected by Southern Deans and Registrars

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, — "It is unjust and undemocratic for a State to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires colored citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders."

This indictment of educational discrimination by Southern States seeking to by-pass the U.S. Supreme Courts decision in the Gaines Case through a Regional Schools' Plan, featured resolutions adopted by the national association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars which met here March 24-26.

84 Delegates Attend

In attendance were 50 deans of colleges and 34 registrars from 16 States and the District of Columbia who diseussed the theme "Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes."

In the absence of Persident F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Dean I. A. Derbigny extended welcome at the opening session in the auditorium of the Trade "A" building on Thursday morning, and discussed briefly the conference theme.

Panel Speakers

Participants in a panel discussion, "Handicaps to Intellectual and Cultural Growth in Colleges" were Robert G. Brown, Tuskegee student; Dean R, A. Carter, Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College; Dean B. W. Hall Jr., Leland College; and Dr. Mozell Hill, Atlanta University Department of Sociology.

Other topics discussed Thursday were:

"Democracy in Faculty Administration Relationships," by Dr. George N. Redd, Fisk University; "Faculty Morale as it Relates to Rank, Tenure, Salary Scale and Sabbatical Leave," by Dean W. W. E. Blanchett, Fort Valley State College, Ga., and "Legislative Function of the College Faculty," by Dr. James Holladay, University of Alabama.

Students Role Aired

An address on "Students Role in the Democratic Progress," to students, faculty members and visitors was delivered in the Institute Chapel on Thursday evening by Dr. T. R. Solomon, registrar, Prairie View A. and M. College.

A banquet was given in Tompkins dining hall at 8 o'clock Thursday night at which Dr. Harry V. Richardson, former chaplain of Tuskegee, spoke on the conference theme.

At the Friday session, a special committee report, "Survey on Educational Trends in Curriculm Planning in the Liberal Arts Colleges" was given by Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, (Pa.), followed by a report, on "Student Government and Participation in Activities of the College," by Dean J. T. Cater, Talladega College.

Regionalism Rapped

Other reasons given in the association's opposition to regionalism that:

"Regionalism is unnecessary for all States...The individual States have not maintained equality through the past 80-odd years of freedom for colored people...

"We cannot understand the justification for violation of the principle of States' Rights merely for the sake of what might be called economy in education.

Stand by Equality

"We reaffirm our belief in the principle of equality of educational opportunity — that democracy demands that all citizens possess the right to attend any type of educational institution open to any other group.

"We confess that we are in a dilemma to believe that the principle of regionalism is offered in good faith by the leadres who at the same time express an unrelenting opposition to the "Civil Rights" bills as proposed by the President's Commission.'"

Official Staff

New officers elected are:

Dean Bertram W. Doyle, Louisville Municipal College, President; Registrar J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Alabama, first vice president; Registrar E. N. Wilson, Morgan State College, Baltimore, secretary;

Mrs. Charlie S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, assistant secretary; Registrar C. D. Batchelor, Langston University, Oklahoma, treasurer; and Dean H. Manning Efferson, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, editor of the Journal.

Dr. Gray Reverses Stand

The Lighthouse + Informer

"No self-respecting Negro can afford to support the regional college plan," Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., presidetn of the Fla. A. and M. College, told some 3,500 teachers in Columbia Friday night. Sun.

In making the statement and others in objecting to the regional college plan," Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., president of the ing a position on the issue attributed to him by Governor Caldwell of Florida. He agreed with other opponents that such a college would lend aid to perpetuation of segregation in education and destroy most of the educational gains Negroes have made through courts in recent years. 4-4-48

But Dr. Gray's about-face may or may not be a fact Before he had come to South Carolina to deliver the keynote messsage to the state's teachers, he had been questioned by the State NAACP Conference and may have learned on his arrival that he would have been thoroughly embarrassed had he gone through with declarations supporting the regional college. It is believed that the danger in such a course was pointed out to him by leaders in the profession on his arrival. And to clinch the case the teachers themselves had beforehand voted unanimous opposition to the regional plan. Columbia, S. C.

Of course, we are told, that Dr. Gray has never backed the college plan; that Governor Caldwell listed him in this category knowing that he could not expediently take issue because of his position. Then, we are told, Dr. Gray felt there would be no organization resistance to the scheme and while he opposed it, did nothiing to halt it since he felt Negroes would allow its establishment. Sun 4-4-48

Whatever the real reasons behind his puzzling position of several days ago, Dr. Gray is now on record as opposing the regional college. It well may be that South Carolina spun him around. Left out on a limb are Presidents Patterson of Tuskegee, Clement of Atlanta University and Trenholm of Alabama State. The Lighthouse and Informer

Closed Meet Said To Have Avoided 'Regional'

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sat 4-24-48

Eighteen representatives of Negro colleges, educational foundations and medical schools conferred for two days at Atlanta University reportedly on the serious problem of the supply of Negro doctors with reference to pre-medical education.

The group met in closed sessions Thursday and Friday in the third floor presidential conference room at the University. The press was not invited.

President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, revealed following the closed meeting that the group had discussed only the matter of supply of Negro physicians and that regional education was not a topic of discussion.

Members of the Negro press had been informed earlier that the meeting was being called to discuss the idea of regional medical education at Meharry in Nashville. President Clement said this was an erroneous idea concerning the conference. Meharry entered the discussions as a medical training school and not as a regional institution, Clement sad. Daily World

A press release on the meeting was said to be in the process of preparation Friday afternoon, but this release had not been given the press late last night. President A. W. Dent, of Dillard University, was to have released the report to the press. Atlanta, Ga.

One source revealed that the conference was inspired by the dearth of Negro physicans and medical students several years ago, and the interest of large educational foundations which had been pressured to build a new Negro medical school. Sat 4-24-48

Among reported representatives to the Atlanta University conference were the dean of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and a representative of the Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta as well as representatives from Meharry Medical Colleges and Negro undergraduate schools. Also reportedly present was a representative of the Provident Associates, which had the backing of educational foundations such as Rosenwald, Rockefeller and General.

Regional Education Action By House Pleases Georgians

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs 5-6-48

By BOB ERWIN.
Constitution Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Georgia Congressmen, heartily indorsing House passage, by a vote of 236 to 45, of a joint resolution authorizing a States' compact to establish a system of regional education, predicted Wednesday that the Senate would ratify the measure on Friday.

The resolution gives congressional consent to the regional education compact recommended by the Southern Governors' Conference Feb. 8. It would permit States to pool their resources and establish regional colleges to provide graduate and technical colleges and universities.

Rep. James C. Davis, of Stone Mountain, said this would give "the youth of our section educational advantages equal to those anywhere in the country." Rep. Eugene Cox, of Camilla, expressed similar sentiments.

The Constitution

Rep. Henderson Lanham, of Rome, brought out that, through unified action, Southern States could establish graduate schools which as individual States they are not able to provide. This means the South could build and maintain better schools not only for Negroes but for white people as well, he added. Atlanta, Ga.

"Under the compact," Rep. Stephen Pace, of Americus, said, "we should be able to provide the necessary educational institutions in the South and at the same time conform with all the requirements of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court."

Rep. Prince Preston, of Statesboro, declared it is absolutely necessary for the South to pool its resources if it is to create institutions of higher learning offering specialized training on a graduate level. Thurs 5-6-48

Senate Shelves Southern School Plan

Detroit, Mich. 5-11-48

Foes said the regional university plan would be used to meet recent Supreme Court decisions that Negroes must be given equal educational facilities.

Free Press Wire Services

WASHINGTON—A dramatic 38-to 37 Senate vote shelved the bill to give Congressional approval to a Southern plan for regional universities.

The vote was to send the measure back to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further study. It was on the motion of Senator Morse (R., Ore.) who said he wanted to prevent segregation of Negroes in the proposed schools.

* * *

WHEN THE ROLL CALL was first tallied, the count was 37 to 36 against sending the bill back. But during the recount, Senators Capper (R., Kan.) and Johnson (D., Colo.) arrived in the chamber with two "aye" votes. They swung the decision.

They said it would permit continued refusal to admit Negroes to white institutions and would be a device for continuing segregation.

Sponsors of the plan, however, denied that this was the purpose.

IF THE 15 STATES set up regional universities for Negroes—or for Whites—they would need approval of Congress, supporters of the plan said.

Senator Morse argued such approval was not needed under the Constitution.

Regional Collaboration

Birmingham News

The South is currently considering regional educational institutions to provide specialized training for persons, both white and Negro, who cannot find suitable training in their own states. But regional schools are only one phase of a broader interest in interstate cooperation. Other state institutions as well as schools lend themselves to regional support. Mon. 6-14-48

The May issue of *State Government* reports on recent exploration by some Western states of the advisability of institutional care on a regional basis. A number of the less populous states in that part of the nation have found it difficult to maintain the right kind of institutions in cases where the number of patients or inmates was small. So they have been working out regional agreements whereby one state would have charge of an institution and other states using it would pay their part of the expense under formulas carefully and equitably worked out.

The South should also be weighing the possibility of regional institutions of various kinds other than educational. Although the population of Southern states is generally large enough to provide intrastate care of large institutionalized groups, there are smaller groups for which most individual states do not and cannot easily provide institutional care.

Birmingham News

Consider, for example, the victims of cerebral palsy, of which spastics are the largest class. Isn't the state as much responsible for the education of spastic children as for the education of blind or deaf children? That it hasn't assumed more responsibility toward spastics has been due to the smaller number of them, to the larger expense sometimes needed in their education, and to the comparative newness of our knowledge of how most of them can be educated and become useful, happy human beings. But if a single state cannot provide a school for spastics, could not a group of states do it?

6-14-48

The spastics, of course, are only one example. It might even be that difficulties growing out of a failure to segregate old and young criminals could be removed through regional reformatories for young first offenders. A reformatory for young white women would seem especially to fit into a regional plan. Visually handicapped students who need not be sent to schools for the blind, blind or deaf school graduates who wanted to do high school or college work, and many other special cases could be made the object of regional responsibility. Another suggestion is the separation of idiots, imbeciles and morons in institutions for the young. Through segregation, the latter two groups could be trained for useful work; training would be much more difficult were they associated with low-mentality idiots. Regional cooperation in these cases is also a possibility worthy of study.

Regional education and regional institutions are no longer hypothetical matters. Their need and their desirability are proved. The only questions relate to the extent and feasibility of such cooperation in particular cases.

6-14-48

(1483)

DEFEAT OF COLLEGE PLAN HAILED BY ATLANTA PAPER

May 20, 1948

ATLANTA, May 20— Hailing the defeat in the Senate of the southern scheme for segregated regional colleges, the Atlanta Daily World expressed the hope that the measure has been permanently set aside.

AP & P Press, New York City

"We rejoice," the editorial said, "in the defeat of the scheme. For it has neither moral nor legal foundation. And as Thurgood Marshall so well stated before the committee hearings, in the last analysis the Supreme Court would be asked to declare it invalid, but it would be unhealthy for the Congress to give its blessings to the system. Once again, Negro Americans owe another debt of gratitude to Walter White and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Mon. 5-30-48

Dixie Veterinary Study At University Urged

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 12-13-48

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—Seven Southern States would send students to the newly constructed veterinary school at the University of Georgia and would help finance the operation of this school on a regional basis, under terms of a provision suggested for recommendation to Southern Governors here this morning by educational leaders.

College and university presidents from throughout the South discussed actual details of establishing regional schools in medicine, graduate work, veterinary medicine and research late yesterday. Subcommittees made reports and received support from the educators. The ideas were proposed for presentation this morning to the Regional Education Council—composed of Governors and two educational leaders from each State—for final approval or disapproval.

Dean Tom Jones, of the University of Georgia Veterinary School, speaking as chairman of a subcommittee, suggested that white students from Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia attend the Georgia school. Out-of-Georgia students would pay the same tuition fees as resident students. Each State could contribute $1,000 per student—considered the actual cost of running the school—to pay for operation of the school. Students' quotas would be set up for each State.

Similar regional white veterinary schools would be established at Auburn, Ala., and Oklahoma A. & M. A Negro school would be developed at Tuskegee. There are State schools already in operation at these sites.

Mon. 12-13-48

The Governors today will be asked to develop Meharry Medical School at Nashville, Tenn., along similar lines as a school to train Negro doctors for the South. A sub-committee suggested that the many white medical schools broaden their bases of operation, and stressed the necessity of schools for nurses.

Noting that a lack of qualified teachers is the greatest drawback to establishing graduate schools in the South, Pres. Harold Stokes, of LSU, speaking for a sub-committee, urged fellowships to students who will agree to work in the South. He suggested an appropriation of $200,000 annually for this purpose.

Graduate schools are needed in labor and industrial relations, lo-

Meharry, Tuskegee Included

Journal & Guide

Mon. Dec. 13

Governors Meet With Educators To Set Program

Sat. 12-18-48

Special to Journal and Guide

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Under a plan adopted by the Southern Governors Conference here Monday, Dec. 13, Tuskegee Institute has been designated a regional school

with the advice of a board of agricultural and industrial economists composed of one consultants representative from each state for universities, Stokes said.

colored

The group met at 11 a. m. in

State governmental administration and research, public and administration, education administration and superpublic health and nutrition,

of veterinary medicine and states and two governors-elect. cal and Southern ministration Governors' Conference Dec. 14 finance and regional school of medicine and related subjects, effec- 16, and the Regional Council of tive Sept. 1, 1949. Education worked out plans for The governors of 11 southern regional education in the South.

Regional School Bill Tops First Hurdle

The Record

The Senate judiciary committee has approved the bill to grant the permission of Congress to the Southern states to enter into a regional compact to set up regional graduate schools for both whites and Negroes.

The schools would be supported by state funds from all of the participating states. They are designed to fill gaps in the higher education of the South that cannot be filled by any of the Southern states acting alone.

The chief beneficiary of the regional school idea will be the Negroes who desire to take graduate courses not offered to their race in the states in which they live, courses which could not be offered save at considerable expense, increasing the taxes on both whites and Negroes, particularly if segregation is to be maintained, as the South is persuaded it should be maintained.

But whites would also benefit. Few of the Southern states have enough white students seeking to take some of the courses to make the establishment of schools in these specialized fields feasible. But some of them are the very fields in which the South needs more knowledge and research.

The states which originally signed the tentative compact adopted by the conference of Southern governors in February are: Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. Other Southern states might be expected to join if the bill passes the Congress to authorize the compact. 4-14-48

And there is no guarantee that the measure, introduced by 29 Southern Senators, will be passed. Spokesman for the Negroes oppose it as being a device for continuing the segregation system. And this isn't, of course, the whole end and aim of it, as these opponents assume. There is another way to accomplish the purpose of segregation, if the South wants to come to it, a way that would put the South in the clear on the supreme court's requirement that equal educational facilities must be provided for both races within the state. It is the device of setting up segregated classes in the existing state colleges and universities, taught by the same professors as teach the white classes, although the two campuses be separated. Wed 4-14-48

The advantages of the regional school system over this proposal, from the Negro students' point of view—and none of the talking or very little of it is being done by the Negro students who might desire to take the courses—are at least two. One, it would allow for the establishment for Negroes on a regional basis of courses not now offered even to whites within some of the states, maybe all of them. And it would offer the hope of employment as professors in these regional Negro schools to those graduates of them and of other Negro institutions who go on to take their doctor's degrees.

But it must be recognized that the opposition exists and that so long as it does the Negroes in the North can wield considerable influence with Congress and congressmen.

Regional-School Plan Is Shelved By Senate

The Courier-Journal

Is Sent Back to Committee By One Vote; Threat By Morse Causes Virginian to Stray

Louisville, Ky. Fri 5-14-48

By ROBERT L. RIGGS,
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, May 13.—By a margin of one vote, the Senate today put on the shelf a Southern proposal to give Congressional authority to 15 states to set up regional institutions of higher learning for Negroes.

The chamber approved 38 to 37 a motion by Wayne Morse, of Oregon, Republican foe of segregation, to send the regional-compact resolution, already approved by the House, back to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further study. The effect of the vote is to kill the resolution for this session.

Morse's Threat Has Teeth.

The Courier-Journal

Nine Democrats, including Kentucky's Alben W. Barkley, voted with 29 Republicans in support of the Morse motion. Ten Republicans joined with 27 Democrats in an effort to keep the resolution alive.

Louisville Ky.

With the exception of Virginia's A. Willis Robertson, senators from the Deep South stuck together in opposing the Morse motion. Robertson voted for it. The Virginian apparently was motivated by Morse's threat that unless the resolution went back to committee, he would attempt to tack onto it all the controversial civil-rights legislation. That would include an antilynching bill, an anti-poll-tax bill, and an F.E.P.C. bill. Fri 5-14-48

Kentucky's Republican senator, John S. Cooper, who spoke against the regional compact Monday, voted with Morse to send the resolution to committee.

Indiana's Homer E. Capehart sounded the first Dixie protest against President Truman's civil-rights proposal.

Out of the Tallahassee conference came a proposal for a 15-state regional compact, under which the South could establish schools of medicine, engineering, and other professional institutions. Theoretically, some of the schools could be for Negroes and some for whites.

Ferguson Tells Bill's Aim.

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Actually, the purpose of the plan was to enable the Southern states to get around the Supreme Court's ruling that if they are to practice segregation, they must provide equal educational facilities at home for whites and Negroes.

Fri 5-16-48

Morse, Homer E. Ferguson of Michigan, and other senators charged that the reason the Southerners were seeking Congressional approval of the compact was that they wanted Congress to give at least implied approval to the policy of segregated schools.

Ferguson said that if a court test should come on the question of segregation, the Southerners could argue that Congress had given its approval to the policy of separate regional schools for whites and Negroes. Even State universities could make such a claim, Ferguson said, because, by having one State contribute to a university for whites in another state, they could argue the State school was a regional institution.

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Says States Have Power Now.

Cooper and Morse argued that there is nothing to prevent States from setting up regional schools without Congressional approval the compact would decrease power of the Federal Government, Morse and Cooper said, then they admit that the Federal Government has authority over State, public-tax-supported education. Both Morse and Cooper said they were unwilling to admit such federal authority exists and expressed surprise that Southerners, of all people, would be willing to admit it.

Louisville Ky. 5-14-48

Clements Hasn't Signed.

The first project for the regional compact, had it been approved, was to take over Meharry University in Tennessee, a medical and dental college for Negroes. The school is going to the wall, the Southerners said, unless something is done for it.

Kentucky is listed as one of the 15 states subscribing to the regional compact, but Governor Earle C. Clements has never signed the compact. The Governors of 14 others have done so. They are: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Maryland.

Senate Body Favors Regional School Compact

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D C. — (NNPA) —The Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 6 to 2, on last Monday approved the Senate joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to a compact of southern states to set up regional schools. Wed

The compact by the governors of 14 southern states as a meeting of the Southern Governors Conference in Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 8th, provides for the establishment and maintenance of regional schools colleges. 4-14-48

Supporters of the compact at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee last month that regional schols would enable the South to provide better facilities for professional and post-graduate training of both white and colored students. Wed.

Opponents charged that the compact was an attempt to extend state boundaries for educational purposes so as to meet the requirements of decisions of the United States Supreme Court that each state must furnish equal educational opportunities for white and colored students within the state boundary. 4-14-48

They also charged that it was designed to crystallize segregation in education and give it the sanction of the Federal Government.

Senators Homer Ferguson, of Michigan and William Langer of North Dakota, voted against the resolution. Daily Worker

Those voting for the resolution were Senators E. H. Moore of Oklahoma, Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, Alexander Wiley of Wisconson, Republicans, and Pat McCarran of Nevada, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Jomes O. Eastland of Mississippi, Democrats. Atlanta Ga.

Breakdown Of Barriers Seen By Majority

Memphis, Tenn. Memphis World

Regional Idea Seen As Device Of Circumvention

Tues. 4-27-48

(Second of a Series)

CHICAGO—(ANP)— College presidents of Negro schools are unanimously opposed to regional schools as proposed by the southern governors, the Associated Negro Press poll on Negro education reveals.

Negroes should also fight right now for entrance into white schools and southern white schools will probably admit Negroes soon, most of the college leaders believe.

On the question of regional schools the ANP asked: "Do you favor the proposed regional college training in special fields? If so, why? If not why?" Memphis World

COMPOSITE SENTIMENT

Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College in Marshall, Texas, sums up the sentiment of most of the college presidents when he says: Memphis Tenn.

"The regional university idea commends itself as a feasible means

of enchancing educational opportunities in the south through the establishment of a few strategically located technical and professional institutions of the highest order.

"I have no faith in the realization of any such objectives under the assumed political leadership of southern governors. This idea is entertained by them as a new device to facilitate race discrimination in education within the states I oppose it." 4-27-48

In simpler terms President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State said: "Regionalism itself has some merit but not the way the southern governors are using it."

SEES EVASION

"No," Dr. Horace M. Bond of Lincoln (Pa.) university answered. "As presently conceived the program is designed to evade the supreme court decisions and (a) make it cheap to discriminate. (b) get out of the load of paying for the luxury of segregation."

" In the south the framework of segregation does not make educational equality," Dr. Charles H Wesley of Wilberforce said.

President William H. Gray Jr., of Florida A and M and Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee both agreed that the idea of regionalism was sound, but as proposed by the southern governors-- it was being favored only to promote segregation.

Is the result of more formal education for all the people in the south worth paying the price of continued segregation? Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university said this is the question to be settled.

VIEWS ON ENTRANCE

Memphis World

In answer of the ANP query, "Are you in agreement with the idea that Negroes should fight unremittingly for admittance to white schools as the only real method of security?" the educators answered yes, but many qualified their replies.

Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Wesley cautions: "While this is being done, the Negro separate college should be carried on as a first step toward the ultimate objective of integration. Our colleges cannot be scuttled at once.... Although other colleges may be open to us by legislative act, the actual transition will take longer than a day." Tues.

Two presidents, Dr. Bond of Lincoln and Gray of Florida A and M agree that Negro schools should also admit whites. 4-27-48

RECRUITS WHITES

Dr. Bond, whose school is in the north, said, 'Yes. In our anomalous position here we are actively engaged in recruiting more white students."

"When all schools are giving a program of education of desirably high quality," Gray said, "there will be no question as to whether a Negro will want to go to a so-called white school or a white person will want to go to a so-called Negro school. It is my feeling that we should fight for equality in educational opportunity regardless of the kind of school, recial designation or place in which it is given." Fla.

Based on the fact that the U. S. Supreme court has ruled that Negroes are entitled to equal education now, President Rhoads of Bishop said, "Negroes should fight for admittance to white schools, when and where the white schools represent the only facilities by which equality in education may be provided now."

All the presidents answered yes, but with some qualifications, to the ANP question: "Do you believe that Negro students will be admitted to white colleges in the south within any forseeable time?"

No one was a positive as President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College. He said, "Segregation in the south is doomed. Negroes are already enrolled in white colleges and universities in the south." Tues.

"Negro students will be admitted to graduate work in the south with in a short period," Dr. Wesley answered. 4-27-48

(Next week, in the third and last of this series, the ANP will discuss the overall strategy the college presidents recommend for Negroes to improve their education and how the colored man should fight segregation.) Memphis, Tenn.

Segregation Rulings Figure Little In South's School Plans---Caldwell

The Constitution 4-16-48 Fri.

Atlanta, Ga.

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Whether the United States Supreme Court should approve or outlaw the proposed regional school plan as a system for segregation was of little consequence in the development of the South's higher education Florida's Gov. Millard Caldwell told the Southern University Conference here Thursday.

Caldwell said the Southern Governor's Conference action toward establishing regional colleges was a continuation of a plan which had been discussed for 20 years for improving educational facilities for both the whites and the Negroes It was not a plan just now trumped up to circumvent any anti-segregation decisions, he added.

However, the Florida Governor said segregation would take care of itself on a voluntary basis when the South built the greatest colleges in the world. Negroes would want to go to top-flight Negro colleges instead of trying to force their way into white schools, he predicted.

Plans for launching the regional schools progressed here Thursday. Simultaneously with the Southern University Conference, at the Biltmore Hotel, the Regional Educational Council of the Southern Governor's Conference held a session in an effort to pick an Executive Director to administer an 18-month survey. No decision was reached. Fri.

Members of the Council are Chancellor Raymond Paty of the University System of Georgia; Austin Meadows, of Alabama; Dr. Doak Campbell, of Florida, and Gov. Caldwell. 4-16-48

Paty said a full-time office would be opened when the Director was selected. Atlanta might be the location of this office, he said.

Caldwell predicted each of the Southern States, the General Education Board, and the Carnegie Foundation would contribute their shares of the $100,750 budget in time to start the study by June 1.

Some regional schools — both white and Negro—might be opened before the study was completed, he said. The Constitution

The Southern University Conference elected Dr. Goodrich C. White, of Emory University as Vice President, succeeding Chancellor Raymond Pay, of the University System of Georgia, and decided to hold its 1949 convention in Atlanta. Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. John Pomfret, President of William and Mary, was named President of the Conference. Pres. Edward M. Gwathmey, of Convers College was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Retiring Pres. Umphrey Lee, of Southern Methodist, and Dean W. W. Pearson, of the University of North Carolina, were added to the Executive Board, of which Pres. Harmon Caldwell, of the University of Georgia and Pres. Rufus C. Harris, of Tulane, already are members.

Senate Tilt Looms on Segregation Bill

Free Press

Detroit, Mich.

Free Press Wire Services

WASHINGTON—Senator Morse (R., Ore.) poised the Senate for a plunge into the boiling civil rights dispute.

But it may not dive in yet.

Wed. 5-12-48

MORSE PROPOSED:

1—An amendment forbidding separation of Whites and Negroes in a Southern regional university system which 15 Southern states have asked Congress to sanction by approving an interstate compact.

2—A motion to recommit the compact bill itself to the Judiciary Committee on the grounds that Congressional approval is not required.

In the offing, Morse raised the possibility of a showdown on President Truman's civil rights program itself.

THE SENATE quit for the day in the midst of debate on the motion to recommit. An effort will be made to reach a vote Wednesday. If the bill goes back to committee, Morse's antisegregation amendment won't come up.

Detroit, Mich.

If the recommital motion fails, then the seething civil rights controversy probably would get going full blast.

Wed. 5-12-48

Morse says if his amendment comes to a vote and fails, he will attempt to throw in major provisions of Mr. Truman's civil rights program, including anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-job discrimination amendments, thus raising "the whole question of civil rights."

Free Press

Morse declared he wants his own Republican Party to express itself. He thinks a test of its sincerity on its platform planks on civil rights should be made.

$76,400 For Negro Institution, $17,450,000 For Whites Proposed

Atlanta, Ga.
Journal 3-11-48

GAINESVILLE, Fla. —(ANP) — Two phases of the drive of the south to set up "separate but equal" educational opportunity for Negroes and whites were announced here March 5. 3-11-48

Dr. J. Hillis Miller, new president of the University of Florida, proposed a budget of $17,450,000 for a building program to "supply a rich program of lectureships and artistic offerings."

The Southern Regional Education council, on the same day, proposed a budget, too—$76,400 to get the ball 'rolling" in its plan for regional schools for the whole south.

FORMED BY SOUTHERNERS

The regional council was recently formed by southern leaders, supposedly to establish colleges to equalize the education of Negroes and whites in the south. Atlanta

Fifteen member states of the council are asking help from philanthropic educational groups to raise a sum that is a mere pittance or "chicken feed" in today's high state budgets, while one state, Florida, will be asked to appropriate $17 million for one college only.

The schools to be set up by the regional council, or its thousands of dollars are expected to provide educational facilities for Negroes as good as those supported by millions of dollars like the University of Florida for whites. 3-11-48

14e(2) 1948 General (Regional Education)

URGES SENATORS TO BAN
REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

April 15, 1948

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 15.--Continuing the fight against congressional approval of the southern plan for segregated regional educational institutions, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today dispatched communications to 75 members of the Senate urging them "to oppose this measure if and when it reaches the floor of the Senate."

Press Service of the NAACP
New York, N.Y.
Thurs 4-15-48

Action of the Senate Judiciary sub-committee last week favoring the Jim Crow plan was condemned by the NAACP board of directors as "complicity in the plot of the southern governors to circumvent the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases." The committee approved the plan by a 6 to 2 vote. Voting for were Senators E. H. Moore, Okla.; Pat McCarran, Nev.; J. William Fulbright, Ark.; Forrest C. Donnell, Mo.; James O. Eastland, Miss.; and Alexander Wiley, Wisc. Senators Homer Ferguson, Mich., and William Langer, N.D. voted against approval. Senator J. Howard McGrath, R.I., abstained from voting.

Thurs. 4-15-48

In his letter which went to all Senators except those from the deep South, Mr. White expressed "shock" that the committee has approved the plan "in the face of the unanimous opposition to the measure by all responsible Negro educational, church, professional, business and civic organizations." He asked the Senators to withhold approval of the plan because it was designed to extend segregated education to the regional level and because it contravened the Supreme Court decisions "which require states to furnish to Negro students educational opportunity equal to that furnished white students within the state boundaries."

Press Service of the NAACP
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 4-15-48

MORSE BIDS GOP BACK CIVIL RIGHTS

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Senator Urges Further Study of Plan to Set Up Regional Universities in South

Wed. 5-12-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 11—Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon called upon his Republican colleagues today to uphold the party's stand on civil rights and send back to committee a House-approved bill endorsing a compact to establish regional universities for Negroes in the South.

Predominating Senate debate on the proposal for the second successive day, he again raised the challenge to his fellow-Republicans that their approval of the compact would be condonation of segregation denounced by the Constitution and by President Truman's civil rights program. Mr. Morse asserted that his party should abide by its position, and added:

"Some of my colleagues felt that this bill was not the proper time or the proper issue to raise the battle over civil rights. The Republican party must make the fight for civil rights whenever it is raised."

The Times

The proposal, in the form of a joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to a pact of fifteen southern states to set up regional Negro medical and other professional schools, was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee as a legal procedure that imposed no bans not imposed by the states themselves. Senator Morse contended, however, that the bill should be recommitted to committee for further study, on these grounds:

New York, N.Y.

From a legal and Constitutional point of view there was a good case that Congressional sanction of the pact was not required.

If Congressional approval were deemed necessary, then Congress would be establishing a precedent in going beyond state levels to regional levels, would be "condoning segregation" on a regional level, would be transgressing Federal powers in approving any compact unless it adhered to the Fourteenth Amendment and would by extending sanction, simultaneously assume the authority to impose conditions in the pact.

5-12-48

"No compact needs the approval of Congress unless the states are impinging on Federal power," the Senator asserted.

Fight On Segregation Develops In Senate On Regional Schools

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By A. F. MAHAN, JR.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A fight to write anti-segregation provisions into a bill which would permit 15 Southern States jointly to finance regional universities developed in the Senate, Thursday.

The controversy prevented a vote, and debate will be resumed Monday. No amendment reached a vote.

Fri. 5-7-48

The House passed, 236-45, a similar bill, Tuesday, after refusing to write into it anything regarding segregation or anti-

Senator Morse (R), Oregon, offered an amendment Thursday which would prohibit any jointly financed regional school from applying any qualifications for enrollment based on race, creed, color."

Senator Holland (D), Florida, said the Senate judiciary committee drafted.

Holland said "the racial issue is only incidental," insisting that the plan for states to enter into compacts to provide the schools is necessary.

Ives also proposed that it require all schools to meet uniform standards of education.

Morse commented he did not think Congressional approval of segregation.

Supporters argued such was unnecessary.

The bill which passed would make segregation in education.

Morse said changed to say that passage shall not be construed "as approving segregation."

That statement says that congress for the states to establish "is to permit the states to do jointly what none can do alone."

Senator Wiley (R), Wisconsin, said passage of the measure would be construed as an endorsement of segregation in education. "save." Meharry Medical College Ives (R), New York, for Negroes, at Nashville, Tenn., that the language be which the Southern States pro-

Declaring himself opposed to segregation, Wiley told Morse and Ives, however, that "non-segregation doesn't exist in the North."

"We had better clean our own

Wiley said it now faces closing because of a lack of funds and that 500 students—"one half the Negro medical students in the United States"—will be thrown out unless the states take it over.

skirts first," he said, adding to Ferguson that only 18 Negro students in the University of Michigan medical school is proof that non-segregation does not exist in the North. *Fay. 5-7-48*

He said the non-endorsement clause written into the bill by the judiciary committee was drafted by a Negro law professor at Howard University here. That school's student body is predominantly Negro. *Montgomery, Ala.*

FOR THE THIRD consecutive year, enrollment in Negro institutions has reached a new peak, it was revealed in the 12th annual survey made by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, department of education, Howard University.

Approximately 75,000 resident students were enrolled in undergraduate, graduate and professional schools during the Fall term of the current year. *News-Age-Herald*

A total of 29,557 veterans were attending college in 107 institutions, including 25,489 at the college level.

Howard University, which is the largest Negro institution, reported an enrollment of 5,725 students, including 2,390 veterans during the Fall term and 6,929 students during the school year of 1946-47. *Star 5-4-48*

With the addition of Meharry Medical College which inaugurated graduate work during 1947, there are now 17 institutions for Negroes now offering work for the master's degree. *Birmingham, Ala.*

Cause Of Negro Education Suffers Setback

The Record

The plan of the Southern states to set up regional schools, chiefly as a means of providing better education for the Negroes, has been turned down by the Senate and pushed aside.

The proposed interstate compact was submitted to the Congress for what was expected to be mere pro forma approval. The House approved it 236 to 45.

In the Senate it ran up against Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon who proved to be too smart for the Southerners. Senator Morse proposed to write into the joint resolution approving the compact an amendment prohibiting segregation of the races in any of the regional schools set up or maintained under the compact.

He argued, of course, that congressional approval of the compact was not necessary. The supreme court has held, Senator Morse pointed out, that the constitution when it requires that no state may, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement of compact with another state it did not mean to refer to all agreements but merely those that tend to increase political powers in the state which may "encroach upon or interfere with the just supremacy of the United States." *Columbia, S.C.*

Such an agreement not requiring congressional approval is the contract between Viriginia and West Virginia for the joint medical school operated by the two states and another is that between New Hampshire and Vermont establishing a penitentiary to serve both states. *Ark. 5-22-48*

But if the compact should be submitted to Congress for its approval, he argued, the Congress must impose the nonsegregation requirement. But this would mean federal interference in education, a field in which the United States has no authority, and most members of Congress are opposed to federal interference in education. So the Senators voted to send the bill back to the committee rather than vote on Senator Morse's anti-segregation amendment.

It may be, of course, that the compact could have been put into effect without approval of Congress and even that it may yet be made effective. Yet the South has had some experience with the supreme court of the United States and has discovered that the court has decided against it even in cases where the language of the constitution was much less clear and definite than in this instance. The Southern states may be excused, therefore, for their excess of caution before implementing the compact.

Senator Morse's move, undertaken ostensibly in behalf of the Negroes, has, if the compact now be abandoned, done the cause of education for the Negroes of the South great harm. The states which desire to join in the compact all require segregation of the races in educational institutions. The compact did not create segregation nor extend it. All it would have done would have been to provide better schools for the Negroes than could be provided by any of the states alone. *The Record*

And Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, supporting the compact, could concentrate on this essential. He saw the compact for what it was supposed to be—a device for improving educational facilities for Negroes.

"I believe that the objective will result in bringing about the type of educational facilities and educational institutions which the colored people of the South deserve, which they have a right to demand, and which the law of the land has said they must have," he said. "With the co-operation of the states and the sanction of the nation, I believe the South now has an opportunity to bring about an educational program quite as great in its possibilities as some of the mighty things which have been done in our country." *Columbia, S.C.*

He himself, Senator Thomas said, is opposed to segregation, but he did not believe the Negroes should be denied the immediate gain of better schools because the Congress could not grant them the perfection of no segregation. *Sat.*

"Under present circumstances and under the present laws of these states and in view of what the states are trying to do under the instructions set forth in decisions of the supreme court," he said, "it would be unwise and would bring about the very opposite of what we are trying to do (if Congress were to decree nonsegregation). There are those who think the principle of nonsegregation is just and right, as I do; but everything cannot be done overnight.

"When at last the Southern states are entering into an agreement among themselves, we know a new day is dawning. . . . The way to solve these (race) questions is not to stand absolutely on a principle which cannot be made dominant in our generation, or perhaps in two or three generations, but to go forward as we have gone forward since the Civil war, doing the best possible under the circumstances." *5-22-48*

And this is the tragedy of the Southern defeat, Senator Morse and the Negro leaders of the North who agree with him have given the coup de grace to the most sensible idea looking to the real improvement of higher educational facilities for Negroes to be produced by either the North or the South since the Confederate war. And it was not an idea born with the Southern governors.

Most of the education of Negroes in the United States is now being provided in segregated schools. Howard and Meharry, both segregated schools, train 85 per cent of the Negro doctors. In the 75 other medical schools in the country are only 86 Negro students this year.

Regional Plan Is Sidetracked

The News

The segregation issue has brought about at least a temporary sidetracking by Congress of the Southern regional school bill.

Under the measure 15 Southern states would have been authorized to carry out a compact for the joint establishment of institutions of higher education. Many of these states are lacking facilities for graduate instruction. Many of them consider themselves unable to finance such courses individually. But, by collaboration, it is proposed to establish such schools on a regional basis.

There are, however, difficult problems, among them that involving segregation.

The Supreme Court has ruled that equal facilities should be provided by the states for white and colored students. Segregation in instruction is not outlawed if that provision is met. In the Oklahoma case a few months ago the state was ordered to provide equal facilities at once for a Negro student or to admit the student to white classes.

How would that principle apply in the establishment of regional schools? Suppose there was a graduate school for white students in a state, but such instruction were to be offered to Negroes only in a regional school. Would that meet

Birmingham, Ala.

Court approval in a test case? Many believe it would not, that it would be held that this would not provide equal opportunity within a state.

If both white and Negro students had access only to equal regional facilities, the case would be different; a court test might be met. *5-15-48*

But in the Senate, after the House had overwhelmingly approved the measure, Sen. Morse, Oregon Republican, blocked the way. He announced that he would try for recommittal of the measure, meaning its indefinite postponement, and, failing that, would introduce a whole series of civil rights amendments along the lines of action proposed by President Truman. *5-15-48*

The motion to recommit came Thursday. The roll call was close all the way, first one side, then the other leading. At the end the count stood 37 to 36 against recommitting. But while rechecking was proceeding, two additional senators reached the chamber and asked to be recorded in favor of recommitment. That gave the motion a 38-to-37 victory.

The Negro In the South

The Courier-Journal

The Southern Negro lives a more prosperous and enjoyable life than at least 80 per cent of the world's population. In China, India, Greece, Italy, and in innumerable other impoverished countries, there are millions who would gladly change places with the Southern Negro. Millions of the world's inhabitants are now struggling to attain even a small measure of the American Negro's living standards, his civil rights and his everyday enjoyment of life. He owes these many blessings to the just and fair dealings of his white neighbors. Louisville, Ky.

The Southern States have provided colleges and universities for the education of his sons and daughters. Counties and Cities have provided grade and high schools for his children, where all may attend free of tuition and advance to the limits of their capacities. Negro education in the Southern States is far ahead of that in most of the countries of the world in percentage of students enrolled, and in the number of years of training offered. More than 90 per cent of this cost is borne by the Southern white taxpayers. Fri. 5-21-48

But despite all of the provisions that have been made for the Negro's culture, enjoyment and pleasure, the pastures look greener to him just over the fence in the schools for the whites, and he seeks to jump the racial barrier and force his presence in the white schools. The demand for graduate work in white universities is just an entering wedge. Grant him this privilege, and he will then seek undergraduate work in colleges; and will seek to invade our white high and grade schools. Are we ready for mixed schools and mixed teachers?

He can have the above privileges in the schools of the Northern, Eastern and Western States without arousing much racial antagonism, if he will emigrate to those sections. For his own good, pleasure and happiness, he should seek to obtain a new deal for his race in sections where it will not precipitate hatered and animosity. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Fri. 5-21-48

Stamping Ground, Ky. NOAH J. PARSONS.

Segregation

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: There are no two races upon the face of this earth with such distinct characteristics as the Negro and white, who live in more congenial friendship. We Southerners know the Negro race better, they respect and understand us and we them. Atlanta, Ga.

We should educate them and give them all the privileges possible that a white man has access to, but never abolish the segregation laws.

In the event of bloodshed, these radicals that are stirring up all the trouble won't be around to share it. They know this in advance, thus they have nothing to lose! Sat. 5-15-48

BOB CHITWOOD.
University of Georgia, Athens.

A Victory for the Extremists

The Constitution

The Negro's professional friends make it increasingly difficult for those who have more than a political interest in his welfare.

Spurred by the objections of Walter White, demagogic head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others who earn an elaborate livelihood exploiting the Negro, and who are as extreme in their way as the late Bilbo in his, the Senate has shelved the resolution giving congressional authorization to the South's regional education proposals. Atlanta, Ga.

The still impoverished Southern States are unable to provide, individually, the highest type education in a number of fields. This is true in the case of white as well as Negro students. Indeed, one has to go no farther than Atlanta University to realize that, in some instances, curricula available to the Negro in the South are superior to anything offered white students this side of Eastern university centers. Sun. 5-16-48

And so the Southern Governor's Conference had sought to allow the various States to co-operate to set up and maintain both white and Negro graduate and professional schools in fields in which no single State can hope to provide adequate training.

Congressional authorization was deemed necessary for such an agreement in view of the Federal Constitution's stipulation: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress . . . enter into agreement or compact with another State. . . ."

It is now apparent this consent is not forthcoming, at least not until after the coming election. The Constitution

That means that the medical college which has been training more than half the nation's Negro doctors is going to have to close its doors. For unless, as they had agreed, the Southern States are allowed to make up its $350,000 annual deficit, Nashville's Meharry Medical College will be forced to cease operation at the end of the current school year.

Meharry, incidentally, is another good example of a Negro institution on a par with any available to white students in the South. In fact, had the Southern States been allowed to take it over, they would have had facilities for Negroes which would have put their State-operated white medical colleges to shame.

But the Negro's professed friends willed it otherwise. Atlanta, Ga.

They had rather see one Negro at the white medical college at Augusta than 300 at Meharry, a vastly superior institution.

We regret that these extremists have had their way, since it not only works a hardship on the Negro, but also makes it at least temporarily impossible to provide graduate education for white students in the South equal to that available in other sections. Sun. 5-16-48

An "all-or-nothing" attitude s s results in NOTHING.

Why?

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Many of the Congressmen who back extension of civil rights in the South voted against the "compact" for establishment of regional colleges because of "segregation." That this was one of most forward-looking plans ever projected by the South bore no weight apparently. I took my pen in hand asking if a "segregated" education that gave an opportunity to rise from the ruck wasn't better than no education—but no one has deigned to reply. If it was "politics"—it was "dirty." Atlanta, Ga.

New York, 3-27-48 MRS. ETHEL J. ENGEL.

Regional University Centers

The House of Representatives has approved a compact which would permit Southern states to operate regional universities. A joint resolution giving consent to the arrangement passed by a vote of 235 to 45. The measure now goes to the Senate.

What has happened came as a result of the general feeling in the South that individual states cannot in many cases afford to set up professional and graduate school training in each state. Schools dedicated to the teaching of specialized professions such as medicine, dentistry or veterinary science are extremely costly both to establish and to maintain. Yet there is a great need for men and women so trained in the South. The plan offered grew out of suggestions often made and finally approved by a Southern governors' meeting. 5-6-48

It would provide that individual states

rule [illegible] the anti-segregation provision passes, we may be sure that a test case will be brought at an early time.

Sen. Morse believes that he can muster enough strength to pass his amendment over Southern protest. If, however, he cannot, he says that "the whole question of civil rights then has got to be raised." To do that, he plans to offer as amendments to the compact approval bill such specific items as anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-job discrimination. These are the features in President Truman's civil rights message which have set off the Southern revolt.

The dilemma of Southerners in revolt against the Truman civil rights program may be intensified by debate in the United States Senate over a bill to establish the establishment of regional university centers. Sen.

Morse On Regional Schools

Nevertheless, no one knows what attitude the Supreme Court would take in the matter, for it has never been

under present laws. The question of whether the law will stand up under court test has never been settled, for all decisions so far made have simply required that Negroes be provided with equal opportunity for training within the state of their residence. 5-6-48

If equal opportunities for advanced work are offered to whites and Negroes alike by the establishment of regional schools, there seems to be less likelihood of an adverse court decision than there would be if such methods of training were set up exclusively for colored and none at all for white students. Thurs. 3-4-48

Negroes throughout the nation have opposed the plan, claiming that it is intended to maintain segregation of the races. Sun. 3-7-48

It is likely that a court test will be instigated. Yet there is no doubt that under the plan suggested, qualified Negroes will be able to get a better education than they can

Morse, of Oregon, does not intend to allow his party to take a "walkout powder" on the civil rights stand if he can help it. Thus it becomes more evident that no protesting Southerner can look for satisfaction to a Republican attitude of "do-nothing" on the issue.

Sen. Morse will bring the question to the floor of the Senate by proposing an anti-segregation amendment to a bill giving constitutional approval to an interstate compact allowing regional professional or graduate schools.

* * *

The plan, sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Holland, of Florida, is intended to perform a double service to the South. In the first place, it will provide for better educational facilities for all citizens; second, it will allow the individual states jointly to support colleges for Negroes which they could not support singly. At least that is the presumed purpose. If it were carried out as a constitutional measure it is hoped by many Southerners that it would satisfy the requirements set up by decisions of the Supreme Court that Negroes must be provided immediately with opportunities for special and advanced study equal to those offered white citizens within the states.

The hitch is in the segregation principle. Southern states are committed to segregated schools. It is financially possible, of course, to build regional centers for Negroes—as well as for whites—at a great saving. But what if the bill should be passed prohibiting segregation in regional schools?

If the problem were met by seeking to build separate centers to care for the two races, a heavy, perhaps impossible, economic drain on the South's resources would be required. Wherever a medical, dental or veterinary school would be established for white students, a similar one of equal quality probably would have to be set up for Negroes.

Fifteen Southern states want to join together in setting up regional university centers. There is already one Southern medical college for Negroes, Meharry at Nashville, which could serve Negroes from many states under the proposed plan. Others would have to be established in other fields of specialized study not now available to qualified Negroes in the South. One tremendous center in which schools of various sorts were combined might serve well.

SENATORS APPROVE NEGRO SCHOOL PLAN

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the plans of fourteen Southern states for setting up jointly supported regional schools to provide professional training for Negroes.

The committee voted, 5 to 2, in favor of a bill to ratify an interstate compact drawn up at the Conference of Southern Governors in Tallahassee, Fla., last February.

The Constitution requires Federal consent for all such interstate "treaties." The bill must go through the Senate and House, and be signed by the President, before the compact can take effect.

Under the compact, Southern states would split the financial burden of supporting a number of regional schools. Although it is not specified in the agreement, present plans call for primary emphasis on medical, dental, law and other professional graduate schools for Negroes who are not admitted to the all-white state universities of the South.

Southern Governors, members of Congress and civic leaders, including several Negro educators, testified at the committee's hearings earlier this year that the arrangement would enable the Southern states jointly to provide higher education facilities which none of them individually could support.

Opponents of the compact charged that it was a piece of legal sleight-of-hand designed to get around the recent Supreme Court rulings that states must either provide equal educational opportunities for Negro students, or admit them to state-supported all-white schools.

UNIVERSITY COMPACT IN SOUTH ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UP)—The Southern plan to establish regional universities was attacked in the Senate today by Northern Republicans as debate opened on a House-approved bill to give Congressional consent to a fifteen-state compact, signed in Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 8.

"This compact could be used to perpetuate segregation in the South," said Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan.

Joining in the attack were Senators Irving M. Ives of Ne wYork and Wayne Morse of Oregon. Both offered amendments which they said they believed would make perpetuation of segregation impossible. Senator Ives proposed that all schools have minimum standard forms of education. Senator Morse urged a provision that a qualification for entrance to any of the regional schools developed under the plan should not be race, color or creed.

Mr. Morse declared that even with these safeguards he would not be satisfied. He voiced the belief that the compact "will strengthen the cause of segregation," and added:

"Underlying this is the hope of some it can be used as an instrument for perpetuation of segregation."

School Fight By South Hit By Close Vote

Morse Leads Opposition To Separating Races In Regional Proposal

Beaten By 38 To 37

Dixie Senators Believe Their Plan Is Shelved For Rest Of Session

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A dramatic 38 to 37 Senate vote Thursday shelved the bill to give congressional approval to a Southern plan for regional universities.

The vote was to send the measure back to the Senate judiciary committee for further study. It was on the motion of Senator Morse (R), Oregon, who said he wanted to prevent segregation of Negroes in the proposed schools.

When the roll call was first tallied, the count was 37 to 36 against sending the bill back. But during the recount, Senators Capper (R), Kansas, and Edwin C. Johnson (D), Colorado, arrived in the chamber with two "aye" votes. They swung the decision.

Foes said the regional university plan would be used to meet recent Supreme Court decisions that Negroes must be given equal educational facilities. They said it would permit continued refusal to admit Negroes to white institutions and would be a device for continuing segregation.

Sponsors Deny It

Sponsors of the plan, however, denied that this was the purpose. They said it had been proposed as far back as 1935 and that it has been contemplated, for example, for graduates of white Florida colleges to use an Alabama veterinary school for post-graduate work. This would save Florida the expense of running such an institution itself. The pattern could be repeated elsewhere.

If the 15 states set up regional universities for Negroes—or for whites—they would need approval of Congress, supporters of the plan said. Senator Morse argued such approval was not needed under the constitution.

Kills It

Anyhow, Morse said, if the Senate didn't send the bill back to committee he would seek an amendment to forbid segregation in the schools. He said he also would try to add to the bill other civil rights proposals such as have stirred the wrath of Southern lawmakers when they were made by President Truman.

Before the vote, Senator Russell (D), Georgia, told reporters that to send the bill to committee "would be killing the plan for this session."

He said leaders in American education agree that the plan is the "most progressive development in the field of higher education for generations."

"Defeat of this would be a death blow to Meharry College," he added.

Meharry is a school at Nashville, Tenn., which has been educating a large proportion of Negro doctors, dentists and other professional men. It would get immediate support under the proposed 15-state compact.

Opposes Clement's Stand On 'Regional'

To The World Editor:

In the issue of The Atlanta Daily World for Tuesday, March 30, I read the announcement on your front page that "Dr. Clement Assails critics of 'Prexies' Stand On Regional Plan."

Ever since then I have felt I should write you explaining what I believe to be the real reason for Dr. Clement's support of the so-called Regional Plan whereby the Southern states hope to evade their responsibility for furnishing adequate aid or financing for the "higher" educational facilities of Negroes in their respective states.

Although Dr. Clement is by no means an intellectual giant, one must admit that he is not so mentally weak as to really believe in that proposed solution of the problem of public support of higher education for Negroes in the South.

One must look then for some motive that Dr. Clement has which makes him advocate this undemocratic program which is strong enough to make him support it in opposition to his common sense, intellectual honesty, and integrity of character.

In my opinion, knowing Dr. Clement as I do, the real reason he favors that plan is that he thinks that Atlanta University will benefit financially in some way by one of the regional schools being situated in Atlanta. As a graduate of the old (and in my opinion greater) Atlanta University, I am, of course, not opposed to the President of that institution wanting to get support for it. But I do think that Dr. Clement is living far below the fine traditions of courage and sacrificial service when he prostitutes the office of President of Atlanta University to the extent that, including practically the country, he uses the influence of that position to attract attention to his otherwise insignificant "one cent" remarks about the vast majority of thinking Negro educators of the South, when they justly criticize his attempt to justify himself and a few others in trying to continue the white so-called liberals that they think the South that the regional idea is sound. Also misrepresented Dr. Clement's great and honorable traditions of the famous institution over which he presides when he practically called a lady opponent of his selfish views a "liar."

DR. A. H. GORDON,
Delaware State College.
Dover, Delaware.

14e(2) 1948

General (Regional Education)

Negroes In Professional Schools

The Courier-Journal

My experience with Negro classmates at the University of Chicago convinces me that they make good students and cause no difficulties in the classroom. Our discussion today over admission of them to our graduate and professional schools will soon sound as unreasonable and out-of-date as discussions over slavery do to us now.

I hope we will soon admit the Negroes who wish to enter our graduate and professional schools. There will be only a few and the admissions can be done with very little adjustment. We will soon think nothing of it. Arkansas and Delaware decided last month to admit them to their universities.

Bowling Green, Ky. MARIE HELM.

A Questionable Plan

News 3-12-48 Fin.

Disagreement has developed in Montgomery among State School Board members over the regional education plan for Negro colleges and professional schools. State Supt. Meadows is more sanguine over the feasibility of the plan than is either Handy Ellis or Joe Starnes, both of whom make objection on the basis of possible legal snarls. Dr. Meadows said he thought the idea would "have a chance" to win the approval of the Supreme Court. But Ellis advised the state to "go slow" before it spent any money in the development of regional institutions. Birmingham, Ala.

This paper sees force in the latter point of view. Taking a "chance to win" might be unwise. Is it wise to prepare to spend money for a plan which is regarded as likely to be disapproved by the Supreme Court? The court has held that a Negro citizen qualified intellectually and scholastically to do the work must be provided with the same opportunity as a white citizen and *within the state's borders.* News

The regional plan for advanced education has considerable merit for citizens of both races. Not many Southern states can afford to provide all the specialized courses which their citizens desire. Hence there is no logical reason why a number of the Southern states should not band together to provide all the training necessary for all the professions and to admit to such regional schools all the citizens of the various states who desire to carry on the work. Such schools are needed desperately for white students as well as for colored. But the segregation problem would have to be solved. 3-12-48 Fin.

The Supreme Court has not ruled against the South's segregation laws. It has held, however, that qualified Negro students must be supplied with equal opportunity for education. Birmingham, Ala.

It seems obvious to most observers that if the Southern states build great regional universities and restrict them to white students, they must also build such schools of equal quality for Negro students.

Board Disagrees On Negro Schools

Advertiser 3-11-48 Fin.

State school board members disagreed Wednesday on whether the regional education plan for Negroes proposed by southern states will work.

Supt. A. R. Meadows, who is working on the program with other Dixie educators, told the board he thought the idea would "have a chance" to win U. S. Supreme Court approval, but two other members said "no."

Former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis of Columbiana advised the State to "go slow" about spending money to develop regional institutions and said the program "is not going to settle things. It will just delay things a few years." Montgomery, Ala.

Ellis expressed doubt that the Supreme Court would approve it anyway, if a test is made. The court has held that Negroes are entitled to educational facilities equal to those provided for white students.

Referring to a proposal to use Meharry Medical College at Nashville to train southern Negroes in medicine, the former lieutenant governor told other board members that "if we use Meharry as a regional school for Negroes, they're going to say to us that we've got a school for whites in Birmingham." 3-11-48

Ex-Congressman Joe Starnes of Guntersville agreed with Ellis but suggested that "maybe the political situation there (in Washington) won't be so acute in a few years." Advertiser

Dr. Meadows and other members emphasized, too, that white students as well as Negroes need specialized training not available within the borders of their states and said the regional plan would benefit them too. It would not be restricted to one race.

N.A.A.C.P. to Seek Admission Of Negroes to Kentucky Schools

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Court Action Is Threatened

Admission of Negroes to Kentucky graduate and professional schools this spring will be sought by the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A Negro girl plans to file application for entrance to the University of Kentucky School of Law for the spring quarter, beginning March 29.

If she is not admitted, the N.A.A.C.P. intends to take the case to court. 1-15-48

Plan Follows Ruling.

This plan of action follows the recent Supreme Court decision that the law school of Oklahoma's State university must admit a Negro girl within three days or provide equal facilities for her.

James A. Crumlin, president of the Louisville branch of the N.A.A.C.P., said that he hoped a court test of the Kentucky case will not be necessary. He thought that by March 29 the General Assembly might take action providing for admission of Negroes to graduate and professional schools. The Courier-Journal

The N.A.A.C.P. has prepared bills which would amend Kentucky's Day Law to allow admission to graduate and professional schools. Under this law, white and Negro students are not able to attend the same schools.

Cites Missouri Case.

Courier-Journal

Crumlin believed that many Kentucky schools would not object to admission of Negroes but they are afraid to attack the Day Law. Times 1-15-48

Crumlin added that the N.A.A.C.P. also plans to seek admission of Negro students to the University of Louisville School of Medicine but will await the outcome of the University of Kentucky's case before proceeding.

Alfred M. Carroll, Negro attorney and N.A.A.C.P. official, said that Kentucky's practice of paying tuition of Negro graduate students in out-of-state schools would not exempt it from the Supreme Court's decision in the Oklahoma case. The Courier-Journal

He noted that in 1939 in a case involving the University of Missouri, the Supreme Court held that equal facilities for Negroes must be provided within the State. Missouri provided law and journalism facilities for the Negro students. Times 1-15-48

Oklahoma Decision Stirs Dixie To High Gear On Negro Issue

The Advertiser 1-30-48

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Jan. 29.—(AP)—A U. S. Supreme Court decision that states must at once grant Negroes higher education opportunities equal to those offered white persons has tossed a knotty problem into the South's lap. Times

The court held earlier this month that Oklahoma must admit a Negro woman to the University law school or provide separate, equal facilities now. 1-30-48

Oklahoma quickly established a new law school for Negroes—in the state capitol building—with a three-man white faculty. The Negro woman has spurned it. She is renewing her fight in the highest court to gain admittance to the University of Oklahoma law school which rejected her because of her race. The school never has admitted a Negro in its 56-year-old history.

Realizing that similar cases may be taken to court from their states at any time and that the decision would be the same, southern governors are considering the establishment of a regional school. This would provide courses on the graduate level for Negroes throughout the South.

Texas Puts Out

The Advertiser

Texas now is spending $3,000,000 for the establishment of a state university for Negroes.

Briefly, here is what most of the individual southern states now are doing to provide graduate level education for Negroes:

Alabama—Appropriated $25,000 to finance out-of-state education for Negroes, primarily in law and medicine. The legislature also gave $225,000 to Tuskegee Institute, a private school for Negroes which operates mostly in the vocational field. Montgomery, Ala.

Florida—Operates a special fund through the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes for students seeking courses offered at white schools but not at the A. & M. school. So far $40,000 has been released this year for 59 Negro students for the regular term and 149 students attending Summer school. 1-30-48

Tennessee—Has a contract with Meharry College providing $400 per year for each student who is a resident of the state and is seeking a medical education. Also provides maximum scholarships of $500 to students desiring study in fields not offered at the Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State College at Nashville.

Law In Carolina

The Advertiser

South Carolina—Operates courses in law, history, English and the sciences at the State Agricultural & Mechanical School for Negroes at Orangeburg. Also spends some $6,000 a year to provide medical training for Negroes at out-of-state schools.

North Carolina—Operates five schools for Negroes. Offers a full law course at the North Carolina College for Negroes plus graduate work in education ds. Graduate training in ence is offered at the state's gricultural & Technical College. ormally pays out $22,000 annually to students seeking courses in other fields for study out of state. Montgomery, Ala.

Louisiana—Sets aside $50,000 annually to care for differential scholarships, but amount is inadequate. Has 56 regular students studying on scholarships now, but applications from 135 students seeking Summer school course. Board of education figures the amount available will provide for only 60. Two suits have been filed by Negroes to force admission to Louisiana State University, one to study law, the other medicine. As a result of the law student's suit, legal courses have been made available at the Southern University for Negroes at Baton Rouge. Times 1-30-48

Kentucky Gives Grants

Kentucky—Appropriates $30,000 for payment of differential scholarships with the prospect that the legislature will come across with $10,000 more. Students may receive grants up to $350 annually.

Virginia—Sets aside around $93,000 for differential scholarships, but maintains several industrial and agricultural schools within the state.

Arkansas—Is working under a biennial appropriation of $12,500 to provide differential scholarships.

Georgia—Sets aside around $35,000 annually for out-of-state education of Negroes. Also has a working arrangement with At- school lanta University whereby it pays four-fifths of the tuition for Negroes desiring to take graduate work in education.

Missouri—Provides around $25, for differential scholarships and also offers a law course at a school in St. Louis and has a journalism school at Lincoln University for Negroes.

Mississippi—Provides two four- has no four-year medical school for whites or Negroes. Does not

provide funds for the educ
of Negroes in other fiel
education. Fri. 1-30

Thurgood Marshall's Specious Argument

The Record

Thurgood Marshall, spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared as a witness before the Senate judiciary subcommittee to oppose the plan for Southern regional colleges as an unconstitutional "prop for segregation" in education.

Marshall testified that the supreme court had held that white and Negro citizens must be given equal educational facilities. Segregation, he said, inevitably leads to inequality. Hence Congress was being asked to approve a practice declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

"Although the proposed compact on its face makes no mention of either race or color or segregation of the races Congress cannot be blind to its underlying purpose of perpetuating segregation of the races in public education," Marshall said.

The regional college plan would not be unconstitutional if the Congress passes the act, against which Thurgood Marshall was testifying, to authorize the interstate agreement to set up these regional schools.

Subsection 3 of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution declares: "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into an agreement or compact with another state . . ."

Marshall's argument that the compact perpetuates segregation is downright silly. The compact perpetuates nothing. The Southern states are determined to maintain segregation, in one form or another, and the regional school idea is simply intended to afford the Negroes better education by concerted action than would be possible in any of the states participating in the compact. When segregation is abolished in these states it can be abolished also in the regional schools, which would be set up not only for Negroes but for whites.

Thurgood Marshall and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are interested not in the education of Negroes but the abolition of segregation. If the regional schools should be better schools than any one of the states maintains for whites—and they may well be—they would still be opposed to them.

Columbia S.C.

REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN DENOUNCED BY NAACP

Press Service of The NAACP, New York, N.Y.

New York, N. Y.—Declaring the NAACP unalterably opposed to the establishment of segregated regional colleges, the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People passed the following resolution at its meeting on February 9, 1948:

"WHEREAS, the Southern Governors' Conference, in a move to circumvent recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, holding that states providing higher education for white students must at the same time provide the same educational opportunities for Negroes, have adopted a plan to set up regional colleges on a segregated basis; and

"WHEREAS, if such a plan becomes a reality the immediate result will be the beginning of a new pattern of segregation which in effect will perpetuate the separate but equal educational myth and destroy all present gains of intercultural understanding in education; and

"WHEREAS, it is the policy of this Association to condemn segregation in any form;

"NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the NAACP is unalterably opposed to the passage of any legislation, state or federal, designed to authorize any state to join with, appropriate funds for or officially associate with any state or groups of states for the purpose of establishing regional colleges designed to separate the races in educational opportunities. All lawful steps, including court action, if necessary, will be taken to block this plan to circumvent the Constitution of the United States and the mandates of the Supreme Court by extending and perpetuating segregation in education."

Regional Cooperation In Education

The Christian Science Monitor

An important new step has been taken in the effort toward greater Southern regional cooperation in education. At Wakulla Springs, Fla., over the week-end an agreement for interstate operation of colleges for specialized and professional training of the South's youth was signed by governors of nine Southern states.

The basic idea of the proposed regional education system is this: Because they are relatively poor and because higher education is expensive, the individual Southern states can ill afford to provide first-class training in many highly specialized fields. But pooling their resources and working together, these states could support good and adequate institutions, properly equipped and staffed.

It is proposed that the regional plan will be applied to six general fields of study: (1) engineering—aeronautical, mining, textile, ceramics and petroleum; (2) forestry; (3) game and wildlife management; (4) medicine—including dentistry, nursing, public health and optometry; (5) veterinary medicine; and (6) music and fine arts, at the graduate level.

There would be a regional board of control—the governors and two members appointed by the governors from each state. The control board would have authority to receive tax funds contributed by each of the states by legislative appropriations based on a population ratio. Property thus held cooperatively by the states would be held in the name of the board.

The plan contemplates both white and Negro regional schools.

* * *

The next step in bringing this regional education system into being will be getting ratification by the Legislatures of at least six states. Congressional approval also will have to be obtained.

Then there may be another barrier. A Supreme Court ruling may be sought by Negro groups who see in the move an effort to sidestep equality of opportunity in education.

Now it may well be the case that recent Supreme Court decrees on education for Negroes was the thing that gave special impetus to the proposed regional system. But very important also is the idea of regionally specialized schools for white youth. If efforts at setting up these schools are pushed, the Supreme Court must approve of the plan if the case is ever brought before it.

The Nation

The necessity of our getting busy quickly with this whole plan was underlined in another Southern city over the week-end. Dr. George D. Palmer, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Alabama and one of the South's top chemists, spoke of Southern intellectual poverty in Chattanooga.

"The greatest weakness in the South now," he said, "is the lack of Ph.D.-trained young men and women from our graduate schools. Our own graduates are going North for advanced training and never returning. The South is exporting its brains upon which it already has spent so much money."

Dr. Palmer pointed out that the prosperity of a region is roughly proportional to the number of patents taken out in that region. In that respect the South is still mighty poor. The way to get your patents is to put your inventive brains to work in good graduate schools and research centers.

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14e(2) 1948

Jefferson Medical College

Medical College Lifts Racial Ban

Pittsburgh Courier

By Associated Negro Press

PHILADELPHIA— Jefferson Medical College, one of the oldest and most famous in the country, admitted a Negro youth for the first time since 1908. The student admitted was Elmer J. Taylor, the son of a North Philadelphia plumber.

Taylor completed his premedical work at Temple University and applied for medical training at the same college. He was rejected. At the same time, he had filed an application with Jefferson.

Taylor was recommended by a score of physicians and other prominent citizens among whom were Drs. Henry L. Gowens, William H. Riley Jones, Tanner G. Duckry and the Education Equality League.

Arkansas U.'s Negro Student Kee

Because the Supreme Court holds that Negroes, under the Constitution, are entitled to educational opportunities equal to those offered white Americans, the University of Arkansas opened its law school a month ago to one Negro and assigned him to a segregated classroom for first year law studies. The United Press checked yesterday to see how Silas Hunt was getting along with his studies and his schoolmates, what he thought of Arkansas's tradition-breaking "equality." Here is the UP report:

By MORT STERN
United Press Staff Correspondent

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.

Silas Hunt, a Negro law student at the University of Arkansas, appeared today to be winning the respect of the white students and professors here.

Hunt is the 24-year-old Texarkana, Ark., Negro who shattered precedent by being accepted as a regular student of law at the University of Arkansas, a traditionally all-white Southern institution.

"Right now I've got to think about passing my courses," Hunt said when asked what it is like being in his touchy position.

Tougher Hurdles

Rounding out his first month at the University, the former noncom who led a platoon of combat engineers in France, the Netherlands, and Germany, is tackling as tough a set of obstacles as he has faced, in the form of agency, real property, and criminal law.

He lives, eats and studies in a private home in the 200 member Negro section of Fayetteville. Because the Negro population of this Ozark Mountain college town has always been small there was considerable doubt at first that he could find a place to stay.

His room is simply but adequately furnished, with a bed, a table, a small lamp, a chair and a dresser. Photographs of two girl friends from home and a group picture of his Army buddies are on the dresser.

Tougher Handicaps

While he manages to keep pace with his classmates, Hunt says it is sometimes difficult not being able to compare notes with the 30 other first year law students from whom he is segregated.

He attends class in a basement room of the Law School Building which was formerly an office, and at the appointed hour, the proper instructor shows up to deliver a lecture or explain the work. He would prefer not to be segregated, but couldn't help pointing out that this individual attention seemed superior to that which most law students got.

Hunt has been permitted to use the Student Union, and has been issued a student activity book, which admits students to all extra-curricular events.

However, he does not use the student center or the activity book, explaining that he must devote most of his time studying.

If you can get him to discuss racial segregation his conversation is without emotionalism. He doubts that the problem can be solved in this generation, but he thinks the solution would come about if non-segregation were begun on the lowest level of education—in kindergarten or the first grade.

He fears that Arkansas may follow the lead of Oklahoma in establishing entirely separate schools for Negroes, an action which has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The reaction among students and faculty members toward Hunt's presence on the campus is mixed. But most agree with Dean Leflar, who said:

"Hunt is apparently intent upon studying law; that is all that matters to us."

Railing Removed but Racial Bar Stays at Ark. Law School

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — (ANP) — A railing used to separate Jack Schropshire of Little Rock, from white classmates in the University of Arkansas Law School has been removed, Dr. Robert A. Leflar, dean, said last week. But though the barrier has been taken away, the segregation policy of the school has not been changed.

Schropshire, a war veteran and reserve officer, was one of two colored students who entered the school last fall. Both attended classes, separate from white students. Recently 125 first-year students had to be placed in a small classroom which ordinarily seats 60. This meant that 27 had to be placed in the same section with Schropshire.

According to Dean Leflar, the railing was removed "for public relations reason" and because it was an obstruction in the crowded classroom. He said, "the segregated area is unchanged, due to the physical arrangement of the room. Schropshire's seat is an off-set in the classroom, and there is no longer any visible attempt at segregation, except that his seat is hidden from view to some of the students."

NEGRO DROPS GLASS WORK

Arkansas University Student Stricken

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 6.—Silas Hunt, 28, Texarkana negro law student at the University of Arkansas, has been tentatively diagnosed as having tuberculosis, it was learned Friday, and has notified the university he is dropping his class work.

After suffering a lung hemorrhage, Hunt entered Fayetteville Veterans Hospital July 28, and was transferred to the Veterans Administration's O'Reilly General Hospital at Springfield, Mo., this week.

The only negro student at the university, he was admitted last February under the university policy of accepting qualified negro students for classes on the graduate level. He received instruction in separate classes and rooms at the law school, and had been doing satisfactory work.

Negro Law Student Says New Setup Is 'All Right'

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky 11-16-48

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 15 (AP)—Classes for Kentucky's only Negro law student were moved to the State Capitol law library today.

Four Frankfort attorneys, one of them a former law professor at the University of Kentucky, took over the task of instructing him. They replaced seven law professors who had been coming from the university to teach him at the Kentucky State College for Negroes here.

Announcement of the change drew criticism from R. B. Atwood, president of the Negro school. He pointed out that the State's original agreement, designed to equalize instruction, provided the lone Negro law student, John W. Hatch, be taught at the Negro college by the same professors who serve the university's Law School at Lexington.

'Oh, It's All Right.'

When asked how he liked the change, the serious-minded Match, delving into law books between classes, answered with a quiet, "Oh, it's all right."

He made no other comment. But answering other questions he said the big law library serving the Court of Appeals and the attorney general's staff was advantageous.

He said a drawback in being the only member of his class is that he can't discuss problems with other pupils.

His four new instructors are Amos H. Eblen, former U.K. law professor; Jo M. Ferguson, an assistant attorney general; Ben B. Fowler, a former assistant attorney general, and Vincent Goodlett, a former attorney for the State Revenue Department.

Kentucky's Constitution and statutes prohibit Negroes and whites from attending the same schools. Hatch, from Springfield, started his law courses last September.

Announcement of the change drew criticism from President R. B. Atwood, of the Negro school. He pointed out the state's original agreement, designed to equalize instruction, provided John W. Hatch be taught at the Negro college by the same professors who serve the University's law school at Lexington.

Hire Four Attorneys to Teach One Negro in Ky.

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 11-27-48

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(ANP)—John W. Hatch of Springfield, Ky., the only Negro to avail himself of law courses under the State's plan to keep Negroes and whites from attending the same schools together and yet give each equal college education opportunities, lost the seven University of Kentucky professors who have been instructing him since September, but gained four more, when the university added a quartette of Frankfort attorneys to its staff for that purpose here last week.

In addition, Hatch's classroom work is being shifted from the campus of Kentucky State College for Negroes to the State capitol, where there is a huge law library.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Immediately after Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, made the announcement, Dr. R. B. Atwood, head of the State college, charged that the change "violates" the agreement to teach Negroes at his school what they could not get at the university.

Kentucky Moves Class For Negro To Capitol

The Advocate
14e(2)

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 15.—(AP)—Classes for Kentucky's only Negro law student were shifted to the state capitol law library today.

Louisville Ky 11-16-48

Four Frankfort attorneys, one of them a former law professor at the University of Kentucky, took over the task of instructing him. They replaced seven law professors who had been coming from the University to teach him at the Kentucky State College for Negroes here.

14e(2) 1948

Law (Missouri)

Catholic University Announces Non-Discriminatory Scholarships

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Three full-time scholarships to the St. Louis University School of Law, made possible by funds refused Washington University because of the latter institution's jim-crow policy, were announced last week by the Dean of the St. Louis U. Law School.

St. Louis University is conducted under Catholic auspices by the Jesuit Fathers.

The announcement stated that awards would be made without discrimination in selection of students to be asisted nor in granting of assistance because of race, religion, color, place of origin, nationality or sex.

The scholarships were established by the Emil S. Strauss Fund of the Flora S. Frank estate and the Mary F. Culnana Scholarship Fund. Washington University could not accept the fund last year because of the non-discriminatory clause.

Bar Group to Vote on Missouri U. Anti-Bias Issue by Mail

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Members of the Bar association of St. Louis, white, decided here last week to carry on balloting through the mails on the question of whether to support the admission of Negroes to the University of Missouri law school or back the development of a separate institution. The decision came at a stormy meeting of the association, in which both vigorous support and strong opposition were registered on a resolution adopted recently by the group's executive committee, proposing that mail balloting be used to determine the attitude which the association should adopt.

The resolution, passed by a vote of 144 to 98, specifically urged that Gov. Phil M. Donnely veto an appropriation of $400,000 for the erection of a new building to house the Lincoln University Law school. The institution currently occupies leased quarters which are considered inadequate. The lease expires next year, and the general assembly approved the appropriation for a new building.

Opponents of the resolution used every parliamentary trick they could to prevent the passage of the resolution. Some said they were not against the resolution itself, but opposed it because it was brought up to vote with no advance notice to the membership.

One member thought it "ill advised" for the association to take a stand on "a matter wholly political." Another, George C. Wilson, who was a member of the board of curators at the university when Lloyd Gaines sought and was denied admission, said he had voted against Gaines' entry because he felt it was against "the public policy of the state, which was for separate but equal educational facilities.

"I don't think the state has changed its policy. The bill this resolution asks the governor to veto is an effort on the part of the state to do its duty in providing equal facilities for Negroes. If we are to pass on this question, I think we should do it deliberately and with recognition of all it implies."

He reminded the membership that the association does not admit Negroes to membership, and moved to have the resolution tabled. This move was defeated.

For the affirmative side, Benjamin Roth declared that "nothing is more vital to the association than the training of lawyers. I object to the idea of this association washing its hands of legal education."

ST. LOUIS U. ACCEPTS NON-DISCRIMINATION SCHOLARSHIP GIFT

Three fulltime scholarships to the St. Louis U. School of Law, made possible by funds refused Washington University because of the latter institution's Jim-Crow policy, were announced last week by the Dean of the St. Louis U. Law School.

St. Louis University is conducted under Catholic auspices by the Jesuit Fathers.

The announcement stated that awards would be made without discrimination in selection of students to be assisted nor in granting of assistance because of race, religion, color, place of origin, nationality or sex.

The scholarships were established by the Emil S. Strauss Fund of the Flora S. Frank estate and the Mary F. Culnana Scholarship Fund. Washington University could not accept the fund last year because of the non-discriminatory clause.

Lawyers Vote Jimcrow Law School Issue

Mail ballots on the question of approval or disapproval of the appropriation of $400,000 to construct a Lincoln Law School Building sent out by the Bar Association of St. Louis were declined for this Thursday. The time was advanced in order that a request for Governor Donnelly to veto the bill, which has been lying on his desk since the adjournment of the legislation, might be sent in time.

The association's executive committee adopted a resolution disapproving the appropriation and submitted it to the body for vote creating sharp debate. Opponents argue that it would violate the state segregated education provision. Proponents argue that the bill creates inappropriate burden and taxation in state finances and the Negroes should be admitted in the state provided school for education in law at the U. of Missouri.

St. Louis Debates Over $400,000 For Law School

Number Opposing Development of Separate Institution Growing; White Attorneys in Fight

By SAM LACY

ST. LOUIS—Whether or not a $400,000 appropriation for erection of a new law school building at Lincoln University of Missouri is the desirable thing, remains a moot question here.

Dean Scovel Richardson, head of the school, clings to the belief it is. And he is supported in no small measure by State Representative Josiah C. Thomas, a graduate of the school, together with other colored members of the Missouri State Legislature.

On the other hand, however, there is a strong alliance which is fighting desperately to block the appropriation on the grounds it will not furnish the "equal educational privileges" which the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled colored law students are entitled to in this State.

White Bar Support Seen

This faction, headed by the NAACP, this week, appears on the verge of winning the backing of the powerful all-white St. Louis Bar Association.

That body, only after a stormy meeting, Monday night, agreed to put off until this week, the forwarding of a resolution to Gov. Phil M. Donnelly urging him to veto the measure.

Postponement of the action was a sort of appeasement for dyed-in-the-wool anti - racists, the AFRO suspected, since it was the consensus of opinion among association leaders that the governor would be petitioned.

Poll of Members Planned

Lon O. Hocker Jr., white, secretary of the association, told the AFRO that the membership would be polled by mail, and there was every indication that the majority would favor blocking the appropriation, if possible.

"We feel," Hocker explained, "that it would be virtually impossible for such a school to provide adequate legal education or education equal to that provided by the University of Missouri. The public interest demands that lawyers, white or colored, be adequately trained.

"We also feel that this money could be used to greater advantage and to the greater benefit of white and colored students alike, if it were placed at the disposal of the University of Missouri, rather than to a makeshift separate school."

Against Court Ruling

Further, Hocker said, the establishment on a permanent basis of any more separate schools in any State is contrary to the spirit of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines and Sipuel cases.

"The blocking of his appropriation," Hocker pointed out, "will by no means open the doors of the University of Missouri to colored law students. But it is a step in that direction."

It was disclosed that opponents to the resolution sought to use several political tricks as well as the old familiar argument to defeat it. But theirs was a losing battle.

Unable to reach a decision in the Monday meeting, the association was asked to approve the mail vote. A motion to table the proposal was lost, 111 to 108.

Then a motion to adjourn was made. This was defeated 139 to 86, a standing count becoming necessary when the confusion drowned out the voice poll. Finally, the mail vote was approved, 144 to 98.

May 13 Deadline Set

Asked when the ballots would be mailed, Hocker said that they would leave his office on Friday (May 7) and each would carry a deadline of Thursday, May 13.

Dean Richardson, when questioned, told the AFRO that he was "very definitely" in favor of the appropriation. He said that the present enrollment at the school is 47, but that the new appropriation would enable Lincoln University to provide an adequate building.

"The plans already have been drawn," he said, "and I know that what we would get would be satisfactory under the circumstances."

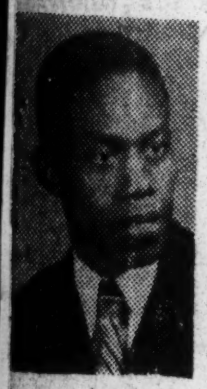
He opined that admission to the University of Missouri Law School "is a long way off."

New Test Case For Law School

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa Sat. 4-10-48

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—Harold Epps, a law student at North Carolina College, here, last week became the second Negro to apply for admission to the University of North Carolina School of Law.



Mr. Epps

Mr. Epps, a native of Asheville, N. C., filed his application just a few days after his classmate, James R. Walker asked for admittance to the white State-supported law school..

Epps and Walker both gave as their reason for seeking admission to the University of North Carolina, the fact that the school at Durham, maintained by the State for Negro students, is not accredited by the American Bar Association, which precludes them from taking any bar examination except in the State of North Carolina. The library and study facilities at the Negro school are inadequate, they said. 4-10-48

Seek to Enter Law School at Chapel Hill

The Carolina Times

These two first year students in the law school of North Carolina State College at Durham have sought admission to the law school of the white University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where their applications are now being considered. They are Harold Thomas Epps and James Walker, pictured above between classes at Durham.

N.C. State Law Students Ask to Enter University

Afro American Sat 4-17-48

Brand Facilities at Durham 'Inadequate' for Equal Education in the Professions

Baltimore Md

By DOUGLASS HALL

DURHAM, N.C. — "I am only exercising my right as an American citizen. There is nothing to get excited about. It is my intention to improve my condition by attending a law school that is accredited by the American Bar Association."

That is the way that James Walker of Statesville, a student at North Carolina State College, feels about the fuss that is being made over the fact that he and several other persons have applied for admission into the (white) University of North Carolina Law and Medical Schools at Chapel Hill.

"Been Waiting Eight Years"

"They cannot say that we have not been patient. We have been waiting for eight years for them to improve this school so that it will come up to the standard required by the Association of American Law Schools.

Sat 4-17-48

"We cannot hope to practice law in many States, or be accepted in schools outside of this State, because our school is not on the approved list.

"In fact, the only law school that will accept our credits is the University of North Carolina because our Law School is approved only by the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners."

No Hasty Decision

Declaring that he had not acted hastily, Walker said he had studied the situation for several years.

"The first thing that I did," he explained, "was to make up my mind as to what career I wanted to pursue. I decided on law; then I enrolled here.

"But I find that a lot of time can be wasted by attending an unapproved law school. As a citizen, I am entitled to as good legal training as any other citizen in the State; and I am going to try to get it."

Two Apply to Med School

Harold Thomas Epps, law student at State, also applied for admission to the Law School at Chapel Hill. "I believe that I am going to be accepted" he told the AFRO. He had a straight "A" average last semester.

A third person, Dewey M. Clayton, Timberlake, applied for admission into the School of Medicine. None of the applicants have heard from their applications.

Late Friday afternoon, a fourth person, James E. Thomas, instructor at Shaw University, revealed that he was making application to enter the Medical School at the white university.

May Have Asked Too Late

Mr. Thomas held a straight "A" average all through high school and was on the dean's list all during his time at Shaw University.

He served three years in the Navy, took the V-12 training at Cornell University and was graduated as an ensign. He served on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

However, it is believed that Mr. Thomas's application will not be considered for the fall semester, as the deadline date for new applications at the school was April 1, the AFRO was told.

N.C. Faculty Members "Mum"

Most of the faculty members at North Carolina State were "mum" on the situation, but, as we talked, several students passed Walker tapped him on the arm with the comment, "Good work."

President A. Elder was over at Chapel Hill and could not be reached for comment. Dean Albert L. Turner, refused to permit his picture to be taken "under such circumstances."

Unlike those of inadequate law schools in Oklahoma and Texas, N. C. State officials refused to permit AFRO photographer to take pictures of the interior of the law school.

Sat 4-17-48

William Tuck, public relation official, stated that he would have to get President Elder's approval, as did Dean Turner, who stated that he himself, saw "no objection of taking the pictures."

Physical Setup Deplorable

However, I did see the setup for training law students. The library is scattered in at least four buildings—the regular library building, the administration building, the laundry building and a garage.

The dean is the only one of the four instructors who has an office. Students and teachers usually use spaces between book stacks in the library for office or study.

Action of the students has merely brought to a head, a topic that has been studied and talked about for several years.

Says State Responsible

According to Assistant State Budget Director R. G. Deyton, no request has been made by officials for money to build a law library.

The college's board of trustees has requested money for classroom building, an infirmary, a dormitory, an apartment house for teachers, a gymnasium and athletic field and a storage building.

The 1947 General Assembly approved $2,065,000 for permanent buildings at N.C. State College, including a $550,000 library building.

One of the aims of the building program was to improve the law facilities to meet the standard of the American Bar Association. The lack of library space is one of the reasons that the law school is not approved.

Out-of-State Aid Given

North Carolina provides no medical facilities for colored students but pays a tuition differential if they wish to study at a medical college outside of the State. Several persons are now studying under this plan.

The law school was established at N.C. College in 1939, but did not begin functioning until 1940.

Since 1943, when Robert R. Bond of Lewiston became the first graduate of the school to pass the bar examination, 10 graduates have taken the bar test and 9 have passed, according to Edward L. Cannon, executive secretary of the examining board. Last year, four took the test and all passed.

Dean Turner stated that some States permit the students to take the bar examination but "most States deny them the right because our school is not recognized by the American Bar Association."

Most ABA Requirement Met

The school measures up to most ABA requirements, according to Dean Turner, except for the physical plant. Now 26 students are enrolled in the Law School, yet the school has only two classrooms.

"We might also have to get another teacher in order to meet requirements," Turner stated.

At present the faculty consists of the dean, who does some teaching, and three professors. There is also a law librarian, William Harris, who has sent in his resignation, effective at the close of this school year.

The school's budget for the year is about $22,000.

Jacksonville, over a 12-month period, the report indicated.

The jewelry bill was charged to the bishop's personal account.

A bill of complaint was issued against the bishop and the board following these revelations. The bill charged that monies had been wrongfully disbursed and illegally used from the school's fund.

According to an affidavit submitted to the court by a member of the board in 1947, ministers and members of the board were often threatened and intimidated if they opposed the bishop's methods of spending school funds.

Another affidavit charged that Bishop Tookes and the board disbursed over $26,000 between May 15, 1946 and May 15, 1947. It was disclosed that this amount listed as donations, loans, grams, legal expenses, transportation, salaries for speakers and rent.

No Income Receipts

In the auditor's report, no receipts of money paid by students due to the bishop's reckless spend- at Edward Waters College were ing, in order for the school to co- priate, allegedly. with school According to testimony Bishop Tookes, E. J. White, a lay-

Property in Wife's Name

Six individual lots and one block ty were purchased by the

Other Suits Cited

Spearheading the suits against

recorded under "income." Actual operation

necessary. Edward Waters College was mortgaged for $35,000. It was disclosed that the trustee was the property was titled to mrs. Col-Maggie P. Tookes, the bishop's wife, and the mortgage was converted a $6,000 loan to has extensive real property and ncellor, Bishop Tookes, that he transacted all of his real the receipt of money estate affairs over the telephone mortgage, and the school and by telegram. Expenses for nothing. these personal transactions were charged to the school, according to laymen.

Laymen further charged that following the bishop's reckless spending, in order for the school to comply.

men of the South Florida Conference and plaintiff for same, charged Bishop Tookes with intent to embezzle and fraudulanty conceal for the personal has $814.50. This affidavit was filed by Mr. White in St. Lucie County, Fla.

In Palm Beach County, L. L. Roundtree no behalf of the laymen's alliance, filed a suit against the prelate charging that he withdrew $3,500 from the South Florida Conference. Bishop Tookes reportedly admitted the allegations and replaced the $3,500.

In connection with the suits and bill of complaint filed against the bishop, it was stated, he has replaced $19,000 of the over $22,000 reported illegally disbursed from the school's funds under his jurisdiction.

Bishop Warned

In a letter to the Chancellor, from the law office of McGill and McGriff, counsel for the laymen at that time, warning was given that if a more accurate accounting of funds wouldn't take place that:

1. An accounting of personal funds would be ordered.
2. An accurate accounting of schools funds would be made.
3. An accountant would be sought to take charge of the school's affairs during the period of auditing.

To this letter, the bishop and the board never made a direct reply, testimony revealed .

At present, Bishop Tookes is presiding over the 16th Episcopal District which comprises, the West Indies and South America. He requested a change with Bishop A. J. Allen, the former bishop of this district, due to poor health, Bishop Allen stated.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: An ANP wire dispatch filed Monday indicated that Bishop Tookes was exonerated on all charges of wrong-doing.]

Negroes Refuse to Enroll In Special Law School

14e(2) Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 5—(INS)—In a former courtroom in the Oklahoma State Capital Building, a law school professor sits looking out the window waiting for his first student to appear.

While other colleges are turning away students, the institution presided over by Prof. Jerome Hemry virtually has been begging for enrollees—but to no avail.

So it has been since Jan. 24, 1948, when Hemry was put in charge of Oklahoma's new Law School for Negroes.

Establishment of the law school was Oklahoma's attempt to comply with a far-reaching decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, ordering the State of Oklahoma to admit Ada Sipuel Fisher to the University of Oklahoma Law School or to provide equal "higher educational" facilities for Negroes at once.

Central figure in the case is a 23-year-old Negress from Chickasha, Okla., an honor graduate of Langston University, Oklahoma's only institution of higher learning for Negroes. Sun. 3-7-48

To date, she and other Negroes have refused to attend the new school and are continuing their fight to enroll with white students in the State's University at Norman.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meanwhile, has promised litigation to determine whether the new school meets the court's mandate.

The plaintiff, with the aid of the NAACP, seemingly won a clear cut victory on Jan. 11 when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Oklahoma must admit her to its State University or immediately provide "equal" facilities for Negroes.

Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williamson recently recommended that the regents refuse to enroll the six students and the whole case went back to the U. S. Supreme Court.

NAACP Atty. Thurgood Marshall, of New York, and Amos Hall, of Tulsa, then petitioned the court to ssue an order "forcing" the University to enroll the Negress, on the grounds that "equal facilities" were not being offered by the new university.

The Supreme Court refused to issue a "forcing" order, and apparently placed the case back in the hands of the Cleveland County, Oklahoma, District Court.

As matters stand now, the NAACP is mapping new legal action so the battle will be brought before the nation's highest tribunal once more. Sun. 3-7-48

On the other hand, a committee of six deans from Oklahoma A. and M. College and the University of Oklahoma has begun the task of setting up graduate school courses for Negro students.

JAILER'S FACE RED, CRIPPLE ESCAPES

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 6—(AP)—Life has nothing but its downs for Jailer Guy Mitchell of Oklahoma City.

A 56-year-old one-armed prisoner, crippled with arthritis and rheumatism and on crutches—is the subject of a diligent one-man search Saturday.

The man stepped on an elevator on the third floor of the city's "escape proof" jail. Friday and disappeared.

He was among a group of prisoners Mitchell was leading to the Judge's chamber.

OKLAHOMA SETS UP NEGRO LAW SCHOOL

The Times, New York, N.Y.

Acts After Mrs. Fisher Asks for Admission to University as Sequel to High Court Ruling

14e(2) June 1-20-48

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education today established a Negro School of Law in Oklahoma City as a branch of Langston Negro University, but a Negro leader said immediately that there would be "no acceptance of a Jim Crow law school."

The school was established after the Supreme Court of the United States ordered Oklahoma to provide equal law school facilities for Negroes as soon as for white persons. Oklahoma's constitution requires separate schools.

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old Negro woman who sought for two years in the courts a decision to permit her to enter the University of Oklahoma Law School, filed application to enroll at the university this morning. She would make no comment on the Regents' action.

Roscoe Dunjee, a national director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Regents decision was a surprise. He made the statement that there would be no acceptance of the Jim Crow school.

The new law school must be established by next Monday to meet the needs of Mrs. Fisher, honor student from Langston, the only Negro University in Oklahoma.

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney for NAACP who went with Mrs. Fisher to enroll this morning, left immediately for Washington for conferences tomorrow on what further legal action would be taken. The Times

Mr. Dunjee said:

"I can't see how the regents can give us a school next Monday which is equal in faculty and facilities and the 40-year-old tradition of the Oklahoma school."

Details for securing classroom facilities and use of the State Law Library for the school were left by the regents to a committee of five members of the Board of Regents and the dean of the university of Oklahoma School of Law.

The University of Oklahoma schedule of study will be used along with recommendations for instructional, secretarial and other personnel, a spokesman for the regents said. New York, N.Y.

The governing body of the new law school will be the Board of Regents for Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges which now governs Langston. The school will not be a branch of the University of Oklahoma, in order to comply with state segregation statutes. Tues. 1-20-48

It was indicated classrooms will be established at the Oklahoma State Capitol. Faculty members will be provided following recommendations of Dr. W. Page Keeton, Dean of the University School of Law. The Times

The resolution establishing the new school specified "the course of study and the standards for said School of Law shall be substantially equal to the course of study and standards now in existence at the University of Oklahoma.

"The course of study of said school shall be prescribed and made available for any Negro citizen of the State of Oklahoma qualified to enter the school at registration time, which shall be identical with the registration period for the enrollment of law students at the University of Oklahoma School of Law." Tues. 1-20-48

A week ago the Supreme Court of the United States ordered Oklahoma to provide equal and immediate education for Mrs. Fisher but did not rule on the constitutionality of Oklahoma's segregation laws. Mrs. Fisher had appealed from adverse decisions in state courts. New York, N.Y.

Last Saturday, the Oklahoma Supreme Court directed the regents to set up a separate law school, but directed the regents to act in conformity "with the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of this state requiring segregation of the races in the schools."

Negro School Gets Student

PM New York, N.Y. Wed. 6-7-48

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 8 (UP)—An Oklahoma City waiter today became the first enrolled student in Oklahoma's Langston Law School for Negroes. 14e(2)

The Langston faculty and classrooms were set up by the state in answer to a U. S. Supreme Court order that Oklahoma must offer Negroes law training equal to that given white students. The school is housed in three rooms of the State Capitol. Negro leaders have attacked it as inferior to the University of Oklahoma Law School.

Pressure Bars Negro From School

The Record Columbia, S.C.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 14.—(AP)—A 34-year-old Negro waiter said he had decided against entering the Langston University school of law for Negroes today because of "pressure." Mon. 6-14-48

His entrance would have given the school its first student since its organization last January. The state opened the school when the United States Supreme Court ruled Oklahoma had to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

The waiter, T. M. Roberts of Oklahoma City, said last Tuesday he would enroll. His application was approved by Dean Jerome Hemry the school's summer classes were scheduled to start today. The Record

Roberts said he made his decision against entering after a four-hour meeting with an unnamed group yesterday.

"The pressure was more than I could take," he said. "I've bucked the church, the fraternal organizations and the man in the street since I said I was going. And I know the pressure wouldn't let up when I got started." Columbia

The supreme court ruling came as a result of efforts of Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher, 24-year-old Langston graduate, who sought to enter the all-white University of Oklahoma law school at Norman. J. C.

She twice was denied entrance.

She filed a second suit in district court protesting the Langston school was not equal to the University of Oklahoma school. A ruling is now pending. Mon. 6-14-48

Negro Gains Support In Law School Test

The News

NORMAN, Okla., May 27—(AP)—The dean of the Harvard law school and three other educators agree with Ada Fisher that Oklahoma's law school for Negroes is inadequate and unequal.

They took the witness stand in District Court one after another yesterday to support the 24-year-old Negro woman. She is renewing her two-year fight to enter the all-white University of Oklahoma law school here.

She claims Oklahoma has not obeyed a U. S. Supreme Court order to give her equal facilities for a law education. Thurs.

The state set up a small law school for Negroes in the state capitol building in January, and named it a branch of the State University for Negroes at Langston. Birmingham, Ala.

"The two schools are so unequal there is no basis for comparison," said the Harvard dean, Dr. Erwin N. Griswold. 5-27-48

The other three educators are Dr. Earl G. Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school; Dr. Max Radin, law professor at the University of California at Berkeley, and Charles Bunn, chairman of the University of Wisconsin curriculum committee.

Negro Law School Equal, Says South Carolina Judge

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Federal Judge J. Waties Waring ruled last week that a new segregated school of law at State Agricultural and Mechanics College at Orangeburg was acceptable as equal facilities to that offered to white students in the state.

His decision closed the case of John W. Wrighten, who was seeking entrance into the law school of the University of South Carolina at Columbia.

On July 12, 1947, Judge Waring had ordered the state to admit Wrighten to the university or set up a substantially equal school separate from that one.

Jim-Crow S. C. Law School Held Equal

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Federal Judge Dismisses Suit Of John Wrighten

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — (ANP) — Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring is of the opinion that the law school of State A and M College here is "adequate" for the instruction of Negroes pursuing a career in law. Last week he dismissed a suit brought by John W. Wrighten, Charleston, last fall, seeking admittance to the University of South Carolina law school.

In his decision, the judge pointed out that racial segregation is a "luxury" for southern states, and that South Carolina "apparently feels it can afford the luxury of $200,000 for a law school building for Negro students," separate from the university school.

"There is no question of the legality or illegality of segregation in this case. In my opinion, the state has provided law educational opportunities equal to those at the university, in spirit as well as in letter," he said.

Dismiss Previous Order

He promised a written order dismissing his previous order that the university would have to admit Negroes unless the state made available equal provisions for Negroes, he made it clear that his decision in this case need not apply in all cases, but "is for the time being." The latter statement was clarified when the judge said a materially different situation would apply if a student from an accredited law school applied for transfer to the A and M school before it established third-year courses.

At present the biased set-up provides first-year law work. It is planned to add second year work in the fall, with the full three-year course to go into effect when the new building is completed next year.

The judge also granted Wrighten's motion to withdraw his request for $5,000 in damages from the university for refusing to admit him on the basis of a state law barring Negroes from its school.

Better Opportunities

The university law school dean, S. L. Prince, declared that Negro students now have "better opportunities to get a law education than do those at the university." He claimed figures showed a 340 enrollment handled by a full and part time faculty of 14 at the university, as compared with the Negro school's three instructors and eight freshmen students."

"For effectiveness, the faculties are equal," he asserted.

Dean Benner C. Turner of A and M law school predicted that the set-up would attain American Bar association accrediting and membership in the Association of American Law schools when its full three-year course is installed in September, 1949. Prince added a reminder that classroom facilities, law library and other items of the Negro school would then surpass those of the university, although the latter is planning a new building at a later date.

Atty. Thurgood Marshall, general NAACP counsel, represented Wrighten. The university was represented by Atty. D. W. Robinson, Columbia.

Dixie Law School To Cost $200,000

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Contracts have been let and construction of the new law school building for State A. and M. College begun, it was disclosed here last week. The new building will cost, fully equipped, about $200,000.

Medics Oppose Regional Schools

Daily World

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Opposiiton to regional medical schools support for President Truman's Civil Rights program, and a reaffirmation of its stand against segregation in Veterans Administration hospitals was expresesd here last Monday by the board of directors of the National Medical Association. Atlanta, Ga.

The organization also went on record as supporting Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, in his efforts to have colored internes and doctors of Howard University make use of facilities at Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D. C. Sun. 2-29-48

Other resolutions passed by the directors urged admission for colored people to all tax-supported hospitals.

The association directors selected New York City as the site of their annual convention to be held August 16-20. The organization is a sustaining member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bias in Medicine Seen on Increase

The Courier 14e(2) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—Criticising increasing prejudices in certain business and professional fields, Dr. Oscar Handlin, Harvard social scientist, stated last week that for the Jew, Italian and the Negro attempting to enter American medical schools, "grades are tossed out of the window," and it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to enter recognized schools.

Better Trained Youth Needed To Use Medical College Openings

The Memphis World Memphis, Tennessee

Almost Impossible To Find Youth Interested, Able

Tues. 5-18-48

CHICAGO —(ANP)—There is a distinct shortage of qualified young Negroes going into the field of medicine and particularly of candidates seeking entrance into the leading medical schools of the country. Now that doors have been opened and opportunities made available principally through the efforts of Provident Association here in Chicago, it has proven almost impossible to find young men interested in pursuing medical careers and whose basic undergraduate training has been good enough to enable them to meet the stiff admittance requirements of thes first class medical colleges.

Some few students who have shown exceptional ability in the sciences have turned from medicine for other fields because they wanted to get into jobs which would produce money faster or else did not care to face the long and arduous grind which medical school, interneship and residency impose. This was especially true if the student was ambitious to go really to the top and qualify as a specialist.

ADMIT NEGROES 5-16-48

It is only during the past two or three years that many of the top ranking medical institutions have agreed to admit Negro students. A score of years ago their doors started closing as standards set up by the American Medical association for medical education mounted. Among these were clinical clerkships which required during the last two years of medical training, hospital ward service in teaching hospitals. Many of these hospitals preferred not to accept Negro students.

Drs. Franklin MacLean of the University of Chicago and the late Midian Bousfield spearheaded the efforts of the Provident associates which proved so fruitful that 20 or more high grade northern medical schools agreed to accept Negro candidates who met their entrance requirements. When the group set out to find the students they discovered that despite the wailing which had been going on for years regarding discrimination in medical education, they could not find applicants for the places which had been opened up.

The Courier

PIONEER—Edith M. Irby, 20, is attending classes this week in the Arkansas University School of Medicine, the only Negro in a class of nine-hundred. Miss Irby will study in non-segregated classes.

LEGAL HINTS

By Atty. S. R. Redmond

WE NEED MEDICAL SCHOOLS

The Winston-Salem Journal

THERE were about 5,000 Negro doctors in the U. S. in 1910 though today there are only about 3,500. The number of white doctors has increased over 50 per cent since 1910, whereas the number of Negro doctors has decreased 30 per cent. This is due primarily to the need of more medical schools we can attend. Meharry and Howard cannot accommodate all Negroes seeking a medical education and too many white schools limit the number of Negroes who can attend or exclude us altogether. Jan. 11-26-48

Even though three-fourths of the Negroes live in the southern and border states, not a single one of those states offers medical education to our group. It looks like Texas will do so soon. Arkansas now has one Negro in its medical school. Most of those states have a medical school for whites. This situation prevails even though the number of colored doctors is woefully inadequate to take care of the population. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Negroes in that section are without medical attention. In many rural areas of the South you can go from county to county without even hearing of a colored doctor.

What is the remedy? The United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case held that the state must offer Negroes all courses offered white people and that the school must be within the state. We have made several states open law schools. Now is the time to make them open medical schools as well as all other schools.

The more schools we force the states to open, the sooner we will eliminated segregated schools. The dual system of education is expensive. It is our duty to make it more expensive, for only by doing so will we get oportunities that approximate those given white citizens. Jan. 11-26-48

The NAACP should get busy in Missouri. What explains the inactivity in this regard? Why doesn't some Negro seek to enter the University of Missouri Medical School?

Racism in Medical Schools Scored by Harvard Professor

Daily Worker 3-5-48

NEWARK, N.J.

America will be short of 15,000 to 55,000 more doctors by 1960, and selection of medical students should not be based on any artificial consideration like race, religion or social status, Dr. James Howard Means, professor of clinical medicine at Harvard University, said here last Thursday night.

Speaking before the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, Dr. Means stated that the present net gain in practitioners is about 2,000 that there must be no quotas of any kind, and that medical schools must accept the best students regardless of race, creed or color.

The speaker said that Harvard has no quota system; but that the university has few colored medical students (about four a year) because it is difficult for many of them to get the proper premedical training in colleges.

NEW FUTURE LOOMS FOR ABOLITIONIST'S DREAM

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Negro's Kindness Gave Meharry College Start

BY WATSON S. SIMS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3—(AP)—Meharry Medical College, which may be the first regional school for Southern Negroes, was born of a Negro's kindness to a white man.

Meharry trustees offered in January to turn the $8,000,000 institution over to the Southern States if they adopted a compact for joint operation of regional schools.

The compact was approved at a subsequent meeting of the Southern Governors Conference at Tallahassee. The 15-member Conference already has moved to gain Congressional approval of the venture.

Hugh Meharry, one of five abolitionist brothers from Indiana Territory, founded the school in 1876. The story, however, dates back several years before that to when Meharry, a devout Methodist, was driving a trade wagon across the then-wild Midwest.

A storm overtook him one night and his wagon became hopelessly mired in a soggy road. Meharry was interrupted, in his prayers for deliverance, by an ancient Negro freedman.

The Negro fed Meharry and his mules, put him up for the night and dug his wagon free on the following morning. Meharry went on his way with a solemn vow to some day do something for the Negro race.

Meharry saw an opportunity to fulfill his pledge when he was asked to supply financial support for a Negro medical college at Nashville. The idea was conceived by William Sneed, a Confederate Army surgeon, and George Hubbard, a New Hampshire chaplain and wound dresser with the Union troops. They had discussed it during friendly meetings on battlefields in the War Between the States.

Meharry scraped together $10,000, touched his farmer-Methodist preacher brothers for an additional $30,000, and the school was launched.

Known as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College for Negroes, its original plant consisted of one bare room in a gloomy basement. Thirteen students were enrolled.

The faculty was headed by Hubbard, as Dean, and Sneed. Hubbard qualified himself for the position by taking a one-year course in medicine at Central College. He became President of the Independent School of Medicine when Central College closed in 1915.

For the 45 years that the pious Hubbard directed the school, a degree from Meharry held little medical significance. The school's graduates, as one writer commented, were "able to sing well and had fine ratings in Bible studies," but were possessed of dubious medical distinction.

When Dr. J. J. Mullowney succeeded Hubbard in 1921, however, the college embarked on a trail of medical accomplishment that brought national recognition. Under Dr. Mullowney and his successor, Dr. E. L. Turner, incompetent faculty members were weeded out and a vigorous campaign carried on to raise funds for expanding the college.

Meharry received grants from the Harkness Memorial and Rockefeller Foundations. Construction of an up-to-date plant was started and in 1923 the American Medical Association awarded the college an "A" classification.

The dream of Abolitionist Hugh Meharry has been largely realized in the only medical college in the United States devoted exclusively to Negroes. Located on a 12-acre plot in North Nashville, it is a modern institution.

Its facilities include a complete teaching hospital, grade "A" medical and dental schools, a school of nursing and training equipment in all other technologies related to the patient.

It is fully accredited by the Association of American Colleges. It annually turns out more than 50 percent of all Negro medical graduates and its alumni total more than 5,000 practitioners of medicine and dentistry.

Consulting physicians include some of the finest medical talent in the South. Several of America's foremost medical leaders serve on the Meharry Board of Trust. At present it is the only agency in Tennessee carrying on cancer research with isotopes on humans.

Of Meharry's present enrollment of 485, some 63 percent come from Southern States. Administrative personnel, headed by Pres. M. Don Clawson, is largely white. All schools are headed by Negro deans, however, and all full-time teachers are Negroes.

Although a comparatively small endowment ($5,000,000) and greatly increased costs of providing medical training have threatened to close the college, it operates in conjunction with Negro hospitals in Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama, and maintains a DC-3 transport plane to switch its medical talent to the point where there is greatest need.

Meharry is actively campaigning for an $8,000,000 Negro veterans hospital to be operated in conjunction with the college. Dr. Murray C. Brown, Director of Medical Education, has enlisted the support of Gov. Jim McCord and several Congressmen in this campaign.

The college also seeks inclusion in a plan whereby city and county funds would subsidize care of indigent patients. An increased number of Negro patients who cannot pay for medical care would be admitted to Hubbard Hospital under this program.

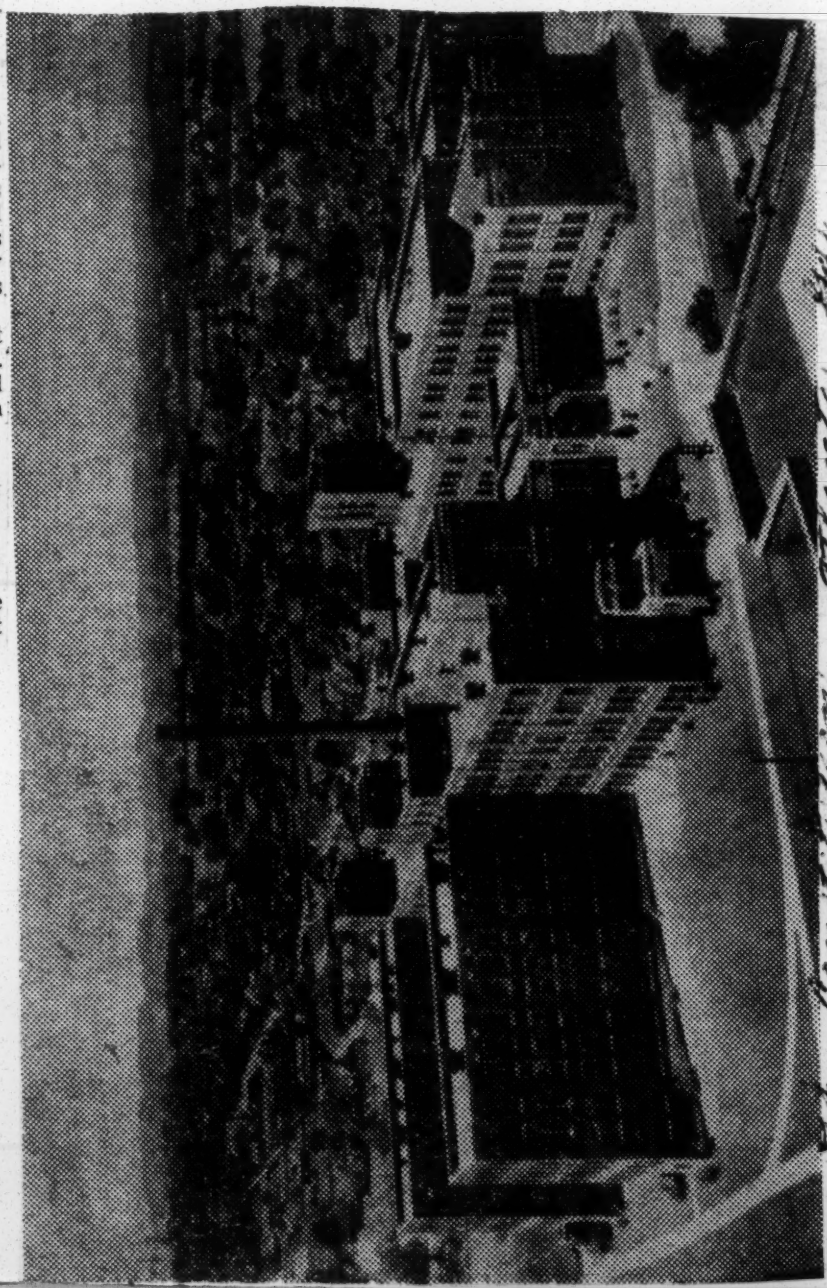
Of paramount importance, however, is the school's campaign for inclusion in the regional education plan.

Recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court have ordered Southern States to provide training to Negro and white students on an equal basis. As a regional institution supported by funds from the several States, Meharry could continue and expand its work.

Arguments have been brought for and against the regional plan. Its opponents hold that it would do nothing to halt the Southern tradition of segregation.

The Meharry Board of Trust, however, has made its position clear. It is convinced that through the program, Meharry can bring greater benefits to a larger number of Negroes.

Meharry College is pretty sure that was what its abolitionist namesake had in mind.



NEGRO MEDICAL COLLEGE—View of Meharry Medical College, the only medical college in the United States devoted exclusively to Negroes, at North Nashville, Tenn. Located on a 12-acre plot, its facilities include a complete teaching hospital, grade "A" medical and dental schools, a school of nursing. Its alumni total more than 5,000 practitioners of medicine and dentistry.

Meharry Beds Offered For Rent To 4 Southern States

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 6-1-48

Hubbard To Ask $4,000 For One Bed, One Patient

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (NNPA) — Beds in Hubbard Hospital will be offered for rent to four southern states for use by colored indigent patients after July 1, Meharry Medical College announced last Mon- director of the Hospital said 126 day.

Tues. 6-1-48

Dr. Murray C. Brown, medical beds will be offered for rent to Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama. The hospital will ask $4,000 for the reservatio nof one bed and care of one pattient for a year, Dr. Brown said.

Meharry announced earlier last Monday that the hospital will be closed July 1 unless additional funds are found for its operation. Hubbard Hospital has been operated by the medical college in the past but Brown said Meharry is losing $382,000 a year on its investment.

Sat. Herald

He said the plan to offer beds to other states was made necessary by the recent action of Congress in refusing to give Congressional consent to the compact of fourteen southern states to set up and maintain regional school.

Tues. 6-1-48

Blast Meharry Deal As Aid To Segregation

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. 1-31-48

NASHVILLE--Meharry Medical college Sunday gave Jim Crow a transfusion that may prolong its life indefinitely in the south's higher educational system for Negroes.

New hope for continuing segregated university training and circumventing several Supreme court rulings making equal education mandatory came as trustees of the 72-year-old school offered it as an outright gift to 15 southern states. The states would send Negro students there to avoid admitting them to regular state universities or building separate schools.

Should the governor's conference accept at its Atlanta meeting six weeks from now each state will contribute a share of the expenses.

Chicago Defender 1-31-48

Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of the school, insists that the academic and administrative policies will not change under the new program. He admits that the present trustees will be in a minority, however.

In New York, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP said "I think it is tragic that Meharry should join in sabotaging the fight for full educational equality.

Chicago Defender

"The thing is almost unbelievable," said Philip Weightman of Chicago, International vice-president of the Packinghouse Workers who have contributed heavily to the school. "They have given the south a blueprint to defeat the aspirations of the Negro People."

1-31-48

Regional Plan for Meharry Rapped Before Senate Unit

Sat. Star-Times, Washington
Jan. 30-48

WASHINGTON

Attacking a Senate Joint Resolution which would give Congressional consent to Meharry Medical School, being taken over by Southern States as a regional school, representatives of 12 national organizations held that the move is aimed to perpetuate education segregation and circumvent Supreme Court decisions.

Leading the attack during a hearing before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Saturday, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, argued that the resolution would not only continue race segregation in education, but would crystallize it and give it the sanction of the Federal Government.

To Safeguard Interests

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Rep., Wis.), chairman, and Sen. J. Howard McGrath, (Dem., R.I.), indicated that they favored the resolution. Sen. Wiley asked Mr. Marshall how the interests of colored people could be safeguarded in the resolution.

"The only way to protect their rights would be to amend the compact so as to guarantee that there will be no distinction as to race, creed, color, or sex of students, faculty and administrative officers," Marshall replied.

Withdraws Sponsorship

At the beginning of the hearing, Sen. John S. Cooper (Rep., Ky.), asked that his name be withdrawn from the sponsors of the resolution giving Congressional consent to the compact as he wanted time to study its legal implications.

Speaking for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, Dr. Martin Jenkins of Howard University, declared, "A vote for the resolution is a vote for racial segregation in education. It is our profound hope that Congress will not give its endorsement to this proposed legislation."

Only One Equality

Marshall said the proposed regional school system would give the white student a choice of going to a State school or the regional school, while the colored student would have to go to the regional school with no assurance that he could get equal training.

"Neither Congress nor anyone else can say you get equality of education in a segregated school," he declared. "The Fourteenth Amendment requires equality. The only way to get equality, is for two people to get the same thing, at the same place and at the same time."

Altruistic Claim

Southern backers on Friday said it is not their intention to circumvent recent Supreme Court rulings. They also conveyed the idea that it was their motive to establish regional colleges for the purpose of giving better educational facilities without regard to the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Other spokesmen for the opposition were George H. Johnson and James Nabrit Jr., of Howard University Law School; Miss Marion W. Perry, white, executive secretary, National Lawyers' Guild, and Mrs. Alma Vessells, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Plan to Transfer Meharry Opposed

Methodists Against Use by Southern Bloc

CHICAGO—(ANP) —The board of education of the Methodist Church, holding its eighth annual meeting in Chicago, last week voted against the proposal to turn Meharry Medical College over to a group of Southern States to make it a separate institution for the education of Negro students.

The matter was first considered by the committee of the division of educational institutions.

There the resolution, as finally passed, was sponsored by Daniel J. Marsh, president of Boston University; Chancellor Herbert Burgstahler of Ohio Wesleyan University; Bishop Robert N. Brooks of a public institution regional or

A number of board members, though a minority representing principally white institutions operating in the South, opposed the resolution because it did not fit in with the pattern of education in the South.

Costs of medical education have mounted with terrific speed during the past few years, he told

Urge That Status Be Kept

The resolution read:

"In view of the long historical connection between the Methodist tion, which is valued at $10,000, down to close its doors, helping it to raise its endowment to $5,000,000, it was unless some way can be found to develop additional income.

Need for Income Cited

Dr. Matthew S. Davage of Nashville, a trustee of Meharry College, presented the institutions from the viewpoint of the trustees of the school.

He pointed out that the institution was originally founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church and Meharry College was changing its status from a private institution to that of a public institution, regional or

secretary of the division of educa

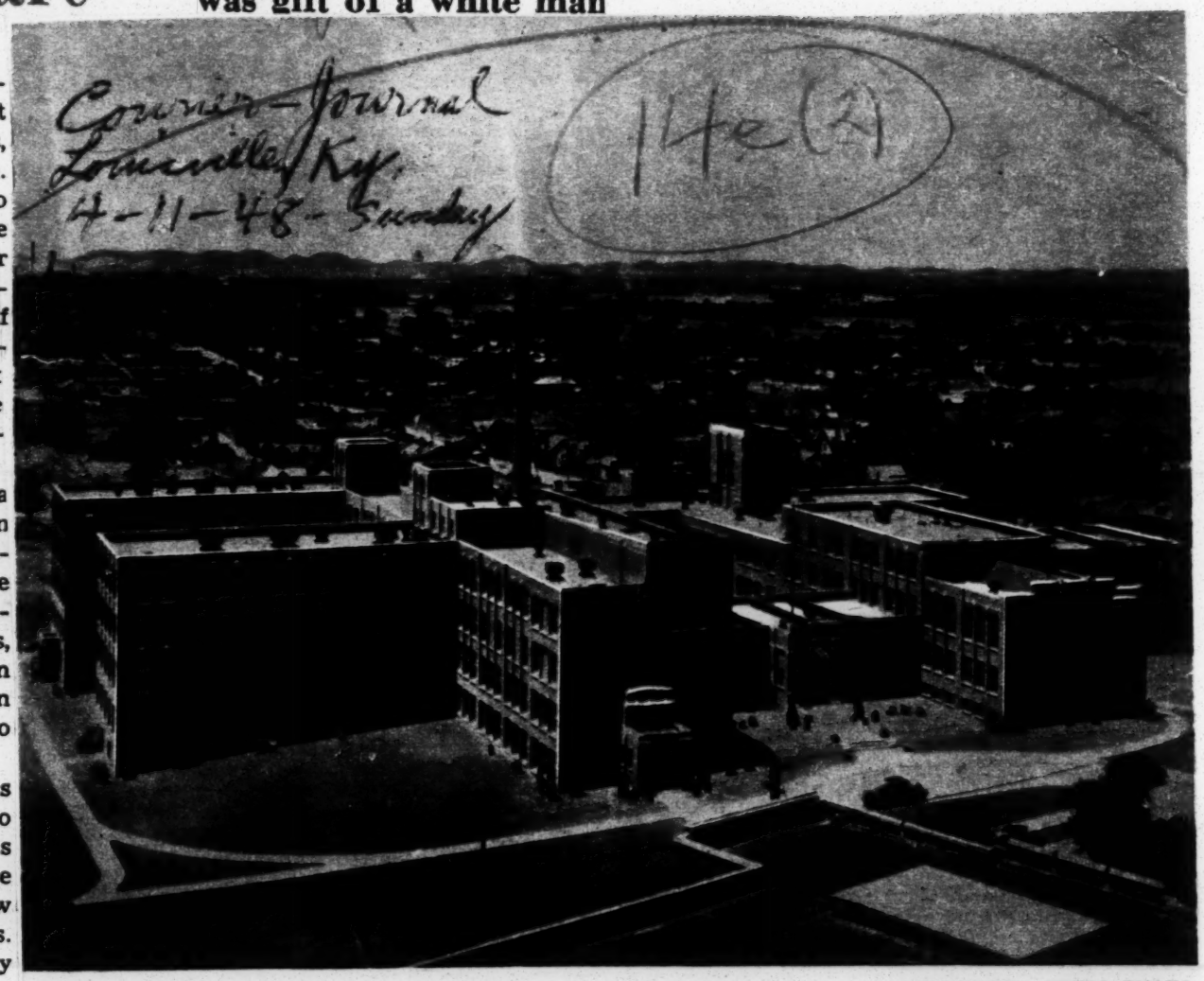
14e(2) 1948

Medical (Meharry)

Medical School Plans For Negro Welfare

Courier-Journal 4-11-48 Sunday

Meharry College, which Louisville, Ky. trains half the Negro doctors in the nation, was gift of a white man



Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. 4-11-48 Sunday

14e(2)

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO

THE ONLY medical school devoted exclusively to Negroes is situated in North Nashville, Tenn. It has a complete hospital, medical and dental schools and a school for nurses.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, in Nashville, Tenn., which may be the first regional school for southern Negroes, was born of a Negro's kindness to a white man.

Meharry trustees offered in January to turn the $8,000,000 institution over to the Southern states if they adopted a compact for joint operation of regional schools. The compact was approved at a subsequent meeting of the Southern Governors conference at Tallahassee, and the conference already has moved to gain congressional approval of the venture.

Hugh Meharry, an Abolitionist from Indiana, founded the school in 1876.

Several years before that, Meharry, a devout Methodist, was driving a trade wagon across the then-wild Midwest. A storm overtook him one night and his wagon became hopelessly mired. Luckily, an old Negro freedman came along, fed Meharry and his mules, put him up for the night and dug his wagon free on the next morning. Meharry went on his way with a solemn vow some day to do something for the Negro race.

Meharry got his opportunity when he was asked to supply financial support for a Negro medical college at Nashville. The idea was conceived by William Sneed, a Confederate Army surgeon, and George Hubbard, a New Hampshire chaplain with the Union troops. The two had discussed it during friendly meetings on battlefields in the Civil War.

MEHARRY scraped together $10,000, touched his farmer-Methodist preacher brothers for an additional $30,000, and the school was launched. Called at first the medical department of Central Tennessee College for Negroes, its original plant consisted of one room in a basement. Thirteen students were enrolled.

Hubbard, as dean, and Sneed headed the school. Hubbard qualified himself for the position by taking a one-year course in medicine at Central College. He became president of the Independent School of Medicine when Central College closed in 1915.

For the 45 years that the pious Hubbard directed the school, a degree from Meharry held little medical significance. The school's graduates, as one writer commented, were "able to sing well and had fine ratings in Bible studies" but were possessed of dubious medical distinction. Courier-Journal

When Dr. J. J. Mullowney succeeded Hubbard in 1921, however, the college embarked on a trail of medical accomplishment that brought national recognition. Incompetent faculty members were weeded out. A vigorous campaign carried on to raise funds. Meharry received grants from the Harkness Memorial and Rockefeller Foundations. Construction of an up-to-date plant was started and in 1923 the American Medical Association awarded the college an "A" classification.

Louisville Ky.

IT IS located on a 12-acre plot in North Nashville. Its facilities include a complete teaching hospital, Grade "A" medical and dental schools, a school of nursing, and training equipment in all other technologies related to the patient.

It is fully accredited by the Association of American Colleges. It annually turns out more than 50 per cent of all Negro medical graduates and its alumni total more than 5,000 practitioners of medicine and dentistry in the United States. Sun 4-11-48

Of Meharry's present enrollment of 485, some 63 per cent come from Southern states. Administrative personnel, headed by President M. Don Clawson, is largely white. All schools are headed by Negro deans, however, and all full-time teachers are Negroes.

Despite a comparatively small endowment ($5,000,000) and greatly increased costs of providing medical training, the college has continued an aggressive campaign to bring its benefits to an ever greater number of Negroes. The college operates in conjunction with Negro hospitals in Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama, and maintains a DC-3 transport plane to switch its medical talent to the point where there is greatest need.

OF PARAMOUNT importance, however, is the school's campaign for inclusion in the regional education plan. 4-11-48

In attempting to meet the needs of its growing enrollment, Meharry has drawn more and more heavily on the large foundations. The financial burden became so great that in 1938 the college was notified that it must find other means of support by July 1. Sun

Recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court have ordered Southern states to provide training to Negro and white students on an equal basis. As a regional institution supported by funds from the several states, Meharry could continue and expand its work.

Meharry Alumni Blast Trustees' Jim Crow Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Plans to have Congress approve Meharry College as a Jim Crow Regional school are not dead, according to Dr. L. A. Haywood, president of the Chicago Meharry Alumni Association. Sat.

Dr. Haywood said that alumni groups attending their association meeting last week in Nashville were surprised to learn that the Meharry administration and Board of Trustees are planning to raise the issue of Congressional approval again despite a Senate defeat of the measure by the 80th Congress. 7-10-48

"Although they failed in their first attempt to tunr the school over to the Southern governors to run as they see fit, the administration and Trustee Board are still hopeful that their deal will materialize when the 81st Congress convenes next January," Dr. Haywood declared.

Both Dr. Haywood and Dr. S. W. Smith, secretary in charge of alumni committee raising funds for the Meharry dormitory, expressed the opinion that a cross-section of all alumni chapters attending their school's recent commencement exercises, was unalterably opposed to the plan advanced by the administration and Trustee Board. Defender

Dr. Haywood said that this continued threat that the school would be turned over to Southern governors means that the general alumni association must now put forth added effort to raise funds necessary to assume the school's financial obligations.

Meharry's Hubbard Hospital To Operate Under Own Steam

The Lighthouse and Informer Sat.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The scheduled closing of Meharry Medical college's Hubbard hospital on July 1, did not come off as was feared for a plan was approved here last week whereby the hospital can continue to operate under its own steam, with an assist from the city. Columbus, O.

At a meeting of representatives of all sides involved, it was agreed to follow a plan whereby the city board of hospital commissioners will route indigent Negro patients to Hubbard first, utilizing its 100 standard beds and sending the overflow to substandard beds at General hospital. Jour. 7-11-48

By this means, Hubbard can be kept open by financing its own operation, and the city will pay $8.50 a patient day. Earlier, the hospital had sought a $225,000 guarantee from the city to cover 12 months operation. Since the city refused, an alternate agreement was presented to guarantee the hospital a minimum hospital census.

The plan finally agreed was a modification of the city's plan and provides for the city to underwrite the care of patients, not handled at General hospital, at $8.50 a day. Hubbard now handles an average of 70 patients daily.

CAN BE KEPT OPEN

Dr. Walter M. Morgan, vice-chairman of Meharry's board of trustees had written Sam Davis Bell, vice chairman of the city board of hospital commissioners, that the city's offer should read: "If the routing of indigent colored patients by the board is made first to Hubbard hospital, utilizing first the 100 standard beds available there and using the substandard beds at General hospital for the overflow, Hubbard hospital can be kept open, and we can finance iats operation"

The board estimated that between $215,000 and $225,000 would be earned by Hubbard if the overflow from General provided a daily average of 70 patients. The city is ready to draw up a formal contract, but awaits the disposition of other matters by the college. One of these things includes the liquidation of a $165,000 indebtedness. The trustees have already approved the release of $170,000 in Carnegie endowment funds, but are awaiting the approval of the Carnegie foundation. 7-11-48

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Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-10-48

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Meharry Alumni Blast Trustees' Jim Crow Plan Clawson Must Quit, Nation's Leaders Say

Jet. 7-10-48 The Courier Atlanta Ga. Sat. 5-22-48

By STANLEY ROBERTS

(Fourth in a Series)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The fast moving events in the last few days surrounding the fate of Meharry Medical College led at least to one logical and inescapable conclusion: "Meharry's president, Dr. M. Don Clawson, should immediately resign." This demand comes from an ever increasing number of representative citizens. 5-22-48

Dr. Clawson's almost fanatical desire to make a gift of Meharry to Southern politicians has been repudiated by the U. S. Senate.

LEADERS CRITICAL

"The plan was his," contend organizational leaders.

They say:

"Responsibility for involving Meharry in a national political controversy is on his shoulders.

"He has misled Meharry's staff, alumni and friends.

"He has misinterpreted the Negro mentality and the Negro's desire for first class citizenship.

"His continued presence at Meharry while her problems of existence are being worked out will only lead to more confusion.

"With the courage of his wrong convictions he has fought a good fight . . . and lost.

"His work is finished.

"Now he should leave Meharry."

Nashville NAACP president Charles Dinkins and his associates are now insisting that Meharry should go forward unemcumbered by the personality which almost succeeded in launching a program which would have been used by desperate race segregationists to deliberately avoid the U. S. Supreme Court's Gaines' decision whereby the South ordered each State to grant equal educational facilities to white and Negro citizens.

THE REASONS

Let's examine the reasons set forth as to why Dr. Clawson's future tenure at Meharry will be untenable:

1. Dr. Clawson, for a period of months, has loudly proclaimed to his staff and to alumni, press and Congressmen that Meharry would close her doors on July 1 if his regional aid plan was not approved by Congress.

(Last Thursday when his plan was defeated he immediately reversed himself and announced "the school will not close.")

"Is he now in a position to muster all the arguments necessary to justify his misleading the public's mind?" — says Dinkins.

2. Dr. Clawson has insisted all along that he wanted to keep Meharry out of politics.

Through his own manuverings and recommendations Meharry, presently, is unfortunately, and innocently involved up to the hilt, in the forthcoming, explosive, Civil Rights debate in Congress.

"No well wisher of Meharry ever wanted that," say his opponents.

3. Dr. Clawson, with great intensity, dislikes the Negro press and the NAACP. The former he accuses of misinforming Negroes; the latter he accuses of misleading Negroes. This he told the writer of these series in his office here.

Inherently he has the right to "dislike," says Dinkins, but it so happens that he "dislikes" the Negro Press and NAACP because they opposed his setting up Meharry as a jim-crow regional ghetto. However, the following organizations also opposed Dr. Clawson on the issue and his "dislike" list grows extensive:

National Alliance of Postal Employes, National Dental Association, National Medical Association, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, Conference of Land Grant College Presidents, National Negro Insurance Association, American Federation of Labor, the UAW-CIO, and others.

These powerful segments of American life opposed Dr. Clawson and his jim-crow plan. Will they now support him? It's doubtful. Will Meharry need support of these groups in future and necessary fund raising? Of necessity, they will.

There is a delicate balance of good public relations in the balance. One appeals for funds by making friends, not insulting friends.

4. Meharry remains one of the last major Southern schools educating Negroes which retains a white president. There are a dozen qualified Negro medical

regional plan last week adopted strong resolutions unanimously rejecting the measure and promising legal action against the plan if passed.

Key leaders from all over the South attended. There were representatives from sixty organizations in attendance.

would favor Dr. Clawson resigning from Meharry.

DURHAM, N. C.—The University of North Carolina Law School should admit Negro students, in the opinion of seventy-one out of 119 of its students. This conclusion is the result of a poll conducted by the Durham Morning Herald here recently.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Conferees at this one-day, South-wide Conference on the proposed Southern

administrators who through temperament and training deserve an opportunity to guide Meharry during the sensitive days ahead.

Negro Land Grant College presidents, it is contended, have proven their ability to administer Southern tax-supported institutions with great success. Chances are Meharry will now be supported mainly by the State of Tennessee.

the case of those who

Meharry's Financial Plight

Daily World 1-21-48

Meharry Medical College at Nashville is facing a financial crisis, according to reports published in connection with the Southern Governors' deliberations on ways and means of meeting the exigency created by the United States Supreme Court decision on equal educational opportunities for Negroes. The famed Medical school needs the money which the Southern states want to offer her in order to keep her doors open. And we too, want Meharry to get money sufficient to keep her among the best medical schools of the country. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the Southern governor's proposal is not the solution Atlanta, Ga.

In the past, we think Americans, educators included, have placed too much emphasis upon the old wornout slogan that "self-preservation" is the first law, of life. It may still be the first law, but it ought to be different, since it is in most cases harmful to the greater interest of the people. It is also Un-Christain to take that position in the face of the interest of the great masses of society.

We mean by that it would be better for Meharry to curtail her services to the race, as badly as they are needed, rather than defeat the Negro's efforts to secure educational opportunities all down the line. Between the narrow welfare of Meharry and the broad interests of Negro education in all other fields, we would greatly prefer seeing Meharry be the sufferer. We can see no reason why anyone at this late hour should wish to work at cross purposes with the Negro leaders and organizations spearheading the fight for educational opportunities. The very fact that Meharry is receiving the offer itself from the Governors is due to the fight which has already been waged at great odds and enormous sums of money. Wed. 1-21-48 Atlanta, Ga.

No, regional college, we repeat are not the answer to equal education between Negroes and whites in the South. Daily World It is the plainest type of folly to indulge Southerners in the thought that Negroes will be satisfied with this arrangement as the answer to the Supreme Court's order. Equality all down the line, even in the elementary grades, is the answer to that decision. And it is not too much to expect Negro parents to come forth first, with requests, followed by litigation, if necessary, to equalize the opportunities for their children. In a democratic society they should expect no less. But this can be indifinitely delayed with heads of Negro institutions holding forth phony mediums of escape to those southerners who are grappling with the problem.

$8,000,000 School Seen as First Unit In Joint Negro College for Dixie

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Mon 1-19-48

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18 — Thirteen Southern States will shortly undertake a far-reaching program of regional education, with $8,000,000 Meharry Medical College for Negroes the first actual unit of operation, if the recommendations of a committee of five Governors who met here Sunday are followed.

"It is perfectly apparent that no single state in the South is financially able to supply the best in education for its citizens," said Florida's Gov. Millard Caldwell, Chairman of the Regional Education Committee of the Southern Governors Conference, in summing up the Committee's conclusions. "Moreover, it is obvious that in many fields there is not sufficient demand to warrant any state setting up individual institutions in a number of specialized fields. It is equally apparent that, by cooperation to establish and maintain regional schools, the Southern States can furnish educational opportunities, equal to any. The Constitution

"We have reached general Atlanta, Ga. agreement on a program jointly to provide improved educational facilities for all our citizens, regardless of race or economic status," Caldwell added. "The mechanical details have yet to be evolved, but I am confident that this can be worked out without difficulty." Mon. 1-19-48

A full meeting of the Southern Governors Conference will be called within a month or six weeks, probably in Atlanta, to formulate and adopt the necessary agreements, he said. Constitution

Following a morning devoted to discussion of the over-all problem of regional education, the five Governors present—Thompson of Georgia, McCord of Tennessee, Lane of Maryland, Tuck of Virginia and Caldwell of Florida—were taken on an inspection tour of Meharry College, only all-Negro medical school in the country.

"It is an incident in the over-all picture that the trustees of Meharry College have regretfully reached the conclusion that unless the South can take over operation of that institution, it will be forced to close its doors," Caldwell explained. Atlanta, Ga.

Meharry with a modern plant and a student body of 489 students, presently trains over half the Negro doctors in the nation including—at present—24 from Georgia.

It has an endowment of approximately $4,000,000 but this is proving inadequate because of increased operation expenses and lowered return on investments. As a consequence, it is having to dip into its capital for the current year's operation. Its trustees have agreed to turn it over to the Southern States if assured the present standards—it is a grade-A institution approved by the American Medical Association — are maintained. The Constitution

"We must find a way to take the school over and keep it open on an expanded basis to meet all our needs," Caldwell said. "If we do, it will not only be a service to the Negroes of the South, but also to the South at large."

"Meharry is a topnotch institution," said Chancellor Raymond R. Paty, of the University System of Georgia, after inspecting the school's plant. "They have not allowed its financial difficulties to lower its standards one whit. Any Southern State would be proud to have such an institution."

Meharry offers courses, in addition to medicine, in dentistry, dental hygiene, medical technology and nursing. Atlanta, Ga.

None of these subjects is currently available in any southern school for Negroes. Mon.

The result is that the various states have to pay the tuition of its Negro citizens applying for training therein. 1-19-48

Georgia at present is paying a portion of the expenses of 50 of its Negro citizens attending out-of-state institutions as well as of 107 who are taking their graduate work at Atlanta University, Thompson said. The State has an arrangement with Atlanta University whereby it pays $4 of the $6 charged students for each semester hour of graduate work.

Most of the graduate work done at Atlanta is in the field of education. During the Summer semester, when teachers traditionally work on their Masters or Doctors Degrees, between three and four hundred Negroes receive state funds to study at Atlanta University. The Constitution

"The amount of scholarship aid is the net differential between the expenses of attending the institution at which the applicant wishes to study and the expense at the unit of the university system at which the same work is offered," Thompson explained. "The Board of Regents has allocated $35,000 for out-of-state scholarship aid to Negro citizens of Georgia for the school year 1947-48. From July 1, 1947, to Jan. 15, 1948, $24,575.39 has been spent." Atlanta, Ga.

There is every likelihood that, even if the operation could be continued on the current basis, the money needed for Negro graduate training would be doubled or trebled in the years immediately ahead, Thompson added, pointing to the hundreds currently receiving college educations under the GI Bill of Rights.

Medical School Originally Church Unit

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sun 2-29-48

Davage Presents Viewpoint Of The Trustees

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The board of education of the Methodist church, holding its eighth annual meeting in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, voted against the proposal to turn Meharry Medical college over to a group of southern states to run as a separate institution for Negro medical students.

The matter was first considered by the committee of the division of educational institutions. There the resolution as finally passed was sponsored by President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston university, Chancellor Herbert J. Burgstahler of Ohio Weslyan university; Bishop Robert N. Brooks of New Orleans and President David D. Jones of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C. The resolution read:

"In view of the long historical connection between the Methodist church and Meharry college in its founding and continuing support, we do not look with favor on Meharry college changing its status from a private institution to that of a public institution, regional or

School Pact Is Given Approval

The Atlanta, Ga. Tues 1-20-48

The first positive move by the General Assembly toward proposed participation in establishment of a regional college for Negroes in Tennessee, was made today. Wed.

A joint resolution, originating in

Negro Regional

have mounted with terrific
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a minority,
ally while institutions oper-
the south opposed the re-
because it did not fit in
e pattern of education in
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Sun 2-29-48
ORIGINALLY METHODIST
otherwise."

the Senate education committee, approved the compact entered into by South Carolina with other Southern states to take over the Meharry Medical college of Nashville, Tenn., and operate the institution as a school of higher learning for Negroes of the contributing Southern states. 3-10-48

The resolution calls for the appropriation of $35,000 from the general fund of the state as South Carolina's proportionate share for the first year of operation.

The compact, which the resolution would approve, was formulated at a Florida conference of Southern governors who assembled to study the problem of a regional school.

Before the compact could become effective, it would have to receive approval of the United States House of Representatives and Senate. The measure presently is under consideration by Congress.

Columbia, S. C.

Meharry College

Meharry, which has been maintained as a medical college for Negroes for a number of years, has been operating at a deficit, and notice was served that the institution would have to close its doors in June, 1948, unless a new administration was established. As a result, the college was offered as a regional school for Southern states. The Record

The offer came in the wake of supreme court rulings that South Carolina and Oklahoma would be required to establish equal higher education facilities for whites and Negroes, or Negroes would be free to enter the state universities.

Wed. 3-10-48

Provisions Of Compact

The compact would provide a board of control for Southern regional education, composed of the governor of each participating state and two additional citizens from each state appointed by the governor of the state. Governors would serve ex-officio during their tenures of office and the citizen members of the board would serve an initial term of three years and five-year terms thereafter.

Financial commitments by the states would be based on a population ratio. Wednesday

Each state retains the right to withdraw from the compact at any time and any default by a state in not living up to its obligations contained in the compact would remove the state from the regional control. Wed. 3-10-48

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, accompanied by Senators J. B. Pruitt and George Warren and Rep. Charles N. Plowden, attended the conference in Florida and was instrumental in the creation of the plan for the college. 3-10-48

Negro Medical School May Be Established By Southern States

Birmingham, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 14—(AP)—A group of southrn governors will discuss establishment of a regional medical school for Negroes at a conference this week-end in Nashville, Tenn. Wed. 1-14-48

The governors will inspect Meharry Medical College of Nashville. If it is found to be acceptable they will discuss its acquisiton for the Southern states.

The school is one of the largest Negro medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nursing institutions in the United States.

Establishment of the interstate school would be the first step toward a regional plan for educating both white and Negro students in subjects which draw too few enrollees, to make it economically practical for each state to provide individual facilities. 1-14-48

Trustees Offer Medical School For Negro Use

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

14c(2)

Southern States Can Get Meharry; Endowment Is Included

Nash. 1-19-48

By WATSON S. SIMS

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 18.—(AP)—The trustees of Meharry Medical College for Negroes Sunday offered to turn the $8,000,000 institution over to 15 southern states to operate in the event they put into effect a program, now under consideration for separate regional schools for white and Negro students.

The offer was made at a meeting here of a five-member committee on regional education from the Southern Governors Conference. The meeting reported complete agreement on the necessity of the regional educational plan and said it would so report to a full meeting of the governor's conference within the next six weeks at a meeting place to be selected.

At the conclusion of today's closed meeting, Gov. Millard T. Caldwell of Florida, committee chairman, in presenting newsmen a summary of the day's discussion, stressed that the regional program antedated recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

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In those decisions the high court has ordered southern states to provide Negro and white students with equal educational opportunities to be made available in the same length of time.

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5 Governors Attend

The regional program, proposed by Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee at a meeting of southern governors last October in Asheville, N. C., was discussed today by Governors McCord, Caldwell, M. E. Thompson of Georgia, William Tuck of Virginia and William Preston Lane of Maryland. Lane is chairman of the Southern Governors Conference. Montgomery, Ala.

In his statement today Gov. Caldwell said: Mon. 1-19-48

"It is apparent that no single southern state is financially able to supply the best educational facilities for all of its citizens. In certain specialized fields there are not enough students to justify establishment of separate schools in each state.

"It is apparent that if the southern states work together they can establish and maintain the very best in educational opportunities in all fields for all of their citizens, regardless of race.

"Purely incidentally to this meeting, the trustees of Meharry College have reached the conclusion that it must close unless the southern states can take over its operation.

Endowment Included

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"Therefore they have offered to turn over this institution, including an endowment of $5,000,000, to the several southern states if the states will take over its operation and maintain its present high standards." Mon.

Meharry Medical College is the only such institution in the U. S. which accepts only Negro students. Last year, 52 per cent of all Negro medical students in the country were enrolled here. The school at present has an enrollment of 490. Montgomery, Ala.

It includes 190-bed Hubbard Hospital, a medical college approved by the American Medical Association, a class "A" dental school and a nursing school.

Caldwell said the Meharry offer would be given first consideration if plans for the program proceed satisfactorily. 1-19-48

He said that while technical details are still to be worked out, the committee believed it would be necessary to ask congressional approval before the states entered into the joint educational compact. Action by the various state legislatures also will be required, he said.

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Several States Willing

In stressing that today's discussions were not related to racial education problems, Gov. Caldwell said several states who are willing to support regional medical colleges for Negroes already have such institutions.

Besides the governors, the meeting was attended by Dr. Raymond R. Paty, chancellor of the Georgia University System; Dr. J. Hillis Miller, president of the University of Florida; and Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president of Florida State University. Mon.

The chief executives and their advisers toured Meharry College following the closed session. Nashville, Tenn.

Member states of the Southern Governors Conference are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Oklahoma. 1-1948

Meharry May Become Regional Institution

Tennessee Government
Knoxville, Tenn

The Regional Education Committee of the Southern Governors' Conference met in Nashville on January 18 to discuss the possibilities of launching a regional education program by assuming the major responsibility for the operation of Meharry Medical College, located in Nashville.

Committee members attending were Governor Millard E. Caldwell of Florida, Chairman, and Governors Jim McCord of Tennessee, William Tuck of Virginia, M. E. Thompson of Georgia, and William Preston Lane of Maryland. Jan. Feb. 1948

Participating with the governors in the conference were: Cecil Sims, Nashville lawyer and legal adviser to Governor McCord; Dr. Raymond R. Paty, Chancellor of the University of Georgia; Dr. J. H. Miller, President of the University of Florida; and Dr. Doak S. Campbell, President of Florida State University.

The committee was named by Governor Lane, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, at the meeting of the Conference in Asheville, North Carolina, several weeks ago, at the request of Governor McCord.

Tennessee Government

The committee received the offer of Meharry officials to turn over the $8,000,000 plant, including the college's $5,000,000 endowment, to the southern states.

After the committee received the offer, Governor Lane announced that he would call a meeting of the Southern Governor's Conference shortly to present the matter to all the governors.

The conference will probably accept the offer as the first step in an over-all plan for the establishment of regional institutions for all students regardless of race.

The committee members agree that a compact of the states is the only possible means of providing the highest standards for such schools and colleges because the individual states cannot afford the cost.

Meharry Medical College was established in 1876 and has accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing. Meharry alone has furnished about half of the estimated 5,000 Negro physicians in the United States. Tennessee Government

In 1938 several foundations aunched an intensified ten-year Class "A" program. The trial program ends on July 1 of this year. Now the donors and trustees have appealed for tax support to continue the program.

The proposal of the Regional Education Committee is for regional tax support rather than outright purchase of the college. The regional plan would not affect the academic or administrative policy. Knoxville, Tenn

Under the present setup, 15 per cent of Meharry's annual budget of some $1,000,000 is derived from tuition, 15 per cent from endowment income, and 70 per cent from foundation grants and individual gifts from alumni and friends. Jan. Feb.

Meharry administrative officials are attempting to obtain this 70 per cent from a regional tax fund. Failure to do so will result in closing the school on July 1, and in returning the plant and program to the donors. For example, the General Education Board alone has $10,000,000 invested in Meharry. 1945

If the southern states take over 70 per cent of the financial responsibility for Meharry, they will become the majority stockholders. The Meharry trustees, as minority stockholders, only want the assurance that the current program will be maintained and improved.

Congressional action is necessary to allow the southern states to make appropriations for regional schools. Such action must be taken before any of the states is permitted to enter a compact to participate in a program which calls for the expenditure of funds in another state. 1948

Tennessee Government
Knoxville, Tenn.

However, it is probable that little difficulty will be encountered here, for in recent years other states have been successful in obtaining Congressional approval for projects of navigation, conservation, and other subjects which are of interest to more than one state. Feb.

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Medical (South Carolina)

S. C. medical school will admit "superior" Negro

Negroes who want to attend the University of Southern California's School of Medicine must be "superior" candidates, the school admitted this week in a statement of policy by Dr. James N. Delamater, school head.

Questioned by the local branch of the NAACP, Dr. Delamater said the school has no policy of discrimination against Negroes on racial grounds, merely on scholastic ones.

"Negro students are admitted to this Medical School when their aptitude and academic standing recommend that they are competent to compete with other individuals elected.

"Secondly," Dr. Delamater's statement continued, "qualified Negro students may be admitted for graduate study — provided their prior training permits them to this level of education.

" We would be delighted to be able to select a competent Negro student of medicine and indeed look forward to this when an appropriately qualified and superior candidate presents himself," Dr. Delamater said in closing.

The statement did not say whether white prospective students must be "superior" or not.

Commenting on the statement, G. William McKinney, executive secretary of the local NAACP, said the qualifications established for Negro applicants "make it mandatory that they be Einsteins, quiz kids, or child prodigies."

McKinney said two local citizens, newspaper publisher Leon Washington and L. G. Robinson, had established a $100 fund to be given the first Negro passing the school's entrance examination.

Dr. M. D. Clawson And Attorney Looby Exchange Letters

Nashville Tenn.
Nashville Globe
Fri. 4-9-48

President and Faculty Member of Meharry Medical College in Disagreement Over Issue Of Making Institution Southern Regional School

National interest in the hot controversy over converting Meharry Medical College into a Southern Regional school was increased this week when it became known that President M. Don Clawson and Attorney Z. Alexander Looby of this city were at odds over the wisdom of the president's decision favoring the proposal. Attorney Looby, it was revealed, had disagreed with the president, although a member of the Meharry faculty.

President Clawson's views and those of Attorney Looby are set forth in letters in which they debated the matter. The letters are as follows:

PRES. CLAWSON WRITES

4-9-48

March 10, 1948.

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby.
419 4th Avenue, North.
Nashville, Tennessee.
Dear Mr. Looby:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend the Forum on February 29th. However, since reading the report of the "Debate" in the Nashville Globe I am rather pleased that I was in Oak Ridge, which Conference by the way resulted in a $50,000 grant to Meharry for Cancer research with Radio-active Isotopes.

I stand quite ready to explain the Regional Plan to any one or any group, but I am only willing to debate it with a person or a group who has a plan to offer that will insure future financing and development of Meharry, and a plan, by the way, that has at least as good a chance as my own of being realized. Therefore, I do not believe the plan was debatable with your group. About the only outcome would have been racial friction which I sincerely try to avoid.

I am rather surprised to read a statement in the Globe to the effect that Meharry was keeping its financial crisis a secret. It has certainly been broadcast since the first month I assumed the presidency and I do not believe it is possible to have lived in Nashville, and certainly not in our academic world, without being aware of Meharry's acute financial situation. It was shouted from every house top and spread across headlines from coast to coast. As far back as 1942 I attended a conference of Southern Educators at Meharry to study Meharry's plight and the recommendation of this conference was tax support. When I took the presidency in 1944 I was instructed by the trustees and our supporting foundations to seek the tax support at any level from national to state.

As a member of the Meharry faculty all the information in my files is at your disposal and can be seen in my office by the simple method of paying your President a call. I am surprised that you did not give me at least the courtesy of a telephone inquiry, rather than depending upon other sources of information. Someone has said that "a lawyer believes only one thing, and that a proven law." Possibly that accounts for your avoiding a personal discussion and a preference for a public debate more in keeping with the custom of a court room.

Be that as it may, I find it hard to find a valid reason for your approving of Howard taking tax support from 48 states when they have no justification for existence except services to the same 15 states that we have asked to support Meharry. To say that Howard is not a segregated school is ridiculous. Please note the facts of the case as illustrated by the applicants to Howard Medical School appearing in my Statement of Facts attached, and vouched for by Dr. Charles Drew, a most reliable member of the Howard Medical School faculty.

Fri. 4-9-48

My files show efforts by the Meharry Trustees to obtain regional tax support previous to the Gaines Decision, so rest assured there has never been an attempt by Meharry to get around a court decision. We have always felt that the south has benefited more than any other region from the Meharry program, and it was our contention that this being true, that both the white and Negro citizens should pay their rightful share of the cost of operation. I know, and you know, they will never support it on a voluntary basis. So we feel that support must be assured by law.

I noticed that there was a suggestion made that we could solve our problem by combining with Fisk. This is also ridiculous. Fisk's annual budget is just half of Meharry's, and their endowment about a million dollars less than ours. By combining our operation we would insure bankruptcy for both.

It was also suggested that the State of Tennessee alone take over the financing of Meharry. Did you know that the Meharry Dental Department was the only fully approved in the south; and did you know that our Medical School is equal in every way to the State School at Memphis and that the combined budget for Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing at Memphis is $200,000.00 less annually than the Meharry budget? These are some facts that I would like for you, a member of the Meharry faculty, to know. Rest assured I am not holding out anything on my faculty. If they have the interest to inquire, they shall receive.

Through our Alumni Bulletin we have made an honest attempt to explain the Regional Plan. Only three groups of our Alumni have officially protested. I have answered each group and several from each group have written giving their full approval to the plan. In the case of Chicago, the whole group gave their support and tore up the copy of the letter they had written.

4-9-48

Mind you, I am not trying to change your mind, Mr. Looby, but I do want you to have the facts.

We are going to have regional support after July 1, 1949, and Congress will approve it and the State Legislature will appropriate to the budget taking over the load that the foundations have carried since 1938. They will do this because it is urgent and unwise to let any political or racial group stop or even slow down the great progress and the great contribution Meharry is making to the Negro, to the South and to the nation.

With kindest regards, and with the hopes that our different views on the Regional Plan will not interfere with our friendship which I prize, I am

4-9-48

Sincerely yours,
M. Don Clawson, President

ONE ANSWER FOR MEHARRY

Meharry Medical College (Nashville) trustees, unable to meet their million-dollar-a-year budget, have offered to turn their 8-million-dollar institution over to the Southern Governors for regional purposes.

The institution had its beginning in a common place incident. Hugh Meharry (white), an abolitionist, was stranded in the wild Indiana territory in 1860 and stuck in the mud. His prayer for deliverance was answered by a colored man who freed his wagon and mules, gave him food and shelter and started him on his way.

Meharry resolved to do something for men and gave the first $10,000 together with $30,000 which he begged from his brother to start off what was then known as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College.

The first president was George Hubbard, a New Hampshire chaplain and wound dresser with the Union troops in the war.

For 45 years, the school's graduates knew more about singing and the Bible than about medicine.

Under Dr. J. J. Mullowney, who became president in 1921, and Dr. E. L. Turner, the present president, the incomptent faculty has given away to competent instructors and a fully accredited medical, dental, and nurses training school.

In recent years it has been aided by the great educational foundations which, in 1938, gave Meharry 10 years to raise an 8-million dollar endownment or ask for no further appropriations. Meharry hasn't raised the money and this accounts for its willingness to approach the Southern Governors.

Despite the progress made by the institution, it seems to have made two mistakes.

The first: while its teachers are colored, the Meharry Medical College administration is white. We haven't had any notable examples of failures of our schools and colleges which are headed by colored administrators.

Secondly, turning the institution over to Southern Governors isn't the only alternative to going out of business. The State of Tennessee needs a place to train its colored doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses, unless it is going to open the University of Tennessee to all citizen alike.

If Meharry administration works with the colored people of the State of Tennessee, there is no need for looking for help outside of the State boundaries.

ATTY. LOOBY REPLIES

April 7, 1948.

Dr. M. Don Clawson, President
Meharry Medical College,
Nashville 8, Tennessee.

Dear Dr. Clawson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and to reply to your letter of March 10, 1948, relative to my position with respect to the efforts being made to make Meharry a Regional School supported by the Southern States.

At the outset you say that you are "only willing to debate it with a person or a group who has a plan to offer that will insure future financing in the development of Meharry. . . ." It seems to me that in that statement you are begging the question. I am not a musician but I love good music and I feel free to criticize anyone who holds himself out as a singer and who cannot sing even though that person may be a better singer than I am.

If you had been present at the discussion and had heard Dr. Rolfe make the statement that only two or three persons know all of the facts connected with the efforts to make Meharry a Southern Regional Institution you would not have been surprised "to read a statement in the Globe to the effect that Meharry was keeping its financial crisis a secret." It seems, therefore, that you are guilty of the very offense with which you charge others, that of criticizing without knowledge of all of the facts.

I shall not make any effort to answer the paragraph beginning "As a member of the Meharry Faculty" as I do not care to recriminate. I am not interested in personalities whether represented by lawyers, dentists or what have you. I am primarily interested in principles, and being so interested I absolutely refuse to sacrifice fundamental principles upon the altar of economic expediency and that holds true whether it be to save a job or to save an institution. Nor can I agree with you that a "personal discussion" would have been preferable to a "public debate." I cannot concede that this is a matter between the president and a part time instructor of the institution. I think it is a matter of the greatest concern, not only to my race but to the entire nation and to the world.

I am surprised, Doctor, at your effort to compare the conditions connected with the support of Howard University with the effort now being made to establish another citadel of segregation by government. Howard University was established by the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction period. It is now a fait accompli. There is no analogy between its existence and the establishment of an institution for the primary purpose of evading the Gaines decision. In other words if there should be a movement to establish another Howard University today, I would be as strongly opposed to such a retrogressive movement as I am to the Meharry Project.

Leaving your letter addressed to me I am turning to one date February 21, 1948, beginning "Dear Doctor," you say "I deal with racial problems by disregarding them." That statement, Doctor Clawson, states more clearly than anything that I can say the fundamental difference between us, between your attitude and mine. You can disregard racial problems, I cannot. You can disregard discrimination, I cannot. You can disregard Jim Crow, I cannot. Your only interest is in preserving Meharry and in building it up as a first-class institution for the training of medical and dental students. I am primarily interested in eradicating segregation. I see in your efforts what will of necessity constitute one of the bulwarks in the perpetuation of segregation. I am opposed to it and will always remain opposed to it.

In closing you said "We are going to have regional support after July 1, 1949, and Congress will approve it and the State Legislature will appropriate to the budget taking over the load of foundations carried since 1938." Recent events seem to indicate that you are right and that your efforts will be successful. I am, however, of the opinion that your success is merely temporary; I believe that eventually righteousness and democracy will prevail. I am not at all discouraged because we are going to have regional support after July 1, 1949 for I sincerely believe that

"Truth crushed to earth arise again:
The eternal years of God are heard:
But error, wounded, rides in pain and dies
Among his worshippers."

Very truly yours,

Z. Alexander Looby.

P. S.: I have been informed by the Editor of the Globe that you sent him a copy of your letter to me, although nothing in the letter indicated it was for publication. Acting on that information I am sending the Editor a copy of my answer.

Z. A. L.

Won't Let Southern Leaders Take Over

CHICAGO—(ANP) — The Board of Education of the Methodist Church, holding its eighth annual meeting in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, voted against the proposal to turn Meharry Medical College over to a group of Southern States to run as a separate institution for Negro medical students.

The matter was first considered by the committee of the division of educational institutions. There the resolution as finally passed was sponsored by President Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University; Chancellor Herbert J. Burgstahler, Ohio Wesleyan University; Bishop Robert N. Brooks of New Orleans and President David D. Jones of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. The resolution reads:

"In view of the long historical connection between the Methodist Church and Meharry College in its founding and continuing support, we do not look with favor on Meharry College changing its status from a private institution to that of a public institution, regional or otherwise."

Meharry College was originally a Methodist school. In later years, and particularly after the General Education Board came to the support of the institution helping it to raise its endowment to $5,000,000, it was no longer within church control.

Dr. Matthew S. Davage of Nashville, a trustee of Meharry and secretary of the division of educational institutions for Negroes, presented the viewpoint of the trustees of the school.

He pointed out that the institution, which is valued at $10,000,000, would have to close its doors before the next term rolls around unless some way can be found to develop additional income. Costs of medical education have mounted with terrific speed during the past few years.

A number of board members, though a minority, representing principally white institutions operating in the South, opposed the resolution because it did not fit in with the pattern of education in the South.

Act Of Kindness By Negro Gave Birth To Meharry College

By WATSON S. SIMS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (AP) — Meharry Medical College which may be the first regional school for Southern Negroes, was born of a Negro's kindness to a white man.

Meharry trustees offered in January to turn the $8,000,000 institution over to the Southern states if they adopted a compact for joint operation of regional schools.

The compact was approved at a subsequent meeting of the Southern Governors Conference at Tallahassee. The 15-member conference already has moved to gain congressional approval of the venture.

Hugh Meharry, one of five abolitionist brothers from Indiana territory, founded the school in 1876. The story, however, dates back several years before that to when Meharry, a devout Methodist, was driving a trade wagon across the then-wild Midwest.

A storm overtook him one night and his wagon became hopelessly mired in a soggy road. Meharry was interrupted, in his prayers for deliverance, by an ancient Negro freedman.

The Negro fed Meharry and for a night and dug his wagon free on the following morning. Meharry saw an opportunity to go on his way with a solemn vow to someday do something for the Negro race.

Saw Opportunity

Meharry saw an opportunity to fulfill his pledge when he was asked to supply financial support for a Negro Medical college at Nashville. The idea was conceived by William Sneed, a Confederate Army surgeon, and launched.

The faculty was headed by Dr. George Hubbard, a New Hampshire chaplain and wound dresser with the Union troops. They had Hubbard qualified himself for discussed it during friendly meetings on battlefields in the War between the States.

Meharry scraped together $10,000 and the school was launched.

The faculty was headed by Hubbard, as dean, and Sneed, College. He became president of the Independent School of Medi-

cine when Central College closed in 1915.

For the 45 years that the pious Hubbard directed the school, a degree from Meharry held little medical significance. The school's graduates, as one writer commented, were "able to sing well and had fine ratings in Bible studies" but were possessed of dubious medical distinction.

Nationally Recognized

When Dr. J. J. Mullowney succeeded Hubbard in 1921, however, the college embarked on a trail of medical accomplishment that brought national recognition. Under Dr. Mullowney and his successor, Dr. E. L. Turner, incompetent faculty members were weeded out and a vigorous campaign carried on to raise funds for expanding the college.

Meharry received grants from the Harkness Memorial and Rockefeller Foundations. Construction of an up-to-date plant was started and in 1923 the American Medical Association awarded the college an "A" classification.

Its facilities include a complete teaching hospital, grade "A" medical and dental schools, a school of nursing and training equipment in all other technologies related to the patient.

It is fully accredited by the Association of American Colleges. It annually turns out more than 50 per cent of all Negro medical graduates and its alumni total more than 5,000 practitioners of medicine and dentistry.

Some of Best Talent

Consulting physicians include some of the finest medical talent in the South. Several of America's foremost medical leaders serve on the Meharry Board of Trust. At present it is the only agency in Tennessee carrying on cancer research with isotopes on humans. 4-11-48

Of Meharry's present enrollment of 485, some 63 per cent come from Southern states. Administrative personnel, headed by President M. Don Clawson, is largely white. All schools are headed by Negro deans, however, and all full time teachers are Negroes.

Despite a comparatively small endowment ($5,000,000) and greatly increased costs of providing medical training, the college has continued an aggressive campaign to bring its benefits to an ever greater number of Negroes. The college operates in conjunction with Negro hospitals in Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama, and maintains a DC-3 transport plane to switch its medical talent to the point where there is greatest need.

Meharry is actively campaigning for an $8,000,000 Negro veterans hospital to be operated in conjunction with the college. Dr. Murray C. Brown, director of medical education, has enlisted the support of Gov. Jim McCord and several congressmen in this campaign.

Of paramount importance, however, is the school's campaign for inclusion in the regional education plan.

Recent decisions of the U. S Supreme Court have ordered Southern states to provide training to Negro and white students on an equal basis. As a regional institution supported by funds from the several states, Meharry could continue to expand its work.

Arguments have been brought for and against the regional plan. Its opponents hold that it would do nothing to halt the Southern tradition of segregation.

The Meharry Board of Trust, however, has made its position clear. It is convinced that through the program, Meharry can bring greater benefits to a larger number of Negroes. 4-11-48

Meharry College is pretty sure that was what its abolitionist namesake had in mind.

FATE OF MEHARRY DISCUSSED AT INTER-RACIAL MEETING

Cross Section Of Men From Both Races Ponder The Matter; Weighed The Facts, Appoint Committee For Further Study

Attorney Simms of Meharry Board of Trustees, Dr. Morgan of Vanderbilt, Brought Facts And Figures To Conference Lasted Half of Monday Night

array of facts and figures showing that about forty per cent of the student body at Meharry come from states north of the Mason and Dixon Line and from west of the Mississippi River. He, along with Dr. Morgan, then gave an estimated cost of the education of each student. The cost of tuitions along with the room or woman in Meharry who is not studying medicine, dentistry or nurse training. It was pointed out sufficient to carry the school on and agreed that it is in the neighborhood of from four thousand to four thousand five hundred dollars per year for Meharry to carry these students through school year. The discussion pointed up many major angles, and every one found the table expressed himself freely on the matter before him. In exploring these facts and figures, and in facing these actual conditions every one seems to be of the opinion that the solution to offer, as each one present expressed themselves as saddened over the plight that faces this medical school, which is regarded throughout the United States as the leading institution, from which have gone out men and women who have been a credit to the profession and are practicing in almost every state. It was shown that few people finishing from Meharry had failed to pass any State Board regardless to how rigid, exacting and technical was the examination and the examining Board.

It was also brought out that Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical College with Meharry in Nashville are the two major schools in America where Negro men and women may be trained. It was pointed out that both schools, like many other

Will Meharry Medical School close on July 1, 1949 for lack of operating funds?

Will plans be evolved to meet the deficit which is accumulating at the rate of forty thousand or more dollars every month, that will guarantee the continuation of this, one of the greatest Medical Institutions in the United States?

Will the State of Tennessee in its next legislature be persuaded to take over the College, thus staving off the impending catastrophe?

Or will the Southern States Regional School Planning prove a panacea for these ills?

These four major interrogations were discussed at length, along with other problems at a conference that was held Monday night in the rereation center of the Andrew Jackson Courts.

Seated around the big table was a cross section of men representing both races here in this city, the Athens of the South. The principal speaker before this group was Attorney Simms, a member of the Tennessee Bar Association and a practitioner-at-law here in Nashville. Accompanying him to the meeting was Dr. Morgan, who is on the staff of Vanderbilt University, medial department. Invited to meet these two distinguished professional men, one in law and the other in medicine, were college presidents, a banker, several religious publishers, accountants, lo- attorneys, director of the Housecolleges, members of the Faculty of Meharry and Fisk, along with several others who faced the problems of chaos, which seems impending, and some recommendations brought back, even before the Southern Governors could gather down in Savannah, Ga., on the twelfth of December where the Regional School matter will be put right back into their laps.

Attorney Simms had corresponded and gotten the facts from the various Medical Schools throughout the nation, in which he showed the attendance of race men in northern universities of medicine where no discrimination is practiced. He then brought another

The meeting was opened with prayer led by Dr. Faulkner of Fisk University. The committee of three appointed was not announced, so it is said.

Meharry

In our issue of January 31 last we stated our position with respect to what has now become a national question—the controversy of converting Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., into a Southern regional school. Our editorial at that time set forth the fact that this idea of conversion of this nationally known and honored institution was a scheme of the Southern Governors to evade the cost of segregation.

The recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court directed the States having separate educational systems to provide either equal opportunities, instruction and facilities for Negro students of these States, or to permit Negroes to enroll at the so-called white schools for higher and technical education. This issue has not only become warm and a national issue, but has become a challenging proposition, a challenge to the Negroes of America. Anyone with a grain of sense would readily see through this nefarious scheme of the Southern Governors. It has been said: "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." Now, if the Southern Governors want to provide something in the way of higher education and technical education for Negroes outside of the confines of their own States, we say that the very idea itself smacks of deception and trickery.

This idea, we repeat, is nothing more than a bold scheme to evade the responsibility and the cost of segregation. The Congress of the United States should not allow this thing to be done to the loyal Negro citizens of the Southland. We urge every loyal and every thinking Negro to write to his Congressman and to his Senator to be on the look out for this legislation and to be against it. It is plainly a plan to evade the Supreme Court.

It is not enough to denounce the Southern Regional Educational Plan and to pillory colored educators who favor it, because something must be done in the matter, and be done at once. If we do not have enough red blood and courage, to say nothing of vision, within our own race, to put up the necessary money to save Meharry Medical College, this institution will have to close its doors. The situation, therefore, draws a very clear issue, whether to accept this scheme of regional segregation or put up the money to save the school. It costs $1,000,000 per year to maintain Meharry and only $650,000 of that amount is in sight. It looks very much as though the school, its alumni and its friends, as well as the general public must either raise $350,000 and save the school or accept the Regional Plan and the loss of the principle which goes with it. It seems strange in comparison that six million people of another minority group in this country can raise $250,000,000 to help their brethren acquire a homeland, and fourteen million Negroes in the United States of America are unwilling to put up $350,000 to save an honored institution rendering great service to the race and to keep from sacrificing a principle that means as much as life itself.

Unfortunately, Meharry is not a member of the United Negro College Fund setup. Wo do not know the reason why the college did not join. But we think this is a great time for the officers of the other colleges of the United Negro College Fund to not only take Meharry in, but to do everything that is possible, even if it means loss of some of the fund money this year for their own schools, to save Meharry Medical College and the high principle involved. Let's get the Southern Governors out of our educational plans except in their own respective States. The United Negro College Fund drive this year can have a great incentive; it can attract drama as well as appeal to its work if it will first earmark the necessary money to save Meharry from the Southern Governors. Who knows, perhaps in this way the United Negro College Fund drive can light the spark of enthusiasm and sense of responsibility that the drive has been lacking by going out for a principle as well as for dollars.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is already on record as opposing the Regional Plan; the Elks, the Masons, the K. of P.'s, the Odd Fellows, the churches and other national organizations should make every possible effort in this particular instance to show that we are not only willing to work, but to put our money in the place where it will gain for us a measure of respect, where it will show that we are willing to go all out for a principle.

Each Negro newspaper should take up this fight at once and bring home to the people the real meaning of the danger involved in this scheme of the Southern Governors. If we do not meet this challenge to colored America today there is no point in whining about the Regional Plan. We must learn, and today, that the time has come for action, that we must pay for what we need and stop begging so much.

If Meharry becomes a regional school it will be the opening wedge in the regionalization of all higher education for Negroes in the South. If the Southern Governors are permitted to take over this school they will control its faculty, they will control the thinking within the institution, all of its policies, even to the extent of where the students come from. **The time for action is now.**

Fight Over Meharry Now Out in the Open

By STANLEY ROBERTS

(Third in a Series)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—From here on in the Meharry Medical School battle will be out in the open! The revealing spotlight of publicity pointed up by The Pittsburgh Courier is taking effect.

There are those who would have had it otherwise . . . would have done their work quietly, including Fourteen Southern Governors . . . Southern politicians who are trying desperately to slip a resolution through the United States Congress before public opinion can crystallize against its viciousness . . . and expose it as a deliberate effort to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court's Gaines decision . . . Dr. M. Don Clawson, Meharry's president, a shrewd politician-dentist, who would make a gift of a distinguished, private, medical education center to grasping Southern politicians who for seventy-five years have been willing to stand by and let Northern money support the institution.

SUPPORTERS ARE CALLED ILL-ADVISED

And last but by no means least . . . ill-advised Negroes who for one reason or another are willing to forget the principle involved and are lending their names to what many are calling "a sell out."

However, arrayed right straight up against the Jim Crow proponents is a formidable, phalanx of freedom-loving Americans, Negro and white, ready to do battle!

They have taken the fight to the House . . . to the Senate . . . will put it in the lap of President Truman . . . and if all else fail . . . are prepared to go to the Courts of Justice.

These citizens feel the issue is no longer whether Meharry Medical College will close. No one wants that.

The issue now at stake is whether Dr. Clawson and his Southern political henchmen will be allowed to turn Meharry's lands, buildings, equipment and endowment income over to the Southern States in a frantic effort to avoid complying with the law of the land.

POWERFUL OPPOSITION AGAINST RESOLUTION

When Dr. Clawson and his cohorts appeared before a Senate committee they found powerful opposition to testify against Joint Resolution 191:

MISS ALMA VESSELLS, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, representing 110 local and State organizations and 1,800 members operating in thirty-two States:

"On behalf of my organization I want to voice our unqualified opposition to SJR 191 which would authorize interstate compacts establishing segregated regional universities.

"The association feels that such compacts would entirely negate the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and the recommendations of the President's Committee on Higher Education."

THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel, NAACP, representing almost 1,000,000 members:

"It is clear from the decisions of the United States Supreme Court that the States covered by the proposed compact cannot escape their responsibilities under the Fourteenth Amendment by sending their Negro students to Meharry and paying their tuition and expenses in lieu of admitting them to their State medical schools.

"This proposed compact is merely an effort to circumvent the effect of these decisions.

"It is an effort to have one arm of the Federal Government, the Congress, give 'legal' sanction to a practice declared invalid by another arm of the Federal Government, the Supreme Court."

DR. MILLARD DEAN, chairman, publicity committee, National Dental Asociation:

"The National Dental Association at its mid-winter executive committee meeting . . . voiced its opposition to any form of segregated regional education . . . That opposition continues in effect against Senate Joint Resolution 191."

DR. J. G. GATHINGS, chairman, board of trustees, National Medical Association, an organization of 4,000 doctors in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy:

"We passed a resolution . . . condemning the sanction of the Southern governors to the taking over of Meharry Medical College, as put forth in the compact."

DELIBERATE EVASION OF HIGH COURT RULING

M. C. CLARKE, president, National Negro Insurance Association, a federation of fifty life insurance companies, with assets in excess of $100,000,000:

". . . the association is unalterably opposed to the proposal . . . designed to give congressional blessing to the reprehensible com-

. . . Congress, if it approves this compact—which is based on segregation, because the laws of the States which are participating in compact require segregation—will have the effect, repudiating the findings, both, of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, which said that segregation could not result in equality, and the President's Commission on Higher Education, which made exactly the same findings."

MISS MARVIN PERRY, National Lawyers Guild:

Meharry Plan Is Blasted

Leading Doctors Denounce Regional Set-up for School

(Convention Pictures Inside)

By THEODORE STANFORD
(Courier New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — The National Medical Association, closing its fifty-third and most widely attended annual convention at Wadleigh High School here last Friday, turned thumbs down flatly on the bitterly fought so-called "Regional Plan" for Meharry Medical College.

A high point in the proceedings of the convention was reached early last week when Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, retiring NMA president and practicing physician of Louisville, Ky., urged the organization to refuse to accept the jim-crow regional plan which the chief executives of certain Dixie States have advocated for the school of medicine.

"I would rather see Meharry close its doors than to see it reinforce the vicious pattern of Southern discrimination," Dr. Lattimore asserted bluntly. "I would rather see Meharry stand as a silent condemnation to Southern racial attitudes than to see it serve as a tool to perpetuate jim crow."

CLOSING SEEN UNLIKELY

He predicted, however, that the "responsible people" of the State of Tennessee would not permit the institution to close.

Declaring that it was his earnest hope that each member of the organization "will earnestly endeavor to secure for the Negro doctor a place of complete integration in American medicine," and warning that "we must not support or condone any evasion of our supreme laws" in this democracy, Dr. Lattimore placed the following recommendations before the convention:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the NMA re-petition the American Medical Association for the admittance of Southern Negro doctors.
2. That the NMA go on record as opposing the plan of the fourteen Southern Governors for the Meharry Medical College because the plan was considered an evasion of the Federal Supreme Court ruling that each State provide within its bounds equal educational facilities for Negroes.
3. That the NMA continue its affiliation with the NAACP.
4. That the organization employ a full-time secretary and obtain permanent headquarters.
5. That the organization petition colleges offering pre-medical courses with the request that they require more thoroughness on the part of the science departments and the pre-medical students.
6. That the NMA change its meeting date to take place either in the spring of fall of any year.
7. That there be only one social affair held and that this affair should be in the form of a banquet for the president.

SPEECH DEBATED

The fiery denunciations of racial discrimination contained in Dr. Lattimore's "President's Address" caused wide discussion among the delegates to the convention.

Discussion also centered around issues pointed up in his recommendations to the assembled body.

Division of opinion on the points at issue in his recommendations, the inevitable confusion associated with the breaking up of the closing sessions of the confab, together with cordial but hazy press relations, left this reporter with a divided picture of official action on some of the proposals set forward by the retiring president.

Dr. John F. Taylor, Mobile, Ala., re-elected speaker of the house of delegates, informed the press that the convention had placed its stamp of approval upon each of Dr. Lattimore's seven recommendations. However, Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn., a member of the board of trustees, gave a somewhat different version.

Dr. Walker told reporters that the convention had rejected the recommendation concerning a change of meeting date and the holding of the proposed social banquet for the organization's president.

The proposal looking toward the establishment of a permanent headquarters and the employment of a full-time secretary, he said, had been referred to a committee composed of members of the house of delegates and the board of trustees.

The committee would report on its deliberation in February, he stated.

DR. WHITTIER ELECTED

Dr. C. Austin Whittier of San Antonio, Tex., was inaugurated NMA president during the final session of the organization's fifty-third annual convention.

Dr. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D. C., was appointed president-elect. Dr. Marshall will be inducted into office in August, 1949.

In his inaugural address Dr. Whittier laid down the broad outlines of a program which he proposed as a goal toward which he would prefer to devote his services during his current term of office.

He pleaded that no officer or group of officers should make commitments in the name of the NMA on controversial questions until authorized to do so by the organization's house of delegates.

OTHER OFFICERS

The closing session of the convention also marked the election of other important NMA officers. Among these were Dr. G. W. Ish of Arkansas, first vice president; Dr. R. W. Hixon, Ohio, second vice president, and Dr. A. D. Adamson, Illinois, third vice president.

Dr. John Givens of Norfolk, Va., was re-elected to the position of secretary, and Dr. E. T. Taylor of St. Louis, Mo., was returned to his post as treasurer.

Negro College Improvements To Be Studied

Advertiser, Montgomery Ala.

Meadows Says Training Elsewhere Best Now Under Aid Plan

Sat. 1-17-48

Alabama's grant-in-aid program to finance out-of-state professional training for Negroes is superior to anything "we could give them in the state," Education Superintendent A. R. Meadows said Friday.

Dr. Meadows said the State Education Department has been doing research in the field of Negro education for several years, but that the program would be stepped up to comply with instructions from the State Board of Education. He said in an interview:

"To follow up the board's action Wednesday, the State Education Department will put greater emphasis on this program and make progress reports back to the board from time to time."

The board directed Meadows to survey possibilities of providing additional professional training through the state's present higher education system for Negroes.

The survey was suggested by former Congressman Joe Starnes of Guntersville. Starnes said Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decision that Oklahoma Negro students were entitled to educational facilities equal to those of white students made it mandatory that Alabama begin immediately to face the problem.

Facilities Improved

"The state has been gradually increasing the scope of offerings at the various Negro institutions," Meadows said. "Graduate courses in education and pre-law are available at the State Teachers College for Negroes here. Each year, as we have been able to provide funds and additions to teaching staffs, the offerings have been broadened."

In support of his statement that the grant-in-aid program was Alabama's best means of furnishing professional training, Meadows said:

"Alabama could not possibly give grant-in-aid students the high quality of training they can receive outside the state because of difficulties which must be faced at all institutions of higher learning now."

He mentioned the scarcity of qualified teaching personnel and the heavy student loads at all state colleges and universities.

"The Negro education problem is not one that can be solved overnight," the educator continued. "It is something that will take years and a lot of hard work to solve."

Meadows said he hoped the Southern Governor's Conference plan of creating regional institutions for Negro professional training can be perfected. It seems, he said, a practical solution to the problem since the demand for such training is limited in individual southern states.

Benefits Of Outstate Training For Negroes Cited By Meadows

The News, Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 1-17-48

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17—Alabama's grant-in-aid program to finance out-of-state professional training for Negroes was described by Education Superintendent A. R. Meadows as "superior to anything we could give them in the state."

In an interview yesterday, Dr. Meadows said that research in the field of Negro education would be stepped up to comply with instructions from the State Board of Education. The department has been doing research in that field for several years. The News

"To follow up the board's action Wednesday," he said "the State Education Department will put greater emphasis on this program and make progress reports to the board from time to time." Ed.

The board instructed Dr. Meadows to investigate the expansion of the present higher education system for Negroes. 1-17-48

Former Rep. Joe Starnes, Guntersville, suggested the survey. He said the Supreme Court decision that Oklahoma Negro students were entitled to equal educational facilities made it mandatory that Alabama begin to face the problem.

"The state has gradually increased the scope of offerings at the various Negro institutions," Meadows said. "Graduate courses in education and pre-law are available here." Birmingham, Ala.

He concluded: "Alabama could not possibly give grant-in-aid students the high quality of training they can receive outside the state because of differences which must be faced at all institutions of higher learning now."

Regional Colleges

The News 1/18

To the Editor of The News:

There are already regional education institutions for Negro students who live in Alabama and attend out-of-state colleges because of the insufficient facilities in state colleges.

I make that statement and here is the proof: Negro high school graduates of Alabama, nine times out of 10, attend out-of-state colleges in order to equip themselves as men and women of tomorrow in the various professions. Some go at the state's expense. Going at the state's expense is in some way equivalent to establishing regional schools. Why waste money yearly to send medical and law students to regional schools when a permanent college offering law and medicine can be erected in Alabama at a lower cost? In the long run sending students out of the state will cost twice as much, considering the number engaged in these professions. On the other hand, when one is accustomed to his environment from an educational standpoint, he is anxious to let his ideas be used in that environment where opportunities are plentiful. Birmingham, Ala

As a present high school student, anticipating my graduation, my greatest ambition is to advance my education in my home state, to the degree of the best that is offered. But unless the scene changes, I too will be a useful tool going to help perfect the conditions of another state, simply because my state didn't give me a chance. I hope the scene changes, so that I will "cast down my bucket where I am" and take a leading role in the future development of Alabama. Wed.

This problem remains to be settled, and it is entirely up to Mr. and Mrs. Alabama of today to prepare for Mr. and Mrs. Alabama of tomorrow.

ANDREW L. THOMAS,
1218 North Sipsey Street. 3-17-48

La. Increases Aid To Race Education

BATON ROUGE, La. — Louisiana's State Legislature has just passed two educational aid bills aimed at helping Negro students. One sets aside $185,000 for student aid scholarships to all State-operated institutions; the other increases the out-of-State scholarship fund allocation from $50,000 to $100,000. Aid for children of vets killed in the war is also provided. Observers believe the measures were inspired by recent court suits and civil rights threats.

Teachers Get $2,800 Grants

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Grants of $2,800 were given twenty-four Negro teachers for advanced study in out-of-State institutions, E. R. Jobe, executive secretary, board of trustees, State Institutions of Higher Learning, announced this week.

These awards were made as provided in house bill 459, laws of 1948, providing a fund of $25,000 for 1948-50 to assist Negroes in professional, specialized and graduate study.

Those who received grants for their schools were:

Porah Crosby, Prentiss Jack and Betty Mae Jack, Forest, University of Chicago; Nathaniel Burger, Hattiesburg, and Ozella Robinson, Meridian, Cornell; George Jones, Tougaloo, and Ruby Coleman, Columbia, Iowa State; Willie Alford, Jackson, and Thelma Johnson, University of Southern California;

Clymathes King, Port Gibson, and Clara Alexander, Hampton; Charles H. Wilson, Ivory Michael and Noelle Michael, Jackson, and Earline Miles, Laurel, Atlanta University; Monteal Pendleton, Lula, and Pearl Cook, Liberty, Tuskegee; Eva Harris, Brookhaven, Northwestern University;

Ivory Manning, Jackson, Northwestern; Lottie Williams, Grenado, Ohio State; Gladys Bush, Columbus, Wayne Colbert, Enterprise, Columbia; Albertine Mason, Jackson, Cincinnati, and Jewel Merchant, Kokomo, Fisk.

VIRGINIA SPENDS $81,040.23 TO SEND NEGROES OUT OF STATE TO UNIVERSITIES

RICHMOND, Va. — The state of Virginia spent $81,040.23 during the 1947-48 school year to send 503 Negroes out of the state to universities and colleges according to a report by the administrator of the graduate fund. Grants, ranging from $54 to $683, sent students to such schools as Columbia university, which trained 181; Howard, 81; and New York university, 49.

MARYLAND PAYING NEGROES' TUITION

$60,000 Is Allotted for Study at Private White Colleges— Ban at State University

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The State of Maryland is paying the tuition of Negro students in the undergraduate and graduate schools of Johns Hopkins University and St. John's College at Annapolis, records revealed yesterday. Because of their race these students are barred from the University of Maryland.

The state of Maryland is in the position of refusing to admit Negroes to state-owned institutions yet of paying their fees at "white" colleges in the same area. The students are being provided for through the grants administered by the Maryland State Commission on Scholarships for Negroes. The amount alloted for 1947-1948 was nearly $60,000. The grants were made chiefly for graduate work, but also for undergraduate work not offered at the Morgan State College.

The enrollment of Negro students in Johns Hopkins University was called "epoch-making" by members of the commission, who made known the acceptance of Negroes by several Maryland private schools. These included Johns Hopkins and St. John's College at Annapolis and Loyola College, a Catholic institution in Baltimore.

The committee members are Ivan E. McDougle, chairman; Carl J. Murphy, Josiah F. Henry Jr., Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president-elect of Morgan State College, and Edward N. Wilson, college secretary and secretary of the commission.

Students Sent to Columbia

The State of Maryland is now providing for four graduate students and one undergraduate at ohns Hopkins, amounts ranging from $75 to $200 each semester. The students are Amos E. Chase, Alonza C. Johnson, Norvell W. Hunter, Miss Agnes W. Patterson and Miss Mildred J. Seaborne, who are enrolled for classes in engineering (undergraduate), biochemistry, geology, French and education(all graduate). Jesse Harris, an undergraduate student in fine arts, is enrolled at St. John's. He received $200 for the first semester, plus $11 for transportation.

During the first semester the State of Maryland paid $2,630 for tuition and $1,590 for travel to twenty men and women who attended two undergraduate and eighteen graduate courses at Columbia University. Eleven of these scholarship grants were renewed from last year. Twelve students took graduate courses in education.

Medical students supported by the state received as much as $250 each semester, plus transportation. The State of Maryland provided $900 in tuition fees and $200 in travel for five students enrolled in the first semester at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. Five Maryland Negro students will take courses in medicine, two in dentistry and nine in pharmacy at Howard University. The state does not pay travel to Washington.

Miss Veernice D. Ferguson received $80 for tuition and $1 for travel to the Bellevue School of Nursing in New York. Wendell B. Harris, M. D., received $250 for tuition and $59 for travel at the Des Moines (Iowa) College of Surgery. Miss Gloria R. Hines received $200 in tuition and $112 in travel toward her training in psychiatry at the University of Denver.

Told to Apply Elsewhere

Linwood H. Jordan applied for admission to the University of Maryland "at state expense," but his application was denied. He was told to apply for tuition to some Grade A college "outside the state."

These grants are being made under an authorization of the Maryland General Assembly of 1937, and by subsequent legislation which provided also in 1939 for the purchase from the Methodist Church of Morgan College, the first state-owned Negro college for liberal arts.

The disposition of Negro colleges if the southern states move to admit Negro students to white colleges is called "hypothetical" by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson said over the telephone yesterday that some white students from the North and Middle West had applied for admission to the proposed Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Surgery.

An Associated Press dispatch Sunday quoted Dr. Patterson as saying that the elimination of barriers against Negroes would in no way lessen the need for Tuskegee Institute. The dispatch quoted Dr. Patterson as saying that Tuskegee had refused applications from white students for enrollment. It added that he pointed to the Alabama law requiring segregation.

Va. Must Aid 600 Negro Graduates

RICHMOND, Va.—According to Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College and administrator of the State's graduate aid fund, Virginia during the coming academic year will pay for out-of-state scholarships for approximately 600 colored graduate students.

MORE FUNDS NECESSARY FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Out Of State Training Fund Already Depleted

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 31.—The 1949 General Assembly will be asked to provide a $15,000 increase in the annual appropriation used to pay out-of-state tuition for negro graduate students, Ed F. McCuistion, supervisor of Negro Education for the Education Department, said Tuesday.

Revealing that the $20,000 which the 1947 Legislature appropriated for a two-year period already had been expended, Mr. McCuistion said the department planned to ask for a $25,000 annual appropriation, instead of $10,000 a year.

He pointed out the number of graduate negro students desiring to enter out-of-state schools of higher learning was increasing yearly, adding that the "money appropriated by the 1947 Legislature was quickly used up due to the large number of applicants."

Mr. McCuistion said approximately $3500 was needed immediately to meet the bills of graduate students who have been promised state assistance. The University of Arkansas and the State A. M. & N. college for negroes at Pine Bluff will be asked to make up the deficit, he said.

Mr. McCuistion said approximately 130 negro students were participating in the state subsidy program, inaugurated in 1941.

Out-of-State Aid to Arkansas Students In Hole For $3,435

LITTLE ROCK Ark. — (ANP) —The "Out of State" aid to Negro students pursuing graduate work for 1948-1849, is shy $3,435 and the University of Arkansas and Arkansas A. M. & N. college are being asked to make up the deficit.

According to Ed McCuistion, white. supervisor of Negro education for the state department of education, the legislature had tentatively promised $13,435, but only $10,000 was appropriatetd. The fund pays the tuition for Negro students who take graduate studies in colleges and universities outside the state. Last year, the two Arkansas institutions contributed $6,000 to the fund.

McCuistion pointed out that this was the second year the appropriation 'ran short" and said the legislature would be asked to increase the amount to $25,000 annually next year. He also disclosed that it was preferable to use money from the state's emergency fund to make up the deficit, but that this method would need thte approval of the state fiscal

GRANTS OF $2,800 were given to 24 Mississippi Negro teachers for advanced study in out-of-state institutions.

These awards were made as provided in House bill 459, laws of 1948, providing a fund of $25,000 for 1949-50 to assist Negroes in professional, specialized and graduate study.

Kentucky Attaches Rider to Out-of-State Aid Setup

Must Renounce All Rights to Attend Institutions Within State or No Funds

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — James A. Crumlin, attorney and first vice president of the local NAACP, urged students to resist the State's newest attempt to bar them from white colleges by having them sign waivers to attend the institutions before they can obtain out-of-State educational aid.

Declaring the waiver deal was "just another desperate move" by the State to perpetuate racial segregation, Crumlin advised the students to reject the waivers, and if out-of-State aid was not forthcoming to Negroes attending the institution, with the college to enforce segregation. Another violation. Under the plan we grants-in-aid for students to attend schools the waiver form, "it is apparent that the someone is trying to create a plan whereby disturbance. Under the plan we could receive have drawn, anyone who wants State College education can get at Kentucky were taught only State College what white persons which formerly were at the university." The plan provides that university faculty members

All Kind of Laws

Under the Kentucky Day law, courses at Kentucky fines for any educational institution, establishes graduate colored students to State announced a colleges out-colored students

Dr. Atwood said he was acting in accordance with the law as interpreted by the attorney general. He said:

"I am being severely censured in my effort to make it work. My general feeling is that an overwhelming number of colored people think the plan is subterfuge. More money than the $45,000 granted is needed to cause the colored people to think that the plan is anything but subterfuge."

The NAACP's position, as advanced by Crumlin, was that it objected both to admitting "ample provisions" had been made for colored college students and to the signing away of "their educational rights in Kentucky." He pointed out that the college lacked a law library and had no engineering or pharmaceutical schools.

Makes Them Renounce Rights

"Students are permitted to use the university library, 26 miles away, but only at prescribed times. This is unfair."

The waiver in question reads in part: "I, the undersigned, desiring to pursue a course of education and fully realizing that the commonwealth of Kentucky has made ample provisions for me to obtain the prescribed course of study outside of Kentucky.

"In consideration of the out-of-State aid, I hereby waive any and all rights that I may have to obtain an education along the lines and in the course of study desired by me at any institution provided by Kentucky within its borders and elect to pursue this course of study outside Kentucky.

Kentucky Pays Fees In Other States For Negroes Barred In Schools Here

Louisville, Ky.

Commonwealth Policy In Clear

Wed. 1-14-48

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 13 (AP)—Kentucky pays tuition in other states for its Negro citizens who are unable to get higher education they desire at the Kentucky State College for Negroes here.

It was pointed out today at the State Education Department, following the United States Supreme Court's latest ruling on Negro education in an Oklahoma case, that 272 Negroes are availing themselves of the funds.

State Superintendent of Education Boswell B. Hodgkin declined to discuss the Oklahoma case in which immediate admission of a Negro girl to the law school of that State's university within three days, or providing of separate and equal facilities for her within that time, was ordered.

Hodgkin said a "sizable proportion" of Kentucky's Negro citizens who took advantage of the tuition fund were teachers, taking summer courses in working for post-graduate degrees.

Lack Graduate Courses.

The Courier-Journal

R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College here, said the Negro school has no graduate courses and no professional courses except a "general engineering course at the undergraduate level."

The institution, he added, has an undergraduate course to train teachers, but has no courses in law, medicine, dentistry, or pharmacy.

Louisville, Ky.

"We have been trying to get our undergraduate courses strong enough to build up to graduate courses," he explained.

Wed.

President Atwood added that he requested the 1946 Legislature to grant $1,000,000 for capital outlay. That would be expended first, he said, for a new classroom, second for a library building and third, for a building for the general engineering class.

1-14-48

Commission Would Decide.

Under the general fund budget bill now pending in the Legislature, a Kentucky building commission would be created to determine how a $10,000,000 fund would be allocated to new structures and improvement of present ones at various State institutions of which Kentucky State is one.

Kentucky's tuition program was inaugurated in 1936. The appropriation has been increased annually until it reaches $30,000 for the 1946-48 school years. Hodgkin said about $22,000 of that was expended last year.

The general fund budget bill introduced in the General Assembly last night would raise the fund to $40,000 a year. In recommending its passage, Governor Earle Clements told his Democratic Administration leaders that funds for various other phases of Negro education also had been increased. He said the raises "are justified" and added, "I have no hesitancy in urging them upon you."

Failed to Prosecute It.

The Courier-Journal

In 1941, Charles Lamont Eubanks, a Louisville Negro, then 17 years old, sued in Federal Court to force the University of Kentucky to admit him to its civil engineering course. The suit declared such instruction was unavailable to members of his race at any Negro college in the state. The suit was dismissed in 1945 after Eubanks failed to prosecute it.

Kentucky's Constitution prohibits whites and Negroes from attending the same schools. In 1904 the General Assembly enacted a statute declaring the provision covered private as well as public schools. Berea College, founded prior to the Civil War by Ohioans, and which had admitted Negro students, challenged constitutionality of the legislative act as applied to private institutions. The Court of Appeals upheld the act and the United States Supreme Court affirmed that by refusing to review the case.

Wed. 1-14-48

Ky. Out-Of-State School Policy Seen As Hindrance

Memphis World

LOUISVILLE — (A N P) — James A. Crumlin president of the local NAACP branch, charged here last week that the state of Kentucky is hindering not promoting education for Negroes when it pays part of their tuition in out-of-state profession and graduate schools.

1-23-48

Basing his statement on the fact that the state grants only $175 a year as a tuition aid Crumlin said, "Not only is this les than actual tuition in most schools, but it fails to take into consideration a number of other fees and expenses.

1-23-48

"As a result, it costs Negroes more to attend out-of-state schools even with state help, than it would to attend schools in Kentucky. Many Negroes who desire higher education simply can't afford it."

The local group is currently launching a campaign to secure admission to the state graduate and professional school for Negroes.

Negro Girl Told to Sign Waiver Or Lose Funds

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 11 (AP)—Anna Louise Harris was informed today her $500-a-year educational allowance will be stopped unless she signs the waiver Kentucky requires of Negroes attending college in other states.

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 12-12-48

The girl, a sophomore at Indiana University, scratched out a clause in the document which specified that similar educational opportunities are afforded Negroes in Kentucky.

She recently wrote President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College for Negroes who supervises the grants that she had not received her allowance. She added she supposed it was due to her having eliminated the educational-opportunity clause, and asked him to take up the matter.

The waiver of rights to attend school in Kentucky, containing the clause the girl scratched out, was prepared by Attorney General A. E. Funk after Kentucky arranged special classes to teach its Negro citizens subjects available to whites, but not hitherto given for Negroes.

President Atwood referred the girl's letter to Samuel B. Taylor, assistant director of supervision in the State Education Department and he sent it to the Attorney General's office.

Assistant Attorney General M. B. Holifield said in his letter the waiver is worded to protect the State and also to protect pupils who have commenced courses outside the state "from losing their credits there gained in pursuing the educational course to secure a particular degree."

In inclosing another copy of the waiver to be signed, Holifield wrote:

"If you consider that your knowledge is superior to the knowledge of the attorney general in dealing with educational and legal problems, you will have to assume responsibility for your decision, because unless you sign this waiver without modification, you will not be granted any allowance from the treasurer of Kentucky under the provisions" of the law.

"We are anxious to aid you in preserving your educational credits, but we are anxious also to protect the treasurer of Kentucky from any future action on your part, or the part of any other person seeking to obtain funds," Holifield said.

Try to Enter U. K., Negroes Advised

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Prospective Students Urged Not to Sign State's Waivers

Attorney James A. Crumlin, first vice-president of the branch to plan further action.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Directors Take Action.

said here yesterday Negro students should seek to enroll at Crumlin said, he advised Negroes ington, the board of directors of the University of Kentucky. not to sign the waivers and to the N.A.A.C.P. passed a resolu-

Crumlin said the office of Attorney General A. E. Funk had present themselves instead at U. of K. on registration day. caused "waivers" to be sent to Negro students receiving "out-of-state aid" which made them give up their rights to attend white Kentucky colleges or forfeit the aid.

A group of about 50 students adopted a resolution here last night against signing the waivers. William J. Price, chairman of the group, said the students would meet again at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A.

by Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, who also is administrator of out-of-state aid for Negroes, Crumlin said. He added that Atwood informed the students he was sending the waivers at the request of the Attorney General. The waivers, Dr. Atwood said, had to be signed before the aid could be given.

Fees Are Provided. 9-7-48

The State's Day Law prohibits

ers were sent to stu- ving out-of-state aid

attendance of white and Negro students at the same educational institution. It provides fines for violations. Another State law provides for State grants-in-aid to Negro students to attend colleges outside Kentucky.

State officials recently announced a plan for Negroes to receive at Kentucky State College for Negroes courses which formerly hadn't been available there but were available at the university.

Donovan Won't Comment.

At Frankfort, Dr. Atwood, who is the administrator of Negro out-of-state aid, said last night he is sending out waiver blanks in accordance with the law as interpreted by the attorney general.

Funk, who prepared the waiver form, also said in Frankfort, "It is apparent someone is trying to create a disturbance. Under the plan we have drawn, anyone who wants education can get at K.S.C. What white persons can get at the university."

Dr. Atwood told a reporter:

"I am being severely censured in my effort to make it work. My general feeling is that an overwhelming number of colored people think the plan is subterfuge. More money than the $45,000 granted is needed to cause Negroes to think that the plan is anything but a subterfuge."

At Lexington, Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky, said he did not care to comment .

Crumlin said the N.A.A.C.P. objected both to admitting "ample provisions" had been made for Negro college students and to signing away what he described as their educational rights in Kentucky.

Library Facilities Inadequate.

He said the college for Negroes in Frankfort "lacks a law library, and has no engineering or pharmaceutical schools. Students are permitted to use the U. of K. library, 26 miles away, but only at prescribed times. This is unfair."

9-7-48

Crumlin said the waivers Dr. Atwood sent out read, in part:

"I, the undersigned, desiring to pursue a course of education and fully realizing that the Commonwealth of Kentucky has made ample provisions for me to obtain the prescribed course of study desired by me within the boundaries of Kentucky . . . desire to pursue my course of study outside of Kentucky. . . . In consideration of such grant (the out-of-state aid), I hereby waive any and all rights that I may have to obtain an education along the lines and in the course of study desired by me at any institutions provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky within the borders of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and elect to pursue this course of study outside of the borders of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided by Section 166.160 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes."

Represents Teacher.

Crumlin represents Lyman T. Johnson, 40, of 2627 W. Madison, Negro teacher here, who last spring sought admission to U. of K. to complete a doctor's degree in history and political science. Johnson was turned down by Registrar Maurice Seay, who cited the Day Law.

Crumlin said U. of K. has filed an answer to his petition in the case and that his reply will be filed in a few days at which time a hearing date will be set in Lexington.

Regional Council Set-up Considers Medicine, Health, Graduate Studies

Atlanta Daily World

With Tuskegee Institute giving impetus to the efforts of Southern States to get up regional schools on a segregated basis, the Regional Council for Education is developing recommendations for legislative action in those fields in which there already exist demands for educational services deemed desirable to meet through regional action.

In addition to the veterinary medical training program, under which Tuskegee Institute would be the regional school for all colored persons in the South who desired such training, two other problems— human medicine and health services, and graduate studies— are receiving attention.

Commissions have been appointed to study and analyze these problems. Dr. W. T. Sanger of the Medical College of Virginia is the chairman of the Commission on Human Medicine and Health Services, and Dr. Harold Stokes, president of Louisiana State University, is the chairman of the Commission on Graduate Studies.

LATEST MEETING

These commissions met here on November 22 and 23. Their reports, analyzing the problems and presenting alternatives solutions, are expected to be completed very soon and will be reviewed by the presidents and appropriate deans of a number of institution of higher learning in the South.

A meeting under the auspices of the Regional Council for Education is planned for December 12, the day before the Southern Governors' Conference convenes. Recommendations agreed upon at this meeting will be submitted to the Governors' Conference.

In the matter of human medicine, the council is still considering the possibility of conversion of Meharry Medical College into a regional school for colored students medicine, dentistry and nursing.

At a recent meeting, at th request of Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida and Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee, Cecil Sims made a report on the financial status of Meharry. He stated that funds were available for the operation of the college to June 30, next, and after that date the school will have to close unless other arrangements were made for financing it.

VETERINARY AGREEMENT

While Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia have tentatively agreed to serve as regional schools for veterinary medical training, there appears to be a number of obstacles to the consummation of the plan.

Sun-11-28-48

First, the fourteen states, which are parties to the compact to establish regional schools on a segregated basis, must through their state legislatures approve of the plan and authorize appropriations to be paid to out-of-state institutions for the training of their citizens.

Even if this is done, it is doubtful whether the program will meet the requirement of equal protection of the laws, as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, on which the United States Supreme Court based its decisions that a state must provide equal educational facilities for colored and white students or admit colored students to the white state-supported university, if the corresponding colored institution does not offer a course desired by a colored student but which is offered at the white university.

SOUTH IS PLANNING SEGREGATED STUDY

Gov. Caldwell of Florida Tells States' Assembly of Move for Series of Schools

By WALTER W. RUCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Dec. 3—Plans for the establishment of a series of interstate professional schools in the South, with racial segregation a cardinal principle, were outlined today by Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida at the ninth biennial general assembly of the State Council of Governments.

As a means of obviating Federal assistance which might make non-segregation mandatory, Governor Caldwell said that states interested in the various projects would build and maintain the schools on a pro-rata basis.

This was a more honest way, he asserted, to meet interracial problems than that practiced in the North, where colleges admit one Negro and then say they practice non-segregation."

Governor Caldwell said that the over-all plan for the system of universities included the provision of similar institutions for Negroes "because we recognize the need of Negro physicians and nurses" and Negroes in the other professions.

Sat-12-4-48

The initiation of non-segregation now, he argued further, also would bring about the swift collapse of numerous highly rated colleges and universities already located in the South.

Veterinary School Needed

Governor Caldwell said there were five or six states in the South in need of a school of veterinary medicine. Plans were being studied, he said, for these sovereignties to join hands in erecting a school for their joint use in Florida.

He asserted that there was not a "top flight" school of mining or forestry in the South, although mining and lumbering were two of the principal industries.

"They [the schools] will be the finest in the country, I can tell you that," Governor Caldwell said. The plan would work in the South, he added, where "we never have things like you had in this city a few years ago." This apparently was a reference to the 1943 race riots.

Col. John Manning, Director of Finance in Kentucky, discussing the organization and operation of State Governments, suggested that there was a great need for "reorganizing to provide for modern atomic age Government which is now operating under a horse-and-buggy system."

Colonel Manning said the Governor should be the center of Government gravity and "therefore Government service of the type we expect is possible only when there is concentration of authority in the hands of the Governor."

"His authority must be implemented by managerial control. He must have adequate funds at his disposal," he said. "And the states must have both merit and retirement systems. They are lagging far behind in the security parade."

"Hidden Taxes" Approved

Colonel Manning urged the states to adopt the Federal system of "hidden taxes," as in the case of cigarettes, where the Federal Government imposes a tax on the manufacturer, who passes it on to the retailer, who simply adds it to the retail price.

"No one seems to notice it," he said, "but people are always complaining when you put a state sales tax on merchandise."

Colonel Manning said all states should have a four-year term for Governor, who should be elected in off years to make certain that he shall be judged on state issues and not allowed to go into office on the coattails of a President-elect.

State Senator Jesse M. Mayo of California deplored what he said was a tendency on the part of the states to run to Washington for help in work they could do themselves.

Sat-12-4-48

"We have the tools and we can do the job if we will accept our responsibilities. We cannot expect the Federal Government to continue these services without having enough strings to kill our autonomy as sovoreign states," Senator Mayo said.

Another bit of self-criticism came from State Senator Floyd R. Gibson of Missouri, who said the states, "of which my own is one of the worst offenders, "had only themselves to blame for two pending Congressional inquiries into the insurance business.

"The states have not been effectively discharging their duties in that field," Senator Gibson said.

Passage Would Have Legalized Jim Crow Schools

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) For a whole week while the regional education bill was being kicked around on the senate floor in football fashion, reporters, like interested spectators, were tensely perched on the edge of their seats waiting for the final touchdown.

This decision did not come until late Thursday afternoon when the senate voted 38 to 37 to return the bill to the judiciary committee for further discussion.

This bill, which was seeking congressional endorsement of a plan for 15 southern states to set up jointly supported regional schools for Negroes, was passed in the house last Tuesday and immediately sent to the senate where the debate began which lasted for more than a week.

Despite the strong arguments in opposition to such a plan, presented to congress by Rep. Adam C. Powell and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the bill pased the house 236 to 45, after an amendment regarding segregation was denied.

Powell pointed out that such a compact would crystalize the pattern of segregation and furnish the economic underpinning for the support of segregated education in the south which is staggering under the recent supreme court decision and the aroused demands of Negro American for equality in education.

He said that such a compact would weaken the supreme court opinions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases and that is why the south requested congressional approval. Since congress knows that the laws of the contracting states require segregation, congressional approval of this compact would constitute a complete repudiation by congress of the findings and recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil rights and the President's Commission on Higher education.

Marcantonio pointed out that the passage of such a resolution would place congressional stamp of approval on segregation in education. In light of the decision which the supreme court has just made on the convenant cases, the congress cannot permit itself to place its stamp of approval thereon.

The labor representative's reference to the disapproval of such a compact by the NAACP, brought Mr. Rankin to his feet. Demanding the floor, the Mississippi congressman charged the NAACP as being a "Communist front" organization, and declared that "it does not represent the better element of the Negroes in this country." He accused the association of doing the Negroes of this country, and especially of the south, infinitely more harm than good. Neither the NAACP nor Mr. Marcantonio is interested in the Negroes of the south, he said, but the passage of such a resolution would do something for the Negroes of the south and at the same time maintain peace between the two races.

The chief opponent of a regional compact in the senate was Wayne Morse (R., Ore.). When the bill reached the senate floor, Sen. Morse offered an amendment

dent Truman's whole civil rights program one amendment at a time if his amendment to the regional educational bill was defeated. This would give his own Republican party an opportunity to express its views on the anti-lynching, F. E. P. C. and poll tax bills.

Regional School Plan Hit

(Special to The Courier)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tension hangs in the air at Meharry Medical College this week.

Friction between President M. Don Clawson, faculty members and the local NAACP rose to the boiling point as the conflict over using Meharry for a regional school for Negroes continued. Elsewhere, the battle against regional schools raged on several fronts.

Bitter controversy flared here in Nashville where Atty. Z. Alexander Looby, a member of the Meharry faculty, took issue with Dr. Clawson, who vigorously re-affirmed his intention to continue to fight for the use of Meharry as a regional school.

CLAWSON ADAMANT

Openly defiant in his attitude, Dr. Clawson disregarded the implications of racial segregation in a letter published in a local newspaper, in which he told Attorney Looby:

"We are going to have regional support after July 1, 1949, and Congress will approve it and the State Legislature will appropriate to the budget taking over the load that the foundations have carried since 1938."

Embattled governors of fifteen Southern States, fighting viciously to circumvent rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court providing equal education for Negroes or opening the doors of their "white" institutions, gained ground in Washington when the Senate Judiciary Committee approved by a 6 to 2 vote the compact signed at Wakulla Springs, Fla. early this year.

Congressional approval was necessary before the compact could become legal under the U. S. Constitution. A House committee had earlier given its approval.

OUSTERS PLANNED

The Nashville Branch of the NAACP, expressing grave concern over the situation and claiming to possess evidence that the school will be open to "political featherbedding," with white heads for each department under the regional set-up, has asked an unbiased investigation of the situation.

Rumors continued to circulate that part of Meharry buildings will be used for white patients and that the administration, now predominantly white, will become all white under the regional program.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other developments this week included:

1. A bill favoring regional schools and presented by Duke University was voted down on the floor of the annual interracial N. C. Student Legislature at Raleigh, N. C.

2. Walter White, NAACP secretary, wrote seventy-five Senators that he was "shocked" by committee approval of the regional plan in the face of Negro opposition by all groups and asked them to oppose the measure when it reaches the Senate floor.

3. Georgia took steps to provide its share of funds for the cooperative operation of Meharry.

4. Unqualified support of the principle of full educational opportunities for everyone everywhere, was expressed by the Southern University Conference of forty-six white institutions in the South.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS VOICE THEIR SUPPORT OF REGIONAL SCHOOLS

Governor Caldwell Of Florida Tells Conference Plan Will Be In Operation Soon

SEGREGATION NOT ISSUE

Meridian Superintendent Says Negro Teachres Trained In South Would Be Big Asset—Election Is Today

(Pictures on Page 12)

By EMORY GRINNELL

Educators attending the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voiced widespread support yesterday of the proposal of the Southern Governors' Conference to establish regional schools over the South.

The plan to establish the schools at existing institutions was outlined earlier to the Association by Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, who declared:

"I believe I am safe in saying that before another school year starts, we will have regional schools in operation."

Williams Favors Plan

Chancellor J. D. Williams of the University of Mississippi said he first approached the whole plan with some degree of suspicion but now thinks that it is deserving of the support of every one who is interested in the development of our region.

"Those people who are opposed to this program are those who are opposed to education in general," the chancellor said. Chancellor Williams outlined his views bith other educators at a panel discussion of the proposal following the Governor's talk.

The chancellor said that one of the misconceptions about the program is that it is a device for the perpetuation of segregation. But he declared the plan has nothing to do with segregation.

Dr. T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas, declared that if members of the association help to work out the difficulties involved in the plan, "we will be aiding in the fundamental aims of the Southern Association."

H. M. Ivy, superintendent of schools at Meridian, Miss., and chairman of the Association's Commission on Approval of Negro Schools and Colleges, declared:

"The biggest bug in the whole problem is what is to be done about facilities for negro graduate work."

Negroes Trained In North

Mr. Ivy said it has been necessary through the years for negroes to obtain graduate instruction at institutions in the North. This means, he said, that the best trained negro teachers in the South have received their training in areas not practicing segregation.

The fact, he said, that there is no opportunity for advanced negro education in the South has forced nonsegregation ideas on negroes. The South can ignore the problem of negro education on a segregated basis, which will result in the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People sooner or later having negro students in white schools, he asserted.

Governor Caldwell urged that regional schools be set up on a segregated basis to provide better facilities for whites and negroes alike.

The Governor, who is chairman of the Governors' Committee on Regional Education, siad he wasn't primarily interested in the segregation part of the committee's plans to establish regional schools.

"What is important," he said, "is for the South to pool its resources and intelligence and set up a great system of schools."

Caldwell Offers Choices

Under the proposal, the Southern states would get together and decide on what schools are needed. Then they would organize the schools and share the expense.

The Governor said the South has three choices in education. It can continue to neglect what he called essentials; it can look to the Federal Government for a system; or it can pool the South's resources and intelligence and do the job better than it is done anywhere in the world.

The meeting will close this morning with an election of officers and reports on schools dropped or admitted to membership.

TUSKEGEE DOES IT AGAIN

This is evident in the "deal" when one notes that the University of Georgia and Alabama Polytechnic Institute —two white schools to be used in the program—submitted budgets of $750,000 and $600,000, respectively, these amounts to be augmented by appropriations for an additional staff with increases in salaries.

Under the "sell-out plan," Tuskegee would provide veterinary medicine for ALL colored students in such training while the University of Georgia and Florida only and Alabama Poly would take white students from North Carolina, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Should the plan, which yet does not have Congressional sanction, go through it would set back for an incalculable number of years the fight against segregation in education which has been waged by the newspapers, presidents of colored land grant colleges, the NAACP and various teacher organizations.

Calling the proposal "not only bad but unconstitutional," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said: "We are in every way possible to the same extent fighting against segregation in public education in the several States."

Back in 1943, when Tuskegee proposed to swap six trustees for $100,000, the AFRO said:

"Slavery has left its mark so deeply on some areas that it is difficult for some colored people, after 80 years of freedom, to realize that they are free men who need not cringe before any master. Money isn't everything . . ."

Those words are just as true today as they were then. The Tuskegee pitcher has gone to the well once too often.

In other words, he is putting money above principle. Those who have followed the fortunes of Tuskegee know that this is an old story which follows a set pattern.

Back in 1943, the institution came up with a plan whereby it proposed to sell out for even less—$100,000. Under this plan, the State of Alabama would appropriate $100,000 a year for graduate work at Tuskegee in exchange for the right to add six new members to Tuskegee's trustee board which, at that time, had but three colored members out of 16.

This is the same Tuskegee which, for $161,000, accepted a jim crow infantile paralysis unit.

It is the same Tuskegee which persuaded the Federal government to erect a veterans' hospital there and also permitted the construction of a separate training school for Army airmen, the only jim crow officers' school in the entire U.S. during World War II.

It is apparent from the foregoing that Tuskegee is an old hand at selling out and, except in the case of the air training school ($1,800,000) it has always sold out for a mere pittance.

Regional Education Benefits Both Races

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tuesday-12-14-48

Despite the urgency of insuring the continued operation of Meharry Medical College for Negroes at Nashville, it is perhaps just as well that the Southern Governors Conference should undertake the provision of veterinary schools as the first project of its regional education program.

Too many uninformed persons in Congress and elsewhere still regard regional education merely as a Southern medium to by-pass Supreme Court rulings on the necessity of providing graduate and professional training for Negroes equal to that furnished whites.

This is not true, although the vast majority of Southerners admittedly are determined that the traditional patterns of educational segregation will be maintained, whatever the cost.

The South needs regional education better to educate its white students as well as its black, and the situation as applies to veterinary medicine is a good example of it. Tuesday-12-14-48

There is, in a Southland turning increasingly to livestock, a considerable demand for veterinary training. Yet that demand is not sufficient to warrant the individual States each establishing their own veterinary schools. If they attempted it, the faculties and laboratory facilities would, of necessity, be inadequate and yet the per pupil cost would be inordinately large.

14e(2)

Consider how much more sense it makes for twelve or fifteen Southeastern States co-operatively to support three or four good veterinary schools, adequately equipped and well staffed, as the consequently increased enrollment would justify. Under the regional education plan, students from all participating States would pay uniform tuition, the various States supplementing the amount necessary to make up the difference. Thus, the University of Georgia, for instance, would no longer charge one amount for Georgians and a much higher one for Floridians. And Florida would be saved the unjustified expense of building and operating a veterinary school of its own.

Tues-12-14-48

Regional education provides a feasible, common-sense way for the South to save time and money in the furnishing of education in specialized fields to its citizens, white as well as Negro. We trust there will be no additional delay in taking advantage of the benefits it offers.

Loopholes In 'Regional' Hit

The Lighthouse
Columbia S.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS)— —March 13, 1948: Led by the N. A. C. P., representatives of 12 national organizations declared their bitter opposition to the establishment of segregated regional colleges in one of the most impressive public hearings ever held in Congress.

Under attack is Senate Joint Resolution 191, which asks congressional consent to a compact entered into by 14 southern governors whereby Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., would be taken over by the southern states as a regional school. Negro organizations hold that this is a plain attempt on the part of Southern states to (1) circumvent decisions of the United States Supreme Court requiring states to give within their own boundaries equal education opportunity to Negro students, and (2) perpuate educational segregation and discrimination with the express approval of Congress.

Appearing as witnesses against the Southern scheme were: Thurgood Marsnall, Special Counsel of the N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. J. G. Gathings, chairman of the Board of Trustees, National Medical Association; Dr. Millard R. Dean representing the National Dental Association; M. C. Clarke, President of the National Negro Insurance Association; Alma Vessels, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Professors George M. Johnson and James Nabrit representing the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Educational Consultant for the National Negro Publishers Association; Rev. W A. Jernagin, Director of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; George L. P. Weaver, Director of CIO Committee Against Discrimination; James B. Cobb, Secretary sition.

The sole Negro to appear in favor of the Education Committee, National Alliance of Postal Employess; M. W. Perry of the National Lawyers Guild. Dr Howard H Long of the American Teachers Association and Dr. E. W. Taggart, President of the National Dental Association, field statements in oppo- of segregated regional education was Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe, faculty member of Meharry Medical School and executiv. secretary of Meharry Alumni Association.

In a blistering attack on the southern proposal, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, told members of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee: "The responsibility of the southern states to educate their Negro citizens cannot constitutionally be met by any plan which would force a Negro medical student from Texas to attend a regional medical school in Tennessee, while his white compatriot attends the University of Texas Medical School. The compact appears to be based on the twisted reasoning that what each southern state is forbidden to do individually can be lawfully accomplished if some of them act together. But the reality remans that so long as a state provides education to white students within its borders there is no legal way for it to deny such education to its Negro citizens. We do not assume that the southern governors propose to close down existing facilities and send all their students elsewhere in order to overcome this initial legal hazard."

"The truth is that in order to increase educational opportunities for its citizens, the south must give up segregation," Mr. Marshall insisted. "The southern states can neither jointly nor severally provide equality in a segregated set-up.'

The NAACP attorney said that Congress shoull not give its consent but that if it did the only way that the rights of Negro citizens would be protected would be for Congress to amend the compact so as to "guarantee that there will be no distinction as to race, creed, color or sex as to students, faculty or administrative officers' in regional schools.

Speaking for the 50 life insurance companies that make up The National Negro Insurance Association, President M. C. Clarke told the senators that his group was "unqualifiedly oposed to giving congressional blessings to the reprehensible compact."

The Senate Resolution was introduced by twenty-eight senators some of whom come from states as far north as Maryland and West Virginia. Washington observers believe that the compact will be speedily approved by Congress unless Negroes and enlightened whites thruout the country are thoroughly aroused.

Commenting on the legislative situation, Walter White, Executive Sec retary of the NAACP said: "Our only hope of defeating this brazen scheme to extend and entrench educational segregation is for Negroes all over the country to swamp their senators and congressmen with letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits. Congress must be made to know that we lo not intend to take this 'laying down' '.

In a joint statement, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nabrit took the prewar school year 1939-40 to illustrate the observance of the theory of separate but equal facilities in education. They pointed out:

"In that year, $136,500,000 was spent for higher education in that area for all citizens, both public and private funds. Of this sum, $126,000,000 was spent for the education of whites only. Of the total sum, Negroes received $10,000,000. If Negroes had received their proportional share of this money, they would have received $31,500,000."

The first witness to testify against the compact was Mrs. Alma assells, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Nurses, Inc., New York City.

Governor Caldwell has stressed in his testimony that a conference of 400 educators at Gainesville, Florida, had endorsed the regional educational scheme. Mrs. Vessels asked what colored educators had been consulted. Governor Caldwell named as present at the Gainesville conference Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; President W. H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College, and President Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College.

Governor Caldwell also said the Gainesville conference had recommended that one colored representative from each of the fourteen states be added to the Regional Council created by the compact. This council will consist of two members from each state, in addition to the governor. One of these members must be an educator.

NAACP Will Fight Tuskegee Sell Out

New York Amsterdam
NEW YORK — (NNPA) —

Branding the tentative arrangement under which the Tuskegee Institute would provide veterinary medical training to colored youths in the South as "a little regional school plan," Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel said last week the association opposes the unconstitutional plan and intends to fight it.

The proposed plan calls for the admission of qualified colored students to so-called white universities.

Plan Unconstitutional

Speaking for himself and as representative of the association, Mr. Marshall opined that the arrangement "is not only bad but is

into by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at a meeting on regional services in veterinary medicine held in Atlanta last Oct. 6, attended also by: Ralph B. Draughon, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; R. S. Sugg, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, T. S. Williams, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee; Harmon Caldwell, president, University of Georgia; T. J. Jones, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine. University of

Conferees Listed

The arrangement was entered

SEEK BETTER SCHOOLS—Governor Caldwell (left) of Florida was joined by two educators yesterday in urging establishment of regional institutions of learning over the South. They are Dr. Raymond R. Paty (center) of the Rich Foundation at Atlanta and Dr. Doak Campbell, of Florida State University.

Regional College Dangers

Were South Carolina and allied southern states to succeed in establishing a regional medical college as they now propose to do, they would have circumvented the Supreme Court's ruling in the Gaines case of ten years ago, in which the high court bound each State to furnish equal facilities and opportunities to learn to all races, though the court did not then rule against racial segregation.

But more important a danger to southern Negroes is a general license the Southern States would then hold. They could by the same argument and law or devise, abolish the colleges, high schools and even elementary schools in their respective States and establish, in lieu, a single, common institution, supported jointly, to which Negroes would be directed. In plain words, if congress or southern Negroes permit southern governors to take over Meharry Medical College and operate it as the alternate to providing within their separate States the medical colleges for Negroes the law requires, congress and Negroes will lend support to scrapping the present system entirely, as inadequate as it is. A State could then, if it elected to do so, tell Negro students entering college to go to the regional college or get no degrees. At the same time, the State would operate white colleges in much the present fashion. For example, South Carolina now spends around $400,000 a year on the white medical college at Charleston. Its share under the regional college plan is but $35,000.

Tuskegee "Sells Out"

Would Accept All Southern Students

Final Agreement to Be Reached Later

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Two Colleges Named for Whites in Section

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Under the regional education program, which is being pursued without Congressional approval, Tuskegee Institute has tentatively agreed to provide veterinary medical training for colored students in Southern States, it was learned last Wednesday.

The proposal, worked out at a meeting held in the offices of the Regional Council for Education on Oct. 6, provides for similar training being furnished white students from Southern States at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia.

The meeting was called after the Regional Education Council had explored practical ways for meeting urgent needs for veterinary medical training in the Southeast. Alabama Polytechnic, the one State-supported school having a veterinary medical school, has been unable to accommodate the number of students applying for admission.

One Colored Person at Meeting

Present at the meeting were: Ralph B. Draughon, president, Alabama Polytechnic; R. S. Sugg, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Alabama Polytechnic; Frederick D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Harmon Caldwell, president, University of Georgia; John E. Ivey Jr., director Regional Education Council; W. J. McClothin, associate director of the council, and Mrs. Margaret C. James, program assistant.

Estimates of land-grant college presidents in Southeastern States of the annual number of students wanting veterinary training were Florida — 12 white, 1 colored; Georgia—10 colored; Mississippi—20 white, 10 colored; North Carolina—30 white, 5 colored; South Carolina—20 white, 2 colored.

The School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee has an enrollment of 49 students. A number of these are from other states, but no other state contributes to its support. The current operating budget is $65,000, appropriated by the State of Alabama, plus amounts collected from tuition and fees.

New Budget Estimate

It was estimated that within the next two years the capacity can be increased to 20 students, with 48 from Alabama and 152 from other Southern States. To expand, Tuskegee would need $50,000 for additional equipment; $50,000 to complete the physical plant, and an operating budget of from $175,000 to $250,000.

Under the proposal each co-operating State will pay to the Regional Council for Education $1000 for each student enrolled in the regional schools.

Another meeting of representatives of land-grant colleges in the 15 Southern States is to be held to reach a final agreement for meeting the immediate demands for veterinary training.

TUCK FAVORS SEGREGATION

RICHMOND (NNPA) — Gov. William M. Tuck last Wednesday told the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation here he would continue to work against abolition of race segregation in any form in the State, "regardless of sentiment in Washington."

Sunday's column regarding the American Vegetarian Party included this party's platform, which, among other things, indorsed chiropracty. Dr. A. C. Sowers, of Marietta, President of the Georgia Chiropractic Association, telephoned to emphasize the fact that the Georgia Chiropractic Association has no affiliation whatsoever with the Vegetarian Party. As a matter of fact, the Georgia Chiropractic President said he had never heard of the Vegetarian Party.

The 1947 Legislature, which holds its final session in November to inaugurate the new Governor, has two members who have been elected prosecuting attorneys and one who has been

A Fast Start for Regional Education

The regional education plan for the South is getting off to a much better start than even its sponsors, the Southern Governors, anticipated. A program for immediately inaugurating regional professional and graduate schools, financed cooperatively by the Southern States, will be submitted to the Legislatures in many States in January. Actual enrollment of students in these new institutions of higher learning will be under way by the Fall quarter in 1949.

No obstruction is seen in any Legislature over the South, according to Florida's Gov. Millard Caldwell, chairman of the Regional Council for Education, which met here Monday. The Southern political leaders are ready to join the long campaign of Southern educators in pooling Southern resources to improve educational facilities for Southern young people.

In January, the Governor in each of several Southern States will go before his own Legislature and ask it to approve contracts for offering the finest type of education. He also will ask his General Assembly for funds to pay his State's share of the expenses in establishing these regional services. These services, paid for through the combined efforts of many States, will provide educational advantages that no Southern State thus far has been able to finance for its own young people.

It is probable that the Veterinary School now being built on the University of Georgia campus will become the first regional school under the new setup. Training for veterinarians in this rapidly developing livestock country is listed as the No. 1 project by the Regional Council. So it is likely that Florida, South Carolina and other States will be contributing funds to the Georgia school and sending students to Athens for training. On the other hand, Georgia will be putting up funds to help pay for its students' education in certain graduate courses in Florida or South Carolina which are not offered in this State. By this swapping method, the young people of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and other Southern States all will receive the finest type of education in all fields.

This business of co-operation among the States has grown to a national scale since the Southern

chosen as a judge. Jack Flynt, of Griffin, and Ben Garland, of Jackson, are the newly elected Solicitors General. Paul Etheridge, of Atlanta, was chosen Judge of the Civil Court of Fulton County. At the recent special session, Garland collected as a sourvenir of the "Two-Governor Session" the autograph of every House member.

Dixie Educators Express Support For a Regional Educational System

The Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

Segregation Factor Denied

Thur 12-2-48

Memphis, Dec. 1 (AP)—Widespread support of the Southern Governors' plan for regional education was expressed by top-flight Dixie educators here today.

The educators met in a panel discussion of the problem after a general session of the 53d meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The plan, as outlined by Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, would have the South pool its resources and intelligence to set up a great system of schools.

Expense to Be Shared.

Caldwell is a member of the Southern Governors Conference and chairman of the Governors' Committee on Regional Education. The conference has set up a regional council of education.

The Florida Governor said the council proposes that Southern States decide what schools are needed and then organize them—sharing the expense.

At discussions following Caldwell's talk, Chancellor J. D. Williams of the University of Mississippi gave the plan unqualified approval. Thur 12-2-48

Chancellor Williams said he had approached the entire plan with some degree of suspicion. But, he added, he was now convinced "it is deserving of the support of everyone who is interested in the development of our region." He said the plan has "nothing to do with segregation."

Governor Caldwell, in outlining the regional education plan earlier today, told educators the South is failing to provide adequate education on the graduate level.

"We have schools in some fields which are schools in name only," he said. They are not worth what they are costing. They are not worth the time the students put in. And many fields we are not touching at all."

He added: "I believe I am safe in saying that before another school year starts we will have regional schools in operation."

Caldwell said separate regional schools should be set up for Negroes.

Dentists Again Condemn Regional Schools, to Continue Scholarships

Afro American Baltimore Md. 14c(2) Sat 8-21-48

Dr. Dixon, New NDA Head, Says Group Will Remain Potent Factor for Civil Rights

(See List of Delegates on Page 12, Section 1)

NEWARK—The National Dental Association went on record at its 35th annual convention here last week, as it did previously at Congressional hearings, as "unalterably opposed" to regional educational institutions as planned by a compact involving 14 Southern States.

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, the group's new president, pointed out that the NDA is liquid and will continue to sponsor scholarships for worthy students in dental schools, and research and post-graduate education in its annual programs.

Back 'Rights' Fight

He added that the association would continue as a "potent factor" in the fight for civil rights and social legislation—as is found in various bills before Congress—and for Federal aid to education.

The delegates voted to hold the 1949 convention in Kansas City, Mo., the second week in August.

Delegates Censured

Dr. Dixon, last Friday, admonished delegates at the 35th annual convention "to focus greater attention on the scientific aspects and basic responsibilities of the profession, and to minimize the social aspects of the convention program." Sat 8-21-48

He spoke at the closing session of the five-day meeting at Newark Arts High School following his installation, succeeding Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham.

The veteran dean of Howard University's School of Dentistry called for an increased and specific budget for the eight scientific dental sections, and charges each with a competitive responsibility to develop the "finest scientific program possible."

The installation was conducted by Dr. Taggart, who was presented the past president's key by Dr. C. W. Dorsey, chairman of the awards committee.

Dr. Dixon also called attention to the emphasis and public play which has been considered important with relation to the vast shortages of professional personnel, particularly in the South.

However, he dismissed the appaling statistics of the shortages as more or less academic and pointed to the "trememdous psychological problem involved." He said:

"The great psychological problem is bound to lead to mass frustration among the youthful graduates all over the United States, unless the facilities for dental and other professional education are expanded tremendously."

Howard's Problem

He cited the situation at Howard, where he has been a professor for 19 years and dean for 17 years, stating that Howard had received more than 1000 applications for the dental school, although able to accept only 50.

Howard alone had to disappoint 950 students who, he said, "are already showing frustration in their conversation and approach because they simply are unable to find a place to prepare for life."

He recalled cases of 1944 graduates who have sought admission to Howard annually, but because of the huge number of applications, have been repeatedly disappointed.

Dr. Dixon pointed out that this condition will require the greatest patience and foresight on the part of parents, teachers and students themselves if they are to be helped over this period of frustration."

He praised the rapid growth of NDA. which started as a handful of interested men who gathered annually for conference on dental problems at Buckroe Beach, Va., with little hope that a national association would emerge from their efforts.

"It has emerged," he emphasized, "and today it has the highest percentage of membership attending its sessions of any professional organization—734 of the 1600 colored dentists in America came to Newark."

Censure Supported

Dr. Dixon's warning to delegates to devote more time to the scientific aspect of their profession had been discussed in the NDA's executive board sessions, and was called to the convention's attention by its program chairman, Dr. W. H. Hunter of Cleveland.

Dr. Hunter said he had been "embarrassed" by the low attendance at some of the scientific clinics which attracted as few as 10 and 12 doctors, although there were 734 registered at the convention, exclusive of 27 dental hygienists and 75 technicians on hand.

Dr. Roscoe Brown of Washington, D.C., elaborated on the program chairman's remarks, declaring that many of the dentists combined their vacations with the convention and came more "to frolic than for scientific help."

Dr. Dixon's Career

A graduate of Northwestern University, the Howard dental dean is also active in church work.

He is the first and only colored member of the five-member executive committee of the National Committee of the National Laymen's Fellowship of Congregational Christian Churches.

He is president-elect of the Pan-American Odontological Association, an international organization of dentists.

He will be installed as the president of this group, succeeding Dr. Walter A. Wright of New York University, the incumbent, at the annual meeting in New York in December.

Other Officers Named

Besides Dr. Dixon, new officers elected [illegible] 8-21-48

Drs. William D. Giles of Chicago, president-elect; M. L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., elevated from the executive board to vice president; and Leroy Gates, Darby, Pa., and R. L. Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., former zone vice presidents, and W. W. Jones, Charleston, S.C., elevated to the executive board.

Drs. R. Anderson, Pittsburgh, and Edward L. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., were elected zone vice presidents, replacing the two named to the executive board.

Able Secretary Re-elected

Dr. John A. Jackson of Charlottesville, Va., was renamed secretary-treasurer for the 17th year, while Dr. H. C. Edwards of Washington, D.C., was re-elected assistant secretary.

Dr. C. E. Williams, Chicago, whose term expired this year, was re-elected to the executive board, and Dr. I. S. Toler of Mississippi was elected to replace Dr. Walton, new vice president, on the board.

Four other zone vice presidents were re-elected. They are Drs. R. A. Harris, Cleveland; John Chiles, Staunton, Va.; R. Q. Venson, Memphis, and O. L. Lattimore, Houston, Tex.

Sat 8-21-48

More Leaders

Other officers renamed include: Drs. S. L. Lewis, Manassas, Va., editor of the NDA Bulletin; H. W. Hunter, Cleveland, program chairman; Millard R. Dean, Washington, D.C., publicity; H. C. Edwards, Washington, D.C., scholarship stamp fund; W. L. Grady, Washington, D.C., veterans' service; R. H. Thompson, Westfield, N.J., international relations; and Haley W. Bell, Detroit, chairman of exhibits.

Other members of the executive board, whose terms do not expire until 1949 or 1950, include:

Drs. W. M. Springer, Cincinnati, chairman; J. E. Watts, Vaux Hall, N.J.; Charles W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; C. L. Barnes, Houston, Tex.; Alex S. Hunter, Durham, N.C.; A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss.; D. L. Claiborne, Chicago; J. E. Carter, Augusta, Ga.; H. M. Proffitt, Helena, Ark., and Waldo Howard, Houston, Tex.

Kentuckians Of Both Parties Withdraw Support Of Southern Regional Schools; Significant Editorial Published By Louisville Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.—The drive to get congressional approval of Negro regional schools in the South is being coupled with the drive to punish President Truman for proposing his Civil Rights program by the friends of the president, with the result that the proposal for the regionals may get pigeonholed in congress.

In a recent issue of the Louisville Leader there was a notable editorial from the famed Louisville Courier Journal, Democratic newspaper made famous by the late Henry Watterson, a letter to that newspaper from a reader and a release from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, all of which, when taken together would indicate that the plan of regional schools, including the plan of reducing Meharry Medical College to the status of a Southern regional school, faces rough sledding such as the proponents of the regionals had little reason to expect.

The Courier Journal editorial denounces the Dixie revolters of its party in language that they had little reason to believe a Southern newspaper would use. The editorial calls attention to the fact that the Democrats of Kentucky already have gone on record in their official organization in opposition to joining the revolt. That is indicated as meaning that powerful Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Democratic leader in the Senate, will not likely aid the Southern governors in the passage of legislation that would be embarrassing to President Truman, the regional school idea being such legislation.

The Courier Journal editorial says that the revolters, from Gov. Tuck of Virginia to Gov. Wright of Mississippi, have only a negative program and have confessed themselves to be bereft of leadership when they try to drag in Gen. Eisenhower as their nominee for the presidency. The editorial says further:

"But of course there is more to the rebellion than an involvement of moral, social and constitutional questions. Or rather, we should say, that the real issue is far less than any of those lofty pretensions. It is plain effort to obtain a status of national political power which many a Southern politician fancies belongs uniquely to the South and has been somehow ravished from it. White supremacy is simply a tried and true call to battle. However, if the Southern politician feels himself disinherited by shifts of control in the Democratic Party, you may suggest that this is not the result of any machinations. It is the result of just such attitudes as the rebels are so furiously defending, attitudes, that do not belong to these times. The Bourbons have not been robbed of anything. They have simply been left behind."

Just recently the Kentucky officials announced that they were withdrawing their previous endorsement of the regional school plan and also Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky announced that he was against the regional segregated schools.

Mr. Emmett V. Mittlebeeler writing to the Courier Journal, urged Kentucky to remain aloof from the compact entered into by some Southern governors. Says he:

"If the plan is to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes, the plan is bound to be a failure. As long as a Negro studen is obliged to travel outside the State, while white students may attend school within the State, there is no equality of educational opportunity no matter what fine-spun, legalistic sophistry is used to justify it.

"Would the academic standards of a regional school be as high as those of a white State college or university? There is no reason to believe that they would be. Southern States are notoriously parsimonious in their appropriations to colored schools now, and they would probably be even more so in their support of regional schools.

"The only solution in Kentucky, it seems to me, is to allow colored students to attend graduate and professional schools here, just as if they were whites. There is no reason why Negroes should not enjoy the same privileges as whites in pursuing graduate or professional studies of this State. We cannot evade it much longer. This is no time for 'halfway measures' that really solve nothing."

In connection with the publication of the Courier Journal editorial and the letter of Mr. Mittlebeeler, the Leader published the facts brought out by the NAACP showing that in South Carolina, according to a study made by Jewish Students of the University of S. C., that state is currently spending more than 32 million dollars annually to educate white people and only a little more than 7 million to educate colored people. For higher education, $8,235,500 is spent for whites and $523,000 for colored. For elementary schools, $22,278,658 is spent for whites and $7,349,749 for colored. For transportation of pupils, whites get $2,200,000 and colonly $64,000.

South Carolina operates five institutions of higher learning for wnites, including a military and a medical school. Only one is operated for colored students.

There are 9,655 white public school teachers in the state to 6,304 colored. The colored population of South Carolina is 43 per cent of the total. Thus it is shown that South Carolina is "short-changing" the colored children of at least 558 of the teachers they would be entitled to on a fair percentage of the number of teachers being employed in the public schools, not to mention the amount of short-changing that is taking place in the pay for colored teachers.

These revelations are made in connection with the fact that one of the Southern governors engaged in the effort to make Meharry Medical College a Southern regional school is Gov. Thurmon of South Carolina. He also is one of the bitterest foes of President Truman because of what the President has proposed in his Civil Rights program.

While President M. Don Clawson is informing the Meharry alumni that he is positive of passage of his proposal to get the Southern States to take over the medical school as a Southern Negro regional, Walter White, on behalf of the NAACP is calling upon all citizens opposed to letting the school come under the domination of the Southern governors to write, wire and otherwise contact senators and representatives, urging them to defeat the plan.

In his appeal, the secretary of the NAACP points out that only one colored person appeared before congress to urge the passage of the bill to make Meharry a Southern Regional School, saying:

"The sole Negro to appear in favor of segregated region education was Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe, faculty member of Meharry and executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association."

On the other hand, Mr. White points out that the following array of colored leaders appeared as fighters against the proposal:

Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the NAACP; Dr. J. G. Gathings, National Medical Association; Dr Milard R. Dean, National Dental Association; M. C. Clark, President National Negro Insurance Association; Alma Vessells, Secretary National Association Colored Graduate Nurses; George M. Johnson, and James Nabrit, Land Grant Colleges; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, National Negro Publishers Association; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; George L. P. Weaver, CIO Committee Against Discrimination; James E. Cobb, National Alliance of Postal Employees; M. W. Perry, National Lawyers Guild, Dr. Howard H. Long, American Teachers Association, and Dr. E. W. Taggart, President National Dental Association, filed statements in opposition.

Approval of the regional school scheme by congress had its best chance, it appears, while it was being maneuvered in secrecy by the Southern senators and congressmen. But when it was submitted to committee hearings and the NAACP and other colored leaders were permitted to show that the scheme was a move in opposition to all that President Truman was saying and all that the Republican leadership was doing with respect to implementing the 14th Amendment with Civil Rights laws, the scheme was revealed as inifmical to the welfare of both political parties and calculated to drive thousands of voters into the camp of Henry A. Wallace.

It is believed by many that even should the regional school plan get through congress it would be vetoed by President Truman, and the opponents would not be able to muster enough votes to pass it over the President's veto.

...th To Open ... Area Schools In Sept., 1949

Technical Panels Named To Explore Demand For Services

ATLANTA, Oct. 11. — (AP) — Southern regional schools, operated through the cooperation of several states, will be ready to open by September, 1949, Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, said today.

Contracts for the actual operation of regional professional and graduate schools will be submitted to the legislatures of Southern states in January, Caldwell said.

The regional council for education, of which Caldwell is chairman, held a closed meeting here today. Caldwell reported results in a press conference.

The council voted to name technical commissions to explore the immediate demand and need for regional education services, develop specific proposals regarding facilities needed to meet these demands and needs, and proposed methods for inaugurating a regional educational service program.

These proposals are to be ready for presentation to state legislatures by Jan. 15.

States in which regional contracts are involved will be asked to provide funds to finance the regional education of their students, the Florida Governor said.

The council concluded the most immediate needs are regional schools in veterinary medicine, medical and health services, social work, forestry, engineering, law and graduate studies, he added.

The council approved appointmnet of Dr. John Ivey, of Atlanta, as executive director. It set up a budget of $63,000 for the year.

NO NEGRO INVITED TO SIT IN ON SOUTHERN EDUCATION CONFAB

By Dr. Leonard F. Morse

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — (G) — Because the Southern Governors have not yet invited a single Negro to sit in on their deliberations concerning Negro education, it is being doubted that their liberalism concerning Negro education is genuine. Not only are there no Negro educators who have been invited to take part in the sessions, but, with one exception, no white man serving as state director or supervisor of Negro work has been invited to these meetings.

When any group says that it is concerned about any matter, but refuses to its meetings the very people most capable of giving information and advice, it is difficult to feel that there is much sincerity or honesty, in a gathering.

Dixie Governors Pledge Fight On Guard Control, Oil Issue

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 14 — (AP)— Southern governors heard some harsh barrages against Washington today and then pledged to fight federal control of the national guard and tideland oil reserves.

Topping a two-day Southern Governors Conference, the Dixie executives also struck again at federal civil rights proposals. And they voted fresh action alleged freight rate discrimination.

They were in harmony with Uncle Sam on their familiar states right theme in only one field. Col. Barnet W. Beers, executive assistant in the U. S. Civil Defense Planning Office, gave assurance that the national civilian defense program in any new war would give states a top role.

Later, the governors created a Southern Foundation to tell the rest of the nation the South's story.

The Southern Governors Conference declared millions of Americans hold "an unfavorable attitude" toward the South "created and perpetuated by untruths and half-truths."

The Foundation will "correctly" inform the nation, a resolution declared, so that "no fair-minded person can be further misled concerning the South." The program would be financed jointly by 15 Southern states.

Federal control of the National Guard has been proposed to defense Secretary Forrestal by a committee headed by Gordon Gray, assistant secretary of the army.

A resolution branded the Gray report "un-American, unconstitutional and contrary to the basic principles of our American form of government."

The governors also turned down a proposal that the South establish a lobbying bureau in Washington to battle the fair employment practices act.

South Carolina's Gov. J. Strom Thurmond defeated States' Rights Presidential Candidate, told the governors that an unnamed friend suggested the South could benefit by having such a Washington bureau.

North Carolina's Gov. Gregg Cherry commented that each state has congressmen to represent them in Washington. The governors followed Cherry's recommendation that action on Thurmond's suggestion be deferred.

Earlier, Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckford, of Maryland struck at "power-mad big boys in the Pentagon department of the Army "whom he said would destroy the Guard and American democracy.

Gov. Beauford Jester of Texas accused some federal agencies of spreading "false and misleading propaganda" on tideland oil reserve. The conference backed Jester's plea to Congress to hand specific control of submerged coastal lands to the states.

14 Southern States Adopt Regional Education Plan

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 13 — (AP)— Governors and educators from 14 Southern states late today adopted the nation's first program of regional education.

After more than a year of talk, a unique and intricate plan was approved in which the states would contribute to meet the entire South's top needs in college education.

The initial program will be restricted to medical, dental and veterinary training — with emphasis on more and better education for Negroes under the South's traditional pattern of racial segregation.

The complex formula now goes to state legislatures with the sanction of the Southern governors' conference, meeting here concurrently with the Southern Regional Council of Education.

If the lawmakers agree to put up a recommended $1,736,000 for the first two years, the revolutionary share-the-wealth scheme will begin operating next Fall.

$2,434,000 yearly cost

The cost would total $2,434,000 a year when regional operations hit full pace after four years.

Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the Southern Governors' Education Committee, and Governor Preston Lane of Maryland chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, hailed today's action as an historical move to bring the South out of educational doldrums.

Approval was unanimous after governors and educators met for two hours behind closed doors. None of the discussion was made public.

Southern Negroes will get their first state-sponsored medical training under the program. A $600,000 biennial fund was approved for Meharry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn. The governors had been warned the South's largest Negro medical school would close unless they came to the rescue.

In each phase of the program, states will be assigned a specific quota of students to send to regional schools. The sending state will pay $1,000 a year for veterinary students and $1,500 for medical and dental students.

Low Tuition Rates

All pupils get the advantage of the same low tuition rates charged residents of the state in which the regional schools are located.

The regional council approved in principle but recommended no immediate funds for other proposed fields.

Governor Caldwell was re-elected chairman of the regional council's educational committee. His term in Florida expires this year, but rules were changed to permit non-members of the council to serve as chairman.

Kentucky is the only Southern state not participating in the regional education program. A spokesman for the council said talks would be undertaken with Gov. Earle Clements in an effort to include Kentucky.

Each state would put up $14,000 in the first two-year budget to administer the regional program.

Eight states which have no dental schools agreed to try to chip in $45,000 each to send students to other states where dental schools are underway. The eight are Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

Total budgets were:

Alabama — $54,600 for Negro medical education, total $68,600.

Florida—$33,000 for 11 veterinary students annually, $36,600 for Negro medical training, $112,500 for white medical training, $45,000 for dental studies, total $122,600.

Georgia—$9,000 for three Negro veterinary students annually, $60,600 for Negro medical training, total $83,600.

Southern Governors Seek Aid Of Congress For Regional Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—Presenting their signed plan for regional schols of higher education in the South, southern governors cornered congressmen from their states and asked them to seek congressional approval of their ideas.

The plan calls for 15 southern states to form a regional board of control to set up professional and technical education, for both Negroes and whites.

Of the 16 states 11 have signed. They are Maryland, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia. West Virginia and Kentucy are expected to sign soon, and so are Louisiana and Oklahoma. Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida said.

Gov. Caldwell, who presided over the meeting of southern governors and legislators here recently, called this plan "the most significant step forward in education within a century."

Meharry Medical College for Negroes would fold unless the regional plan is accepted, according to Tennessee's Gov. Jim Nance McCord. An operating deficit will cause this failure, he said.

Gov. Caldwell has asked for immediate approval of the governors' pact by Congress and by state legislatures.

Veterinary Training No. 1 on Region Plan

14e(2) The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga By CHARLES BARRETT Mon-12-6-48
Associated Press Staff Writer

The South's share-the-wealth move in college education is slated to get out of the talking stage and into action next week.

Southern Governors, flanked by 150 college presidents and deans, meet in Savannah next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday to discuss the nation's pioneer plan for regional education.

They are expected to adopt their first specific program for regional operations, in at least one field—veterinary education.

And they will outline more research and spadework toward extending their scheme into almost all branches of higher education.

The idea is that by regional planning and financing, the South can provide far more and better education that the single State could work out individually.

Not all States, for example, can afford an expensive veterinary school. Demand wouldn't justify a separate school in each State, either. But, by establishing several regional schools, each State has almost all the advantages of its own veterinary college.

A research committee of educators is ready to recommend that veterinary schools at Oklahoma A&M, Auburn, Tuskegee Institute for Negroes and the University of Georgia be the first to embark on the regional program. 14e(2) Mon-12-6-48

It should work like this:

A student from North Carolina, for example, could attend the Georgia school at the same low tuition rate charged for Georgia students. Otherwise, he would have to pay higher out-of-state rates, and might not be able to afford veterinary education unless his own State established a school.

The State of North Carolina however, would draw from a regional education fund to pay a certain amount for each student it sends to Georgia. Thus the regional school would get top financial support, with low rates for all students.

Southern Governors have been talking about such a system since they approved the general idea in Asheville, N. C., in October, 1947. They have created a Regional Education Council to work out details. The Council meets in Savannah with the Southern Governors' Conference.

The specific operating plan for veterinary education will be submitted to State legislatures this Winter and Spring. If as many as six States approve, regional education will begin at the Fall term in 1949.

Committees, meanwhile, will continue studies in other fields—to determine the South's top needs in education and how to meet them. Tagged for action next are medical schools—including dentistry, pharmacy and nursing—and graduate schools.

In the background is the problem of higher education for Negroes. Southerners hope to give a rapid boost to Negro education through the regional plan. And thus they hope to preserve, in large part, their tradition of segregation of races.

Dr. Clement Assails Critics Of 'Prexies' Stand On Regional Plan

The Lighthouse - June 4-4-48

14e(2) Atlanta Ga

RALEIGH, N.C.—(SNS)—"South-ern Governors have started a revolt, based not on states' rights, but dealing with human rights," declared Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia in an address delivered before the convocation of Negro teachers of North Carolina at their annual meeting in Raleigh last Friday.

June 4-4-48

The Atlanta University President, speaking on the subject, "Democracy in the South," said that the Southern Governors are making more difficult the state department's job in advancing the "American foreign policy." The speaker said this revolt was precipitated by The Truman's civil rights' report, especially the section dealing with education.

Because so many Negroes are criticising some Negro college presidents for the part they are taking in the matter of regional schools," declared the educator, "I think it important that this statement of my position be made," The critical Negroes named by Dr. Clement included Mrs. Mojeska Simpkins, writer for the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia, and Walter White, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

June 4-4-48

SOUND PLAN, HE SAYS

"The planning of regional schools is sound." assured the educator, "if it does not attempt to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision on providing equal education for Negroes." Further, he said, to me there is nothing in the proposed plan that makes the system racial if it attempts to improve the quality of education in the South for all of the people." He pointed out that the "southern educators who are working on this plan are way ahead of the southern politicians."

PLAN NOT NEW

Referring more specifically to Mrs. Simpkins criticism, Dr. Clement said, "To call Negro college presidents who attended the Gainesville, Florida meeting on regional planning, 'fifth columnists' is false. I would call her a liar" said Dr. Clement, "if she was not a lady. As for Mr. White, he should know better, because just before he went to Tuskegee for the regional meeting of the NAACP, I told him of the position of the Negro college presidents on regional schools."

The regional school idea is nothing new, he said, "as late as 1945 the southern graduate deans issued a report on the value of such a system and the plans discussed at a conference when the president of the University of Florida was inaugurated. At the inaugural exercises several other Negroes attended because they thought it best for them to have their 'two-cent-piece' to say before the plans were made than afterwards."

He also pointed to certain liberals in the New South. And concluding, he pointed out the dangers of following the leadership of Henry A. Wallace, since Wallace is now apparently following a program of appeasement for Russia.

Condemn Regional School Plan As 'Another Jim Crow Device'

mittee on Southern Regional Studies and Education of the American Council on Education. During the past two years he has been also Professor of Sociology and Director of the Division of Research Interpretation at the University of North Carolina.

NEW YORK — The NAACP this week condemned the proposed regional school plan proposed by the 14 governors of southern states at their meeting in Savannah as "just another device to perpetuate Jim Crow education." It is designed to circumvent the clear intent of the U.S. Supreme court decisions involving the rights of Negro citizens to attend tax-supported colleges a spokesman said.

The plan proposed by the governors, whereby each state would

DR. JOHN E. IVEY
Heads Education Program

Ivey Chosen To Draft Dixie Educational Plan

The Atlanta Daily World

Dr. John E. Ivey, of the University of North Carolina was chosen yesterday to prepare a detailed plan on which the South can build its regional education system.

The 30-year-old specialist in Southern resources was named by a committee of educators meeting in Tallahassee, Fla. He will direct an 18-month study of the region's needs and opportunities for interstate cooperation in training of youth in technical and professional fields.

Dr. Ivey will have headquarters in Atlanta. He has resigned from the University of North Carolina faculty and will begin his new duties immediately.

Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, Chairman of the 14-State Regional Council for Education, said Dr. Ivey will have two major jobs:

(1) To draft plans for setting up regional courses and research facilities, initially in fields where there is an immediate need;

(2) To prepare a long-range study on which the South can build a system of co-operative institutions designed to give Southern youths the technical training they need "without their leaving the South for educations and never bringing their talents home."

Dr. Ivey and a research staff to be set up under a $100,000 budget will also prepare factual information on regional education which may be made available to State Legislatures when they are asked to ratify the 14-State pact next year.

Dr. Ivey is a native of North Carolina, but lived most of his life in Auburn, Ala., where his father was a professor at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Ivey received his bachelor of science degrees there and his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of North Carolina. For six years he has been a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

be taxed by the regional group for contributions to finance the education of white and Negro students in subsidized schools of higher education, maintaining the racial segregation pattern, was hit by the NAACP as being in itself illegal.

It was charged that as under the present state segregated schools, Negroes would be discriminated against in that most of the state funds would go to finance the education of whites, and only a fraction of the total amounts allocated for Negro education just as it is now in the public schools of the south.

Plan Foundation

As part of the regional program the governors have set up a "regional foundation" designed to do public relations work in "selling the South to the nation", which is interpreted by some persons as a plan for selling the southern idea of racial discrimination and segregation to the nation.

The board of governors are also making provisions for the inclusion of two educators, one white and one Negro, from each state to serve on the advisory board of the regional school idea.

Now that the 14 southern governors have agreed on a plan for jointly sponsoring a program of regional colleges and professional schools, they will return to their various states and seek enabling legislation from their state legislatures, along with appropriations to finance the plan.

The basic amount to be contributed by each of the 14 states is set at $14,000 for the first years budget, with additional funds for those states which have no professional dental or medical or veteranty schools. As a sop to Negroes, the plan proposed to bail out Meharry medical college, which is reported to be near closing for want of financial support, and financial aid to the veteranary school of Tuskegee institute, where Dr. Frederick D. Patterson is the only outstanding Negro educator so far to speak favorably of the plan.

Three other Negro educators, heads of schools in the south, have condemned the plan as offered with the express purpose of "perpetuating discrimination and segregation in higher education in the south."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, declared the plan "no where approximates a fair approach to equality in opportunity for Negro youth."

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, says the regional plan's main and primary purpose is "to maintain and perpetuate racial segregation in education at the graduate level".

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university predicted earlier that the governors conference would fail to produce a program which would equalize the opportunities for higher education between whites and Negroes in the south.

Dr. Jenkins Sets High Goals For Morgan; Scores Regional Schools

BALTIMORE, Md. — (NNPA) —The time has come when colored student can be freely admitten without "restrictive qualifications," to every public institution of higher learning in Maryland, Dr. Martin David Jenkins declared last Friday night in his inaugural address as the seventh president of Morgan State College.

In accepting the symbols of authority from Carrington L. Davis, a member of the school's board of trustees, Dr. Jenkins declared that he proposed to operate the kind of institution the people of Maryland want, although he personally is opposed to racial segregation.

Dr. Jenkins said he very well knew at the time he accepted the presidency of Morgan that it is a segregated institution and his discussion of the future program of the college "was based on the promise that it will serve directly a minority group."

Expressing the hope that no one will interpret this view as a defense of racial segregation in education, Dr. Jenkins said he was opposed to segregation because:

ASSUMPTION NOT SUPPORTED

1. He rejects "the basic assumption underlying all phases of racial segregation, namely, that Negroes are inherently and inescapably inferior." This assumption he declared, "has surely been destroyed by scientific findings in psychology, sociology and anthropology during the past quarter century, as well as by the record of outstanding achievements of individual Negroes."

2. Its "practices deprives Negroes of occupational, education and other civic benefits and has served both to depress the general level of accomplishment of the group and to deprive our society of the value of the accomplishment which might have been."

3. "Its practices have beaked our nation's position of world leadership."

4. "It is contrary to Christian ethics and inconsistent with the democratic principles on which our society is based."

MORGAN'S OBJECTIVES

Discussing the objectives and program of Morgan, Dr. Jenkins said the college must adapt its program to the needs of the colored people. "I believe," he said, "the only justification for the existence of an institution with a minority group clientele lies in its ability to meet the special needs of that clientele."

He outlined the obligations of the college to be, first, to its students, next that of the conservation and enhancement of knowledge, and the third to the community.

During the inauguration ceremonies, Governor William P. Lane, Jr., pledged his administration to the maintenance of the "integrity of the faculty and the existing board of trustees" of Morgan.

Obviously, the governor was referring to recent suggestions that the college be brought under the administration of the University of Maryland.

Judge Morris A. Soper, of the Fourth United State Circuit Court of Appeals, and chairman of the trustee board of the college, presided at the ceremonies.

INVOCATION OFFERED

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Joshua O. Williams, pastor of Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Church.

Dr. Johnson W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, condemned the proposal to establish regional schools on a segregated basis in the South as "wrong and unconstitutional" in his address. Dr. John Dale Russell, of the U. S. Office of Education, also spoke.

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus, was given an ovation when he spoke to the audience which filled the Douglass High School. Morgan has no auditorium.

Educators, Governors To Work On Regional Schools

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Regional Council for Education, told this representative Thursday that "for the first time in history fourteen state governors and two hundred educators will meet together to work out specific proposals for interstate cooperation in higher education on a regional basis."

Speaking to newsmen in the conference room of the Regional Council for Education, 101 Building, Marietta Street, Dr. Ivey described a meeting to be held in Savannah Sunday, December 12, in conjunction with the Southern Governors' Conference.

Atlanta University's President Rufus Clement and Dr. S. M. Nabrit, dean of Atlanta University, were listed among representatives of 55 southern colleges and universities who will work on the action phases of a program for regional education at this meeting. The group will participate in a work-conference, sponsored by the Regional Council for Education and held in conjunction with the Southern Governors Conference. The membership of the council includes the governors of and two additional members from each of the 14 southern states.

Approximately 150 to 200 presidents and deans of the 55 institutions are expected to spend Sunday considering the findings of three commissions which have been working on problems of regional education. On Monday, December 13, the work-conference participants will submit recommendations on these problems to the Regional Council for Education. The participants have been invited to attend the council's meeting on that day as advisors.

The three commissions, whose findings will be studied by the work-conference participants, have been studying training needs in the fields of veterinary medicine, medical and related training, and graduate studies. In addition to reviewing the commission findings, the conferees will prepare recommendations regarding further study in these and other fields.

Emphasizing that the council's method of work is based on collaboration, Dr. Ivey stated that the organization expects 'to involve large numbers of educational and lay leaders in the studies it will guide, so that understanding will increase and sound conclusions will be drawn." This collaboration involves such methods as that illustrated b ythe Savannah work-conference, the consideration of the council's program by various educational organizations, and the employment of experts in various fields to work on specific phases of the council's program. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Conference of Southern Graduate Deans have agreed to cooperate in developing a program of regional education. The program of regional education. The program is one of the considerations on the agenda of the Association of Colleges and Secondary schools for egroes; meeting at present in Wilmington, N. C.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

Thirty-five white colleges and universities and 14 Negro land-grant colleges in the region, also other southern Negro institutions have been invited to send representatives to the work-conference.

Dr. Ivey listed the following educators from Georgia who will attend the Savannah meetings:

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell, University of Georgia; Dr. Raymond R. Paty, director of Rich's Foundation; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, and Dr. S. M. Nabrit, dean, of Atlanta University; J. C. Dixon, director Southern Education Foundation; Dr. G. H. Boyd, dean, University of Georgia; Dr. Goodrich White, president, Emory University; Boisfeuillet Jones, dean of Administration, Emory University; Dr. O. C. Aderhold, dean of education, University of Georgia; Dr. Houston Stallworth, acting director of Agriculture; Fort Valley State College; Dr. James A. Colston, president, Georgia State College; Dr. Thomas J. Jones, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; and Dr. R. C. Wilson, dean emeritus, School of Pharmacy, University of Georgia.

Alternatives To The Regional College Plan

The Columbia Record

Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida promises that the South will go ahead with its plan for regional schools to provide professional and technical training for its students that can not be provided on a state-by-state basis, this despite the rejection by the Senate of the resolution to grant congressional approval to the compact between the Southern states to establish these schools.

The compact resolution was not rejected. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who told the Senators that congressional approval of the compact was unnecessary, threatened however to amend the resolution to require that any school set up under the compact should bar segregation of the races. And rather than face this explosive issue the Senate recommitted the bill.

If Senator Morse's interpretation of the supreme court decisions is right—and it may be that he is right—the Southern states can go ahead with their regional schools as planned, without congressional approval. Already Virginia and West Virginia, without congressional approval, are operating a joint medical school.

The chief immediate purpose of the compact is the establishment of regional schools for Negroes in the South to provide professional and graduate training for qualified Negro students, of whom no Southern state has enough to warrant the expenditures necessary to set up segregated schools in each of the states.

The council on regional education will begin a $100,000 survey of educational facilities in the South to determine what the South has and needs for both white and Negro students.

"It is important to the South that the education facilities for the Negro be improved," Governor Caldwell said, "and that the members of that race be given the best there is in education under the circumstances inherent in this section of the country.

"The South is proceeding in accordance with our original plans."

There is, however, one possible legal defect in the regional college idea. The supreme court of the United States has held in the Gaines decision that the states must provide equal educational facilities within the state for both races. To set up a state-supported college in another state might not meet the conditions of this decision, unless all higher education and professional training were set up on a regional basis. Logic suggests that the regional schools should be used for those subjects in which each of the states has only a small number of students.

The Columbia Record

The two alternatives, consistent with Southern constitutions which require segregation of the races, are either to set up separate schools duplicating the higher educational institutions provided for whites—a suggestion that would reduce the level of instruction for both races since most of the Southern states do not have the money to finance such a duplication of educational facilities—or to set up in the existing universities and colleges segregated colleges and schools for Negroes, taught by the same professors and instructors that teach the white students. This would not require separate administration and the faculty and other facilities could be used more economically. The objection to this plan—and it is the only other feasible plan if segregation be maintained as it must under the constitutions—is that it does not allow for Negro professors, as the segregated regional schools would allow. And if the Negroes are to make the advances in education that they should they need to develop for themselves their own leadership and they need the outlet of faculty jobs for the graduates of the post-graduate schools.

New Regional School Storm Brews in Dixie

The Courier

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new storm is brewing on the educational horizon again as white Dixie educators prepare to steamroller regional schools into existence by next September by merely designating certain already existing institutions as such schools. But Negro leaders are preparing to go to court to prove such schools are not "equal."

Predicated upon the original efforts of Southern Governors to set up such institutions and the subsequent losing fight in the U. S. Senate, these Governors made an agreement whereby schools designated as "regional" schools will be used by all States, with the pro rata cost of operation being paid from out-of-State education budgets already created.

The executive committee of the Educational Council of the Southern Governor's Conference has plans for the program now under study at its headquarters here in Atlanta.

It is understood that the plans call for the designation of Atlanta University as such a regional school. The plan also embraces similar institutions for white students.

Is The South To Proceed With Regional Schools?

Journal and Guide, Norfolk Va.

REMARKABLE news comes out of Atlanta by way of the *New York Times* for Sunday, June 20, to the effect that "Leaders in government and education in the South are going ahead with plans to establish separate regional schools for Negroes in fields of higher education; and they expect to have them in operation this fall." Congress has refused to approve the regional school compact.

We do not know by what magic southern leaders in government and education in the South can establish and put into operation of separate regional schools for Negroes in the fields aforesaid and have them in operation by the fall of 1948

The only "magic" which the southern political and educational statesmen may be able to work is to assume, by invitation, sponsorship for Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, including its hospital, which is a ten-million-dollar institution for the training of doctors, dentists, and pharmacists, and which was privately established and has been privately maintained for 60 years or more.

Meharry has grown to the point where, without substantial endowment—which it does not have—it cannot annually balance its budget with normal income. In recent years annual deficits have been met from private sources. Meharry is now reported as finding itself in the predicament of having to arrange with a group of the southern states for financial support or face the possibility of closing temporarily.

We can only hope that if this well equipped medical college is finally included in the proposed regional school plan it will not become a political football for the group of southern states which is purported to be ready to join in underwriting a part of its maintenance and operation. We should regret to see the competent scientists and medical professors, white and colored, now serving the institution, who have been specially trained over a period of years, replaced by political hacks in the medical profession in the South. as has been so often true of municipal, county, and state medical services.

We also express the hope that it will not be restaffed with a view to trying to indoctrinate the minds of the students with the slave psychology of the old South, which still dominates the minds of most of the ruling educational and political leaders of the southern states.

UNFORTUNATELY, the regional school plan is not an educational plan. Not being an educational plan it is merely a subterfuge, an evasion, a fraud, and a deception.

It was not evolved with the idea of affording southern Negroes better educational opportunity, but with the idea of permanently fastening upon the Negroes of the South a system of caste; in simpler terms, a system of perpetual discrimination and lack of opportunity. It was planned to perpetuate the inferior, scandalously inequitable system of state-controlled education for Negroes in the southern states. It was planned for a political purpose and not for an educational purpose.

What the southern leaders in government and education propose to do—or hope to do—is to take over some fifty million dollars worth of educational plants which have been accumulated over the years by the "sweat, toil, blood, and tears" of Negroes in the South and by northern friends, and use these properties, or rather prostitute these properties, to the use of a damnable system of racial discrimination.

If the southern states wanted to do so, each one could first show its good faith by equalizing the facilities of the one or, occasionally, the two institutions which they now pretend to support in their own borders. There is nothing in experience to inspire confidence that regional schools would not be run on a shoe-string just like the state schools are now run.

For example, there is nothing in the governmental situation of Virginia to justify the discrimination that is obvious in the appropriation of more than thirty millions of dollars for the higher education of whites and less than two million dollars biennially for the higher education of its colored citizens, who constitute one-fourth of the state's population.

If Virginia wanted to do so, it could dentistry, *but Virginia does not want to do this.*

Virginia only needs the will to do it. a greater disgrace to the *individual* southern states, but instead collectively.

Virginia has the money, but

this state, except in medicine. law and the most suspect forms of political immorality to make what is now a disgrace to the *several* states

GINIA STATE COLLEGE a first class institution for higher education in almost every field essential to the continued advancement of the Negro citizens of within the next five years make of VIR-

of spending some of it at home. Virgin-

ia joins in a movement conceived in

$76,400 For Negro Institution, $17,450,000 For Whites Proposed

GAINESVILLE, Fla. —(ANP)— Two phases of the drive of the south to set up "separate but equal" educational opportunity for Negroes and whites were announced here March 5.

Dr. J. Hillis Miller, new president of the University of Florida, proposed a budget of $17,450,000 for a building program to "supply a rich program of lectureships and artistic offerings."

The Southern Regional Education council, on the same day, proposed a budget, too—$76,400 to get the ball 'rolling" in its plan for regional schools for the whole south.

FORMED BY SOUTHERNERS

The regional council was recently formed by southern leaders, supposedly to establish colleges to equalize the education of Negroes and whites in the south.

Fifteen member states of the council are asking help from philanthropic educational groups to raise a sum that is a mere pittance or "chicken feed" in today's high state budgets, while one state, Florida, will be asked to appropriate $17 million for one college only.

The schools to be set up by the regional council on its thousands of dollars are expected to provide educational facilities for Negroes as good as those supported by millions of dollars like the University of Florida for whites.

tional and institutional-care facilities.

Alabama Turns Down Regional School Plan

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The proposal by the southern states to establish regional schools in the south to give Negroes "adequate educational facilities." is not liked by Negroes throughout the state. In the words of E. D. Nixon president of the state NAACP branch, "the plan would not give Negroes adequate educational facilities.

"This makeshift in education will not guarantee Negro citizens the same opportunities as whites within their own states and Negroes in Alabama are highly opposed to a regional set up.

A recent statewide meeting of Negro leaders voted to demand admission to the University of Auburn and Alabama. Nixon said that should this be denied, the association would bring court action to force the state to open their doors to any and all applicants

In addition, he said a state board of education's suggestion that specialized education be made available at the State Teachers college "would be acceptable only if the extended facilities will be comparable to these at the two state universities."

Governors Favor Regional School Plan

By Associated Negro Press

PORTSMOUTH, N .H. — Winding up their activities at the 40th annual National Governors conference over the weekend, governors voted in favor of congressional approval of the regional college pact for Negroes.

Governors from 37 states and three territories attended the meetings. They went on record as approving of compacts among groups of states. In line with this resolution the conference voted that Congress should vote for the two compacts now before it.

One of these pacts is the 14 state southern regional school scheme, and the other is among

REGIONAL SCHOOL'S FEUD:

White Insists Clement, 3 More Aid J. C. Plan

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, met the charge that he is a "liar," hurled by Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, head on here March 30, in a statement to the NNPA's News Service.

He hinted broadly that not only Dr. Clement, but three other Southern college presidents were involved in a deal to set up regional schools in line with the wishes of Southern governors.

Mr. White did not name the other three presidents, but it has already been alleged that Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College, attended the governors' meeting in Florida, at which the formula for regional schools was agreed upon.

Emotionalism Revealing

The text of Mr. White's statement to the NNPA News Service follows:

"President Clement's emotionalism, as reported in the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers on April 3 is somewhat surprising and possibly revealing. Speaking of accuracy, I did not talk with Mr. Clement for 'about an hour' as he states.

"He made his statement to approximately 30 or 35 persons at the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta on the evening of March 19. Attending this meeting were the executive committee of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, members of the Pan-Hellenic Council, and other citizens.

Clement Evaded Issue

"At no time have I stated that President Clement approved the Southern regional plan, although several others at the meeting attempted unsuccessfully to elicit from him a definite statement of whether he had approved or disapproved the plan in part or in toto.

"The only statement I made and on which I stand was as follows: 'That four Southern colored college presidents have been reported in the press to have met recently with the Southern governors in Florida.'

"I stated that the public is entitled to an explanation from these four college presidents as to why they went to this meeting, what they said about the regional college plan, what they did, and what they did not do or say.

"I then stated that a reasonable time would be given to permit these four men to give an accounting to the public. That is the only statement I made.

Must Affirm or Deny

"But now I would like to add this statement:

"Will the four college presidents, one of whom is Dr. Clement, affirm or deny that one Southern university was scheduled to have a regional law school, racially segregated?

"Another, a segregated medical school, and others to have segregated professional and graduate schools on other subjects, as a means of assisting the South to evade the clear-cut mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Gaines and Sipuel cases?

"Bolstering the finances of the colored colleges; and fastening segregation at the regional level on the Southern colored people for the next half century?

6 Congressmen Pledge Fight Against Regional Colleges

NEW YORK—Six Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats, have given specific assurances to the NAACP that the Southern plan for segregated regional colleges will meet bi-partisan opposition in Congress, in letters to the association last week. They were: Reps. Claude I. Bakewell (Rep., Mo.); Melvin Price (Dem., Ill.); A. J. Sabath (Dem., Ill.); Walter B. Huber (Dem., Ohio); T. Millet Hand (Rep., Me.), and John S. Rooney (Dem., N.Y.). A dozen other Congressmen expressed a "sympathetic" interest in the NAACP's position.

FOR SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

Governor Caldwell of Florida Asks Aid for Negro Students

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1 (ANP)—Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida said today that "Negro education in dental and medical fields can be had in this country only on a segregated basis."

And, he said, "if segregation were abolished today you'd have about 900 Negro medical and dental students thrown out of school."

Mr. Caldwell told the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, however, that the South was not doing its part in providing facilities for Negro Medical and dental students.

He urged that regional schools be set up, on a segregated basis, to provide better facilities for whites and Negroes alike.

Mr. Caldwell is chairman of the Southern Governors Conference and of the Governors' committee on regional education.

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New System To Be Established By September

State Legislatures Will Be Asked To Approve The Plan

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA) — Despite refusal of Congress to ratify the compact of sixteen Southern states to establish regional schools, plans are being pushed to see such schools opened by next September.

After a meeting of the Southern Regional Council for Education on Monday, October 11, attended by four governors and seven presidents of colored state colleges, Governor Millard Caldwell, of Florida, chairman of the council, said contracts for the actual operation of regional graduate and professional schools will be submitted to the legislatures of southern states in January.

Opponents of the plan have charged that the purpose of its proponents is to perpetuate segregation in the field of higher education and that Congressional approval was sought to strengthen the position of southern states if more cases involving the question of racial segregation in education are carried to the United States Supreme Court.

TO OPEN IN SEPTEMBER

Regional schools operated through the cooperation of several states will be ready to open by September, 1949, Governor Caldwell told a press conference.

The council voted to name technical commissions to explore the immediate demand and need for regional educational services, develop specific proposals regarding facilities needed to meet these demands and needs, and to propose methods for inaugurating a regional school program.

Governor Caldwell said the state legislatures will be asked in January to approve contracts for the operation of regional schools and to appropriate funds to finance the regional education of their students.

The council approved the appointment of Dr. John Ivey as executive director, with headquarters in Atlanta, and W. J. McGlothin as associate director, and set up a budget of $63,000 for the year.

OTHERS ATTENDING

In addition to Governor Caldwell, Governor-elect Fuller Warren of Florida, Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee and Governor William Tuck of Virginia attended the council meeting.

Presidents of colored state colleges who were in attendance included William H. Gray, president of Florida Agricuture and Mechanical College; Lawrence A. Davis, president Arkansas A. and M. College; C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley (Georgia) State College; William E. Henry, president of Maryland State College; Alonzo Elder, president of North Carolina State College; George L. Harrison, president of Langston University, and W. H. Banks, president emeritus of Prairie View (Texas) State College.

Some Phases Of Regional Plan Held Desirable

Dr. Dent Elected Head Of High School And College Association

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its annual meeting held here Dec. 8-10 urged passage of a bill providing for federal aid to education. The group also pledged its full support toward implementing President Truman's civil rights program.

In another resolution, the association endorsed the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, but went on record as recommending that further study be given to the importance of federal aid to private colleges.

The recommendations were a part of six major resolutions adopted by the body during three days of sessions held at Williston Industrial School of which Fred J. Rogers is principal. The meeting opened Wednesday night with a welcome program featuring greetings from Mayor E. L. White of Wilmington and Superintendent of Schools H. M. Roland and music by the Williston Choral Club.

DR. LANIER SPEAKS

The main address at the opening session was delivered by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas University, Austin, Texas. President Lanier, who urged that "Education should be for democracy," warned that there is a danger of people becoming so race conscious that they become bitter. He urged the development of "a culture of excellence," and declared that no minority group can be satisfied with "just getting by."

Dr. Lanier averred that education today faces five basic issues. Its first and major concern, he said, "is whether education can do anything to preserve democracy. Democracy as an objective of education must be retained, he stated, in the face of "opposing philosophies which take advantage of hunger, disgruntled people, and underprivileged groups."

DR. DENT ELECTED

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., was elected to head the 15-year-old organization during 1949. Mr. Dent, who succeeds S. E. Duncan, Raleigh, supervisor of Negro high schools in North Carolina, moves up to the new post from that of first vice president which he held during the past year.

I. B. Bryant, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, Texas, was elected first vice president, advancing from the office of second vice president, which he held last year and to which George A. Gore, dean of A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn., was chosen at this session.

Other officers elected at the meeting were, L. S. Cozart, president of Barber Scotia College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer; Frand DeCosta, S. C. State College, and Fred Rogers, Williston High School, Wilmington, members of the executive committee.

REGIONAL SCHOOLS

The association reaffirmed its belief that the principle of regional cooperation and regional schools in some graduate and professional areas is sound, provided such schools are not established on the basis of racial segregation.

The association voted to hold its next annual meeting at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., Dec. 7, 8 and 9, 1949. The invitation to the body was extended by President R. V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman.

Regional Education

The Southern Governors' plan for regional professional education embodies undeniable advances in educational opportunities for white and Negro post-graduate students in that education-poor area. Men and women of the Southern States who would otherwise probably have to forgo medical, dental and veterinary education will be enabled under the regional program, to attend accredited schools within the Southern States on tuition scholarships. These opportunities will be severely limited, to be sure, both in number of students and in types of education. But the advantages are certainly worth careful assaying.

Furthermore, the composition of the regional educational council which will administer the plan shows another and probably even more significant step forward. Negro educators of the South have already participated in some degree in formulating the plan. At the Savannah meeting the council and the Southern Conference of Governors approved an expansion of the council's membership. An additional member from each of the 14 States was authorized, with the understanding that the added appointees would be Negro educators. When leading Southern whites show themselves willing, as they have here, to remove the racial barrier in administering this program there is reason to hope for a similar progress in due course further down the line.

That the barrier has not been so removed all through the operation of this program is a tragedy. White students will go to white medical schools, Negroes to Negro medical schools, and so on for the other professional schools. The plan obviously attempts to accomplish the impossible of "separate but equal" education. It is the most expensive way of going about the solution of one of the South's most pressing problems—and therefore the most foolish way since the South—less than any other region—can afford the luxury of dual educational systems. And finally, it is a deep wrong against America's aspirations. As Justice Harlan said in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896, "Our Constitution is color blind." Our educational system, if it is to impart real devotion to the spirit of the Constitution, ought to be equally color blind.

Regional Education

The proposal of the Southern Governors' Conference to establish regional schools in the South at existing institutions was forcefully presented to the meeting here of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It was encouraging to find it given both vigorous and enlightened support by many of the educators present.

It is realistic, too, that the point should be made that segregation of the races is not the point of the plan. The program would, however, afford a realistic approach to the problem of providing adequate advanced training to the most capable negro students without upset and delay.

While the South is moving up in the economic scale, the fact remains that most of the states in the South cannot provide special opportunities for all technical and professional training on a satisfactory level. The taxable wealth is just not present so far, even if it were impossible to offer facilities on anything but a state basis.

What is proposed is to take advantage of the speed and ease of present-day transportation, pool the South's resources and intelligence and do an important job far better than it can be done in any other way now open. Otherwise it is unavoidable that many of the more ambitious and capable students of the South will go elsewhere for advanced training and never return here.

It would be unrealistic to assume that the plan for regional schools can be worked out and put into operation easily. On the contrary, there are plainly difficulties to be met and problems to be solved. As far as that goes, things worth doing, especially when tried for the first time, always call for great effort and involve some trouble.

Right now the South's main problem is to get the most for its students out of the funds available, and we believe the regional school offers the best solution. The South is faced by a condition, let it be remembered, and it should not be deterred by the outcries, complaints and criticisms of those who apparently prefer to block everything, if they can, so that they may then charge that nothing is being done.

Departments, Not Schools, Regional Plan

SAVANNAH, Ga. — "We have made no plans and are not making any in regards to Florida A. and M. being offered to the Regional Council for Education as a regional school of nursing," President W. H. Gray Jr. said Monday.

Florida A. and M. is set up to serve the youth of Florida, "and we promise to do just that," he added.

President Rufus Clements of Atlanta University said today that the graduate committee proposed to set up regional departments—not regional schools. This would mean, he said, that the best school

Caldwell Asks Regional Pacts Between States

Florida Governor Backs Dixie School Plan; Pokes Little Fun

Montgomery Advertiser

DETROIT, Dec. 3—(AP)—Governor Millard F. Caldwell, of Florida, urged more regional agreements between states today as a solution to the problem of growing federal power.

The Southern governor spoke at the General Assembly of the States, a three-day meeting of state officials here.

Poking fun at his predominantly northern audience, Caldwell declared that the South planned regional educational institutions which would be the envy of the whole world.

"Our young men have been going north for professional training," he said, "and they've been staying up there. When we build out interstate universities, your young men from the north will start trooping south.

To Whites First

Caldwell said first attention would go to schools for whites, but Negroes would be provided for, too.

Caldwell spoke with assurance of the question of segregation. It was controversy over Negro admission to Southern schools that brought wide publicity to plans for regional schools operated jointly by several states. Single states together can easily build them, the governor said.

Caldwell, a leader in the interstate education movement, asserted that segregation actually provided better opportunities for Negroes to get schooling than if they were required to compete with whites for school admission.

Want To Help Negroes

"We want to train the Negroes," he said. "We want them in our society. I can't say as much for some other sections of the country.

"But if we abolished segregation, we would abolish many splendid institutions such as Tuskegee Institute," he added.

Passing on to other fields of regional agreement between states, Caldwell said important work was being done in regulation of petroleum, stream pollution control, care of delinquents and insane, interstate fisheries on three coasts, migratory labor, airports and judicial affairs.

"There is a vast no man's land between state and federal governments," Caldwell said. "It will be taken over by the federal government if the states don't do something cooperatively about it.

Dr. Patterson Says Policy Follows Line Of AVMA Program

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 12-4-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute told The Courier this week that his institution was "currently considering" the possibility of regional cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine. He said this was "in keeping with recommendations of the American Veterinary Medical Association"—national accrediting body.

Dr. Patterson told The Courier also that the veterinary school at Tuskegee, which was begun five years ago, was started "with full understanding that its enrollment would be regional."

He said that its students now come from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Washington, D. C., the British West Indies and seven non-Southern States.

ALABAMA FOOTS BILL

Dr. Patterson told The Courier that the State of Alabama provides current operating funds for the school of medicine.

He said: "Since Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute are in Alabama and the only Southern States having veterinary schools for whites and not for Negroes are Georgia and Texas, the remaining Southern States may contract with existing veternary schools for education of both Negro and white students without violating the Supreme Court decision."

Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala., and the University of Georgia both were mentioned in connection with the idea of regional cooperation with Tuskegee.

REGIONAL POLICY

Dr. Patterson said that veterinary medicine, restricted to from twelve to fourteen institutions in the forty-eight States, has always been regional, pointing out that this policy was in keeping with the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Sat 12-4-48

Information that Tuskegee was considering the regional plan developed from a meeting held Oct. 5 in the offices of the Regional Council for Education, and which was attended by Dr. Patterson. A proposal was offered at that time which embraced facilities of Tuskegee, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia.

There are forty-nine students in the Tuskegee veterinary school. Representatives of land grant colleges in fifteen Southern States will meet soon to reach final agreement.

New Regional School Storm Brews in Dixie

The Courier
Sat 1-3-48
Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new storm is brewing on the educational horizon again as white Dixie educators prepare to steamroller regional schools into existence by next September by merely designating certain already existing institutions as such schools. But Negro leaders are preparing to go to court to prove such schools are not "equal."

Predicated upon the original efforts of Southern Governors to set up such institutions and the subsequent losing fight in the U. S. Senate, these Governors made an agreement whereby schools designated as "regional" schools will be used by all States, with the pro rata cost of operation being paid from out-of-State education budgets already created.

The executive committee of the Educational Council of the Southern Governor's Conference has plans for the program now under study at its headquarters here in Atlanta.

Sat 1-3-48

It is understood that the plans call for the designation of Atlanta University as such a regional school. The plan also embraces similar institutions for white students.

MAYS

Pittsburgh Courier
Says Regional School Proposal Should Be Designated by Right Name—Segregation
Sat 1-24-48

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

I PLEAD for integrity in our concern for regional education. Let us call it by its right name. We want regionalism not for economic reasons. We want it because we are not willing to have Negroes registered in the "white" graduate and professional schools of the South. We want it because we want to extend and perpetuate segregation.

Dr. Mays

The fact that each Southern State can not economically establish two professional schools — one for whites and one for Negroes — is not the point at issue. If the problem were an economic one, the solution would be simple. For example, instead of establishing a new law school at the State College in Orangeburg, S. C., we would simply admit the handful of Negro law students in South Carolina to the law school of the University of South Carolina. If it were economics, no law school would have been founded at the North Carolina College at Durham.

The Negro law students would have been enrolled in the University of North Carolina. The same is true with respect to Missouri. If it were economics, there would be no separate law school in the State of Missouri. Negroes would be enrolled in the University of Missouri.

• • •

IF THIS HAD been done, there would be no need of additional buildings and no need of additional books. The present buildings and library would be ample because the number of Negroes in law in each State would be relatively small. My guess is if Negroes had been admitted to the universities in the States named, no new professors would have needed to be employed. And if so, the need could have been supplied by hiring one or two new teachers in each State. Certainly to admit Negroes to the existing law schools would be much cheaper than building separate ones. So it is not economics. It is to maintain segregation.

The same holds true when it comes to regional schools. It would be cheaper to add a professor and admit Negroes to the State universities than to contribute to a regional professional plan. Evidently, the State of Arkansas understands this. I am only pleading for the honest facing of the facts. If the Southern Governors want to defend segregation by establishing regional schools, for God's sake let them come out and say that and not try to defend it by saying the South is too poor to build two professional schools of each profession in every State. We must be clear on this point. It is not economics. It is segregation.

Sat 12-4-48

WE MUST BE clear at another point. The object of the regional plan is not to provide equal professional education for Negroes and whites. If the Southern States should combine and build one law school for Negroes, I do not believe that all the States combined would appropriate as much money for the one regional Negro law school as North Carolina or Texas will appropriate for their respective law schools. If they should combine and purchase Meharry, I do not believe that the six or eight States combined would appropriate much for Meharry as the State of Tennessee is now appropriating or will appropriate for the medical education of the white youths of Tennessee.

Why do I say this? I say it because all the Southern States believe in inequality. They believe in giving to the white students more money and better facilities than they believe in giving to Negro students. Since they believe in inequality and since they have practiced it so long, I do not believe they will cease to believe in it and cease to practice it because they pool their resources. They are the same people. The States that are unjust in dealing with Negroes within their States will be equally unjust on the regional plan. I oppose the regional plan because I believe it extends and perpetuates both segregation and inequality.

• • •

BUT IT SEEMS strange to me that many who oppose the regional plan seem to accept and welcome extending and perpetuating segregation in the tax-supported institutions. Frankly, I see no difference, except the Federal courts might declare regionalism unconstitutional which it can not do if the State decides to extend segregation within its own borders.

Southerners Told North May Turn To Regional School Plan

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — (ANP) — A group of southern college presidents and deans heard two speakers from the north, Owen D. Young, New York educator and industrialist, and Oliver G. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie

—As a result of a meeting here to discuss the setup of regional schools in the foundation, say that state cooperation in operation of schools may come to the north too.

The educators were gathered for a meeting here to discuss the setup of regional schools in the foundation, say that state cooperation in operation of schools may come to the north too.

The educators were gathered for a meeting here to discuss the setup of regional schools planned for the conference was to discuss the taking over of Meharry college as a regional school for Negroes.

Several presidents of southern Negro colleges attended the meeting, and three met with the council in a closed session.

14e(2) 1948

Regional

Tuskegee Goes Regional

AN EDITORIAL

Atlanta Daily World

The decision of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, to permit the use of his institution as a regional education center, will in all probability, be disappointing to the thousands of graduates and to the host of friends of the institution. From our own standpoint the decision is as unsound as is the idea of the Regional Plan itself. Nevertheless, to us it is perfectly clear how Dr. Patterson arrived at his decision.

Tuskegee, like all other privately operated Negro schools today, is finding it increasingly more difficult to muster up the monies so necessary to finance the far-flung services it has and continues to render to the Negro people of this Nation. Indeed, the question of greatest import among these educators is how to secure the funds necessary to employ the best teachers and to extend the services of the institution to more and more people. Money in capital letters is the compelling motive underlying the decision of Dr. Patterson to accept a regional status for his school. And when he suggests that 100 colored persons, (ostensibly meant for those who are critical of his decision) guarantee the institution $1,000 a year each, or 1,000 persons guarantee the institution $100 a year each, he is saying in the plainest words that he must have money upon which to operate.

With this situation we have the greatest sympathy. But we must not forget that one institution or a number of institutions cannot and should not be placed above the interest of the Negro people, for whom the institutions are established to serve. Regional education is unsound, because it extends discrimination and inequalities ever wider than the present inequalities now being practised by the individual states. It came into being to avoid meeting the challenge of educational equality within the state, under the Supreme Court ruling in the Lloyd Gaines decision. Temporarily, Tuskegee may profit from the few added dollars which will come to her from such an arrangement. But in the long run, the only safe standard by which to judge an institution, Negroes will turn to the institutions which had the courage to take a stand in their own best interest.

SELLING US DOWN THE RIVER

The Chicago Defender

Newest education feud is that presently engaged in by presidents of private colleges and those of State-owned institutions of higher learning.

For years, these private schools have been the pets of churches and private philanthropy.

Tuskegee, Hampton and Atlanta University have 25 millions in endowments. Their campuses and buildings were purchased with money of the Carnegies, Rockefellers, Rosenwalds and other big gift-givers.

For years, these schools had the best teachers and, in general, the best of everything.

But that was 20 years ago. This is the blossom time of the State school.

Philanthropy has shriveled. The Carnegies, Rockefellers and Rosenwalds are no more. Endowment funds yield only 3 or 4 per cent interest, sometimes less.

The once great private schools are now outranked by State schools in the District of Columbia, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Texas.

The Supreme Court's requirement for equality in education is compelling the States to appropriate new millions for colored colleges in the South.

The problem with Atlanta and Tuskegee (not Hampton or Fisk) is how to get some of these public funds.

The Southern Governors' regional plan, rejected almost unanimously by every State college president, has been seized upon by Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta University and Meharry Medical School as a life-saver.

Atlanta wants the Southern Governors' jim-crow regional graduate school.

Meharry wants the jim-crow regional medical funds.

Tuskegee wants veterinary medicine and anything else not nailed down.

The regional school plan is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has already ruled that each State must provide equal education for all "within the State."

The Southern Governors plan regional graduate and medical schools for colored students only.

Tuskegee, Atlanta and Meharry know all this. Nevertheless, they propose to trade with the enemy.

We do not think the people, once they have the facts will approve this sell-out by the presidents of private schools.

For a private college or a medical school to compromise on principles for a few thousand dollars is too great a handicap for any educational institution to overcome.

Many a white college operates efficiently on an endowment not as large as that of Tuskegee or Atlanta.

It would be far better for these three schools to limit their students, raise their fees, and to live within their incomes, rather than attempt to sell us down the river educationally.

2 Groups Study Regional School Plan; Seek Action

The Chicago Defender

ATLANTA—(NNPA)—With Tuskegee Institute giving impetus to the efforts of Southern states to set up regional schools on a segregated basis, the Regional Council for Education is developing recommendations for legislative action in the fields in which already exist demands for educational services deemed desirable to meet thorough regional action.

In addition to the veterinary medical training program, under which Tuskegee would be the regional school for all colored persons in the South who desired such training, two other problems, human medicine and health services, and graduate studies, are receiving attention.

Commissions have been appointed to study and analyze these graduate studies.

Meeting Set Dec. 12

A meeting under the auspices of the Regional Council for Education is planned for Dec. 12, the day before the Southern Governors' Conference convenes. Recommendations agreed upon at this meeting will be submitted to the Governors' Conference.

In the matter of human medicine, the Council is still considering the possiblity of conversion of Meharry Medical College into a regional school for colored students in medicine, dentistry and nursing.

At a recent meeting, at the request of Gov. Mallard Caldwell of Florida and Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee, Cecil Sims made a report on the financial status of Meharry. He stated that funds were available for the operation of the college to June 30, next, and after that date the school will have to close unless other arrangements were made for financing it.

States Must Approve

While Tuskegee, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia have tentatively agreed to serve as regional schools for veterinary-medical training, there appears to be a number of obstacles to the consummation of the plan.

First, the fourteen states, which are parties to the compact to establish regional schools on a segregated basis, must through their State Legislatures approve of the plan and authorize appropriations to be paid to out-of-state institutions for the training of their citizens.

Patterson Criticized

In the meantime, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, is being severly criticized in educational circles for entering into the problems. Dr. W. T. Sanger of the Medical College of Virginia is the chairman of the Commission on Human Medicine and Health Services, and Dr. Harold Stokes, president of Louisiana State University, chairman of the Commission on regional veterinary-medical training program.

One educator, who did not wish his name used said he certainly felt that Dr. Patterson "is harming the educational interests of colored people in America and our democratic pattern of government by subscribing to a plan of racial segregation in education on a wider jurisdictional basis."

Tuskegee Prexy Says School Will Stand If Segregation Ends

Birmingham News

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 6—(AP)—The President of Tuskegee Institute declared yesterday that the abolition of segregation would abolish such schools as Tuskegee Institute. Millard F. Caldwell, governor of Florida, had claimed that it would.

Addressing a general assembly of the states in Detroit Friday, Gov. Caldwell said, "We want to train the Negroes . . . but if we abolish segregation, we would abolish many splendid institutions such as Tuskegee Institute."

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was of a different opinion. In an interview yesterday, he said:

"The elimination of racial barriers in education will in no way lessen the need for such institutions as Tuskegee Institute."

PRESIDENT Patterson's comment was that Tuskegee Institute has always had applications from white students for admittance to the Negro school. He said most of the applications come from outside the country has to be educated and if recognized colleges are inadequate to do the job, I don't see how we can build new institutions outright cheaper than we can expand and use institutions of recognized standing.

"The abolition of segregation will start trooping South."

There have been no white students admitted to Tuskegee Institute, Patterson said. "I believe Tuskegee Institute has a mission to perform in higher education for the indefinite future."

We have to turn down a number of such applications each school quarter, he said.

Gov. Caldwell said in Detroit that "when we build our interstate universities, your young men from the North will start trooping South."

would not change the total number of people who require higher education. Those facilities must be provided somewhere.

"Even with the abolition of segregation, a large number of Negro youths will continue to use the institutions that have been serving them." For this reason, Patterson explained, Tuskegee Institute would continue to have an important educational function even if segregation were abolished.

THE PUBLICITY given the racial problem in the South is far ahead of any real understanding of the problem, he said. White and Negro educators should get together and quietly consider the wisest next steps.

Southern governors have an opportunity to bring educators of both races together for discussions of this sort, he said.

Dr. Patterson declined to express his personal feelings about the possibility of white students being admitted to Tuskegee Institute. "It is up to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees to determine the complexion of students admitted to this school," he said.

CAYTON

Sees Regional Pact As Artful Dodge to Maintain Color Bar In Dixie Schools

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

IT'S the same old South, honey, shut my mouth. I was riding along in the subway doing a little research in the New York Times. On page thirty-three I came across an article describing the recent meeting of Southern governors and educators in Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Cayton

It seems like the governors or their representatives from about fourteen States got together to talk about the problem of Negro education. The Supreme Court's decision that Negroes should have equal educational facilities has embarrassed the gentlemen quite a bit. A rash of institutions for graduate work to accommodate Negro students spread all over the South.

Then the President's Civil Rights program whipped the fire into a flame. It became obvious even to Governer Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi that something had to be done. Wright, incidentally, had prepared the way by his revolt over Truman's civil rights proposal by formation of the Dixiecrats last February. Now with the election of Mr. Truman to the Presidency and the fear of what the new Congress might do, the Southern governors were spurred to an unusual and spurious interest in the education of their Negro citizens.

* * *

AS I SAY, the thing of providing separate and equal facilities was expensive. There was one instance where a Negro decided that he wanted to take law and they had to construct a whole law college for him. Then the man decided that he didn't want to study in a jim-crow college and the State was out the salaries of the instructors, the rent on the building and the cost of a second-hand set of law books.

As Thurgood Marshall's corps of NAACP lawyers seemed to show no signs of "ceasing and desisting" their struggle for the complete integration of the Negro into the educational system of the country, some stopgap measure had to be taken. This was what the Savannah meeting was all about.

Under the plan any student who wished to do graduate work where facilities were not available in their State would be sent to the regional school. The first phase of the program is to be restricted to veterinary training, medicine and dentistry. Thus far, four regional schools for veterinary studies have been set up—the University of Georgia, Auburn, and Oklahoma A. and M. College for whites, and Tuskegee Institute for Negroes. No regional school was set up for white medical and dental students but Meharry Medical School was designated for the Negro regional institution.

Each State participating was to be allowed a quota of students to attend the regional training institution. From the common fund gathered from the participating States there institutions would be paid $1,000 for each student in veterinary medicine and $1,500 for those in medicine or dentistry. That in short is an outline of the plan which was adopted unanimously after two hours of discussion behind closed doors.

* * *

IT'S NOT HARD to figure why the governors came up with this idea. It is a neat device whereby the Southern States will not have to go to the expense of building a new school for Negro graduates and can, at the same time, maintain the color line. Of course, it may tempt some Negro Southern educators who have had a hard time raising money and I regret to say have not always been supported by their own alumni (God knows the Negro doctors have been making a killing this past year.) But to mix a couple of metaphors, any time I see a Greek giving away horses I always like to look them in the mouth. The first reason I would be against the plan would be that Gov. J. Strom Thurmond and Governor Wright are for it. Anything that these gentlemen want to give me is not good medicine. Then I am a little amused at the sudden interest in veterinary science. By the time they get their program under way, if things go on as they are going now, we will have so many light tractors, cotton picking machines, and flame throwing weeders that about the only State which will have a great interest in horses will be Kentucky and that will be only for the Derby.

With the Dixiecrats group in the dog house—where they themselves might need some veterinary service—with the past decision of the United States Supreme Court; with Truman's determination to force through action on both education and civil rights and with the NAACP hammering away at any legal support of segregation, Negroes have an opportunity to win a tremendous victory. The great majority of them will certainly not be hoodwinked by the Savannah conference and its regional plan. At the same time let's keep our eyes on those Southern Senators and a few Negro educators who might be too tempted.

Afro American
Baltimore Md
Sat-11-27-48

NAACP Hits New Regional Education Plan

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgia
11-13-48

NEW YORK—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has condemned a new program of regional education worked out in 14 Southern States as "a device to circumvent the clear intent of the Supreme Court decisions" in cases involving the rights of Negroes to attend Southern schools.

The program, adopted at Savannah, places emphasis on professional and graduate training for Negroes but under the traditional racial segregation pattern. States will control funds on the basis of ability, not race, the NAACP said.

In the South, some Negro leaders agreed with the NAACP's stand on the regional plan but others disagreed in part.

Dr. Mozell Hill, head of the Sociology Department of Atlanta University, admitted his emotions on the subject were "mixed."

Practically, he said, he agreed with the plan and that he believed the idea of regionalism is sound. if it could be divested of the segregation, not be-
Cochran, Secretary of Butler Street branch of in Atlanta, said: "Idealct to the plan. Practi-
solution. We progress slowly.
perpetuate segregation."

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College in Atlanta, with segregation
A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney, said the principle of re-
"Our people have to make progress slowly. I object to calling it segregation. I do not believe the cause of economics."
Warren
the Negro
the YMCA in
fact that the Southern Governors
better
is entirely a matter of
what should be done for Negroes," are to conform with our democratic ideals, we must do away
"but we must be honest and say
that any step forward is
much
eventually, of course, if we
an effort to get around good. Eventua
to this extent is encouraging," he added.

14e(2) 1948

Regional College Compact Passes House 235 To 45

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Members of the House of Representatives Tuesday approved by a thumping majority, the Southern Governors' proposal to establish jimcro regional colleges for Negroes in answer to the United States Supreme Court decision ordering them to provide equal educational opportunities within the states.

Tuesday's vote, numbering 235 in favor of the governors' compact and 45 opposed, was given in a joint resolution of the House, placing the stamp of approval upon segregation and racial discrimination.

Wed. 5-5-48

The compact will be presented in the Senate tomorrow for approval there also. It is more than an even guess that a similarly large vote will uphold the governors' plea for regional education for Negroes.

Representative Marcantonio said the action "meant that Congress is putting the stamp of approval on segregation." While Representative Reed, a Republican of Illinois and Walters of Penn., spoke in behalf of the resolution saying:

"It is simply an advancement of a plan that has been used by other states for many years. It is a fair and logical way for the southern states to improve their institutions of higher learning."

DISCREDITED PLAN

With the exception of a few isolated college presidents who are seeking funds to keep their school doors open, the regional college plan is extremely unpopular among Negroes, especially in the 15 southern states, where the plan will become operative, if as seem likely, the Senate gives its O. K. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has spearheaded the fight against discrimination in educational opportunities, has been assured by several senators that they will oppose the plan when it comes up for a vote. But if it is passed by both houses the NAACP will be expected to take the fight back to the United States Supreme court.

Meanwhile, Atlanta Negroes are going forward with plans for a southwide meeting here Saturday, at which educators, white and Negro, will share views and opinions on the plan with a view of drafting up resolutions embodying their findings. Leslie Perry, Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau of the NAACP, will also be present and speak, giving the latest developments along the NAACP front.

Wed 5-5-48

Regional School Start

The approval by Southern governors of a concrete plan for initiation of specialized regional education, for approval in turn by the legislatures of 14 states involved, marks, of course, a signal advance toward the ideal of co-operative, quota-basis fulfillment of comparatively limited needs.

Atlanta Constitution
Wed 12-15-48

The plan begins wisely with the preservation or expansion of existing Southern facilities in medical, dental and veterinary training. As other fields are added, the need for new institutions may develop. No attempt at an overnight transformation of the particular educational situation involved is contemplated; but there is every prospect for a slow, steady, trial-and-error solution of the whole problem.

This is not a "free tuition" or scholarship plan, though one such project was submitted which may be revived. Contributions sought from the states go to overall maintenance and support of the institutions selected, which institutions supply tuition to individuals at regular rates. The size of the contribution governs, however, the maximum number of admissions per state under the plan. It is conceivable that the contribution formula can be revised downward per pupil as expansion develops in these institutions.

The $600,000 per biennium set aside for Meharry Medical college at Nashville guarantees the continuance of this institution for Negroes, and makes it in a sense the first of the regional schools, since it has been on the point of closing its doors. Other Negro institutions also are designated for participation.

No mention was made at the governors' conference of the dilatory treatment of the plan, presented in the shape of an interstate compact, at the last session of Congress—or whether the pact will again be submitted.

Wed 12-15-48

Memo to the Southern Governors

You have been gathered at historic Savannah for the past three days, discussing ways and means of providing better educational facilities for the youth of your respective States.

Atlanta Georgia
Wed-12-15-48

The Constitution, which was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic supporters of the regional approach to education in graduate, professional and highly specialized fields, rejoices in the progress you have made. We are certain that the working agreement into which you entered at Savannah will be of tremendous benefit to the citizens of the 14 Southern States involved. And we pledge our efforts to making sure that the people and the legislative bodies of this section fully understand and appreciate the necessity of supporting the program.

Wed 12-15-48

Elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution is a news item to which we respectfully call the attention of you Southern Governors who have thus substantially evidenced your determination to offer students in your respective States the best educational opportunities possible under our always limited revenues. It reports that on yesterday Georgia's State Board of Education unanimously adopted as a textbook in the schools of this commonwealth a little book called "The Business of Farming."

Wed-12-15-48

"The Business of Farming" was written by three recognized authorities in the field of practical farming. It is published, as a public service, by the Ida Cason Callaway Foundation and is a nonprofit venture. It was conceived and made possible by one of Georgia's and the South's finest citizens, who, out of his own experiences, has become convinced of the need for such a volume.

We believe that this book, properly utilized, will do as much to improve the prosperity of Georgia agriculture, over a 15 or 20-year period, as any project the State could feasibly undertake.

We could want no better assurance that the State's farmlands will be in capable hands in the years to come than the knowledge that our future farmers are not only being taught progressive agricultural practices, but also being given a practical insight into sound business methods, involving planned operations and budgetary controls.

Wed-12-15-48

If Southern Governors want to further the benefits of education in their States on a high-school as well as university level, we recommend that you return home and urge your respective State systems to follow Georgia's example in making "The Business of Farming" available to every student with a desire to know something about profitable farming.

Emory Eyed In Regional School Plan

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH — Emory University may be used as a regional school for medical and dental students from some Southern States, regional educators said last night. educators said last night.

Florida and Mississippi — the two States without white medical schools—would like to send medical students to Emory, educators said. Under the regional school plan to be recommended to the Legislatures of the South, these two States would put up $18,500 each every two years to pay for sending 25 medical students each to a regional school.

Eight Southern States would put up $45,000 each biennially to finance regional schools of dentistry. It is probable that Emory may become one of these regional dental schools.

There have been conversations among officials of Florida, Mississippi, the Regional Council and Emory University, it was learned.

Boisfeuillet Jones, Dean of Admissions of Emory, said that any plan to use Emory facilities for regional schools would have to be approved first by Emory's Board of Directors.

The regional plan for State to help pay operating expenses of schools in order to get to send students to them would offer financial relief for a few medical schools in the South whose funds are off, some governors commented.

Wed-12-15-48

DR. MURRAY C. BROWN of Meharry Medical College, and Dean E. L. Carnegie of Florida A. and M. College, are serving on the Commission on Human Medicine and Health Services of the Regional Council for Education, which the Southern Governors' Conference set up to get regional education on a segregated basis established.

Journal Const.
Wed 12-15-48

Dr. George N. Redd of Fisk University, Dean S. M. Nabrit of the Graduate School at Atlanta University, and William H. Gray, jr., Florida A. and M. prexy, are serving on the Commission on Graduate Study.

They were appointed by Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, chairman of the Regional Council for Education and late

Dixiecrat candidate for President

Unanimous Opposition To Segregation Plan Voted By Association Of Colleges, Schools

Wilmington, N. C.—The advocates of regional education, on a plan that will weaken the Negro land grant colleges and at the same time promote racial segregation on an expanded plan, received a severe setback here last week, when the Association of College and Secondary Schools at its annual session rescended its tentative action of favoring regional education.

The action, taken by the association at the Prairie View, Texas session last year. But this year, after finding out what the regional plan is, the association announced in resolutions that it was unanimous opposition to the establishment of such regional schools of

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Schools at its annual session principle and practice of racial segregation as these leaders will have much to say regarding where their graduates will go for professional education. The pledge taken to refuse to cooperate with the Savannah another group of colored plan as it has been promulgated. that "went along" with can mean that few of the states that have been given quotas of students to send to Tuskegee and Meharry will be able to fill these quotas are not filled. If the quotas neither Tuskegee nor Meharry can count on the sums of money from the several states they have been promised.

The delegates to the meeting here

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abandoned a proposed sightseeing trip by bus in order to hear the regional school plan aired out. As if fearing that such an airing out would put cold water on the plan Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University tried hard to get the association to adjourn. However, following a plea by Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, dean of the Louisville Municipal College, the association refused to adjourn. It voted to hear a plea for the regional school plan from William J. McClothin, associate director of the Regional Council for Education who represented the governor of North Carolina. Although every intelligent person in the United States believes that racial segregation is the primary objective of the Regional Council and that it never would have rallied the support of such governors as Wright of Mississippi; Talmadge of Georgia and Thurmond of South Carolina without segregation, Dr. Rufus Clement tried to make a big point out of getting Mr. McClothin to state that "race" was not mentioned in by the council in its deliberation. This use fooled nobody. They listened to Mr. McClothin and grilled him afterward. He failed to convince the educators that they should support the segregated plan for regional education.

Mr. McClothin was frank to admit that the Regional Council for Education which has won the support of a few colored educators, would make no fight to end segregation in education as a means of getting bigger and better schools for the South.

Mr. McClothin was rebuffed in his plea for endorsement of the regional plan when he stated that it was the one and only way to "save Meharry." One educator very significantly retorted that, "If Meharry is not performing service that merits its living, let it die!"

When queried regarding the possible refusal of a majority of the states to give financial support to the regional plan, Mr. McClothin admitted that if this happens it would make planning for regional schools "very difficult."

A virtual admission that the regional plan will run into a lawsuit when attempt is made to put it into operation was made by Mr. McClothin, when he conceded that the plan as drafted does not comply with the law as laid down by U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines case. "But if we work together, the speaker said, "we soon will have the plan working in compliance with the court's decision."

The Association elected Dr. Albert W. Dent of Dillard University as its president; Prof. I. B. Bryant, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Houstin, Texas, 1st vice president; Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., dean A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn., 2nd vice president; L. S. Cozart, president Barber Scotia College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

Regional Colleges

Black Dispatch

Southern governors, disregarding the admonition of the attorney general of Tennessee, when he talked to them earlier in the year, when this honest and forthright public official told the chief executive of southern states assembled that regional colleges will not meet the requirements of the United States Supreme Court, rushed pell mell last week, despite this warning, to set up a regional education plan for Negroes.

Of course we understand and know that in their superficial mouthing the governors, to make it sound legal, talked of regional education for both white and black, but as Oklahoma readers of the Black Dispatch understand and know, Oklahoma has no intention of abandoning graduate training for whites at Norman, and so long as the state educates whites within the state and blacks without, it fails in compliance with the supreme court edict. The court in the Lloyd Gaines case said educational equality must occur within the state.

Suppose, for instance, the State of Oklahoma were to appropriate $94,000 next year for regional schools, just as it has foolishly appropriated $50,000 the current year for a law school, and suppose Negroes refuse to attend the regional school just as they have refused to attend the Langston law school? Do you assume citizens the next biennium would be willing for the legislature to appropriate another $94,000 that goes to educate out-state students outside of his state? Jus do a little reasoning on this subject yourself.

Governor Turner is on record himself in saying the state will not consent to continue the Langston law school if no students attend. The same reaction would follow respecting the regional school. Now let's reverse the picture. Suppose we put up our money and yet the legislatures in one or two of the other states fail to appropriate their apportionment. Suppose they have the same difficulty suggested in Oklahoma, in that none of their Negro students attend. Would Oklahoma be willing to go ahead carrying the load if other states in the region reniged on the job These are important questions for states where hitherto no attention has been given to graduate training for Negroes, are not going to go hog-wild about the idea overnight.

The fact that the Southern Governors are unwilling to spend in the aggregate more than one and one-half million dollars for this effort, shows how abortive is their gesture. It is a sham on its face. To think that deans of Oklahoma colleges would when called upon to make a fair estimate of the cost of graduate training for Negroes in Oklahoma, set the minimum figure at from ten to twelve millions, while southern governors in contemplating upon regional graduate training would stall on one-tenth of this amount is appalling. We are not going to say they do not know the cost, for everyone of them must each year sit in judgment upon expenditures for their state universities. They know the basic costs for graduate facilities. It means they are attempting a hollow sham for Negroes. There is nothing genuine and sincere in this movement. Sat. 12-25-48

We do hope that the Associated Press report which we read in a Galveston newspaper, stating that Governor Turner of Oklahoma is vice president of this newest association dedicated to going around and setting aside the directive of the United States Supreme Court, is incorrect. The report did not say Governor Turner attended the meeting, but named him as being elected the vice president. We do hope the governor will renounce this designation and keep Oklahoma upon the high level it has held itself during this controversial discussion.

We like the forthright manner in which President Benjamin F. Mays, of Morehouse college, responded, when queried regarding his reaction to the regional program of the southern governors. Said Mays:

"We ought to be honest and say it's being done to perpetuate segregation and not say we are doing it because of economics."

Only An Opinion

Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, speaking before the National Association of Attorney Generals at Houston Texas Tuesday, said that the so-called Regional school plan is both legal and justified. But in the next breath, he doubts that such a proposal would pass the Congress of the United States. And he might have added, that even if it should be passed by Congress, it would still be a problem of its passage by the United States Supreme Court.

14(2) Atlanta Daily World

Of course, it is not necessary for us to say that Mr. Cook's opinion is quite at variance with legal minds, both in Washington and elsewhere, who think that there is danger in extending the differentials, rather than lessening them, between white and Negro school appropriations.

He also suggests that the regional schools are not only justified and reasonable but have ample precedent. That too, is an opinion which is subject to sharp question and doubt.

Fri-12-3-48

At any rate, until Regional schools are established by law, it would be unsafe to risk an opinion as to their legality. The proposition was turned down in the United States Congress, and should it come up again it will be turned down, we believe.

Qualified People Urged To Test State Schools

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga. 14(2)

NEW YORK—Preparing to test the legality of the segregated regional college plan, approved by southern governors and educators, the NAACP is urging qualified young Negro men and women to apply for admission to publicly-supported graduate and professional colleges within their respective states. Sun-12-19-48

"We maintain that the plan to ship colored students from one southern state to another for graduate training is in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel said here today. "Accordingly, we urge all qualified Negroes desiring a medical education to apply to the existing publicly-supported medical school in their respective states rather than submit to this unlawful plan."

Mr. Marshall's announcement followed adoption, on December 13, of a resolution by the NAACP Board of Directors condemning the Dixiecrat plan as "false economy contrived to make the public believe that equality is attainable within the framework of segregation. Long and bitter experience has demonstrated the fallacy of the so-called separate but equal provision of facilities."

INEVITABLE BIAS

Inequalities of educational opportunities, the resolution continued, "are inevitable in a segregated system. It

vote of 38 to 37 in the Senate after having been
the House by an overwhelming vote. Rejection of
as the result of the organized protest of the NAA-
her educational, labor, civic, church, business and
al organizations. Any attempt to obtain ratifi-
the plan in the 81st Congress will be similarly op-
NAACP announced.

is clear that Negroes cannot trust their rights guaranteed
by the Constitution to the 'protection' of the southern
states which now seek to extend the segregated pattern to
the regional level. Equality is attainable only through un-
restricted access to identical facilities."

Vote Virtually Kills Plan Of Southern Governors to Set Up Segregated School

Washington—By the narrow margin of a 38-37 vote, the Senate May 13 sent back to the judiciary committee the resolution ratifying the plan of the southern governors to establish segregated regional professional and graduate colleges. This vote virtually kills the plan for this session of Congress, according to Leslie Perry, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The fight against the extension of segregation to the regional level was spearheaded by the NAACP which rallied the support of a dozen national organizations to testify against approval of this plan at hearings held by the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The plan was rushed through the House of Representatives with an overwhelming vote . The southerners had anticipated a similar victory in the Senate.

Renew Efforts

The Washington office renewed its efforts with Mr. Perry button-holing various senators and particularly senators from northern states with heavy Negro populations and supplying them with information with which to refute the arguments of senators from the south.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon threatened to propose an amendment forbidding the establishment of separate institutions for white and Negro students. This was inacceptable to the southerners. He further threatened to amend the resolution by adding civil rights measures such as the anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and fair employment bills.

Supporting the NAACP drive were church groups, fraternal organizations, labor groups, business, professional and educational associations and other organizations. The NAACP and these groups opposed the regional plan as a "scheme to circumvent the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases."

Florida White Students Rap Uprising Of Rebel Governors

MIAMI—In riotous protest over the March 4 meeting of the Southern Governors Regional council at Gainesville, Fla., a group of 35 white students of the University of Florida have labeled the caucus "undemocratic" in that its sponsors "advocate nn unjust and inequitable system of education in the south."

The students were motivated in their action primarily as a result of the Wakulla Springs meeting two weeks ago at which time nine southern governors met and severly criticized President Truman for his request of a civil rights program. These executives meeting at Wakulla Springs last month endorsed a nine-state pact calling for the joint financing and operation of regional education such as no one southern state could presently afford for Negroes.

Rap Governors

The student resolution in part protesting the governors meet reads: "This meeting can only further hatred and prejudice, and our university will inevitably be stigmaby the protest group, but to no avail. The University of Florida student body numbers more than 8,500.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, who had just returned to Florida from Washington, is confident that the rebel students will lend their support to the regional movement once they know the facts. Said Gov. Caldwell: "The regional educational plan provides for both white and Negro schools on an interstate basis."

Voters Puzzled

The proposed Jackson Day dinner, March 30 elicited the following tized by the meeting of this group."

Student leaders attempted to forestall the adoption of the resolution remarks from Mrs. J. Reid Ramsey, state committeewoman, at a recent meeting in Jacksonville:

"I am in favor of doing everything possible to make Truman rescind the civil rights bill. Wallace has split the party in the south and I do not feel that the southerners should secede but that they should make Truman rescind the parts of the bill that are objectional. Someone may rise on whom the south could unite and swing the election.

"We would be hopeless if lost if we did secede. We can't go Wallace or to the Republic—

Foundation Is Created to Tell About the South

Governors Plan To Correctly Inform Rest of the Nation

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 14 (AP).—Southern Governors tonight created a Southern Foundation to tell the rest of the Nation the South's story.

The Southern Governors Conference declared millions of Americans hold "an unfavorable attitude" toward the South "created and perpetuated by untruths and half-truths."

The foundation will "correctly" inform the Nation, a resolution declared, so that "no fair-minded person can be further misled concerning the South." The program would be financed joinly by 15 Southern States.

Oppose U. S. Power Extension

Topping a two-day meeting, the Dixie State executives loudly retrumpeted their favorite theme of States rights. After hearing some fiery barrages against Washington, the conference voted against extension of Federal power in three fields.

The Governors pledged to fight proposed control of the National Guard and United States supervision of tideland oil reserves. They again assailed proposed Federal civil rights legislation.

And they approved new action in their long war over alleged freight rate discrimination against the South and West in favor of the North and East.

Gov. William Tuck of Virginia was elected chairman of the conference to succeed Gov. Preston Lane of Maryland.

The Southern Foundation will be directed by the Governors and two citizens to be appointed by executives in each States within 90 days. The board of control will prepare a budget. No specific sum was mentioned today. The foundation was directed to publish an industrial encyclopedia to speed the flow of new industries to the South.

Proposes Bureau in D. C.

Earlier, Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina had proposed a Southern Governors bureau in Washington to fight civil rights legislation in Congress. It was not clear immediately whether the foundation would undertake thi task. The Governors took no specific action on Thurmond's proposal, which he said he relayed from an unnamed party.

The Governors were in harmony with Uncle Sam on their familiar States Right theme in only one field. Col. Barnet W. Beers, executive assistant in the United States civil defense planning office, gave assurance that the national civilian defense program in any new war would give States a top role.

Federal control of the National Guard has been proposed to Secretary of Defense Forrestal by a committee heade dby Gordon Gray, Assistant Secretary of the Army.

A resolution branded the Gray report "Un-American, unconstitutional and contrary to the basic principles of our American form of government."

Earlier, Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord of Maryland struck at "power-mad big boys in the Pentagon" (Department of the Army) who, he said, would destroy the Guard and American democracy.

Gov. Beauford Jester of Texas cacused some Federal agencies of spreading "false and misleading propaganda" on Tideland oil reserve. The- conference backed Jester's plea to Congress to hand specific control of submerged coastal lands to the States.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia presented the resolution again urging Congress to defeat proposals for a Federal fair employment practices commission and Federal laws against lynching, poll taxes and racial segregation.

The Governors decided to employrate experts and attorneys to help get action on their long war against freight rates which they say favor the North and East. The Interstate Commerce Commerce Commission has approved an adjustment in favor of the South but the Governors said there has been too much delay in putting the changes into effect.

Asked to Reconsider Order

The ICC has been asked to reconsider its order. Governor Thurmond said, "we are on the brink of victory. But we must defeat this proposal to reconsider. That would accomplish nothing and delay our goal for many years."

Governor Jester said a recent court decision in a California case has been interpreted as giving the Federal government power over tideland oil. Unless Congress gives the states control, Jester charged, "this is the kick-off to nationalization of many vital natural resources."

He warned that Federal control would be extended to minerals, fishing and other fields along inland waterways as well as the coast.

General Reckord declared complete Federal supervision of the National Guard would destroy the spirit of state militia. He said federalization would be "building a military monster at the expense of the civil population.

Dixie Educators Select Regional School Planner

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A committee of educators on Aug. 2 selected Dr. John E. Ivey, 30-year-old specialist on Southern resources, now a faculty member at the University of North Carolina, to prepare a detailed plan on which the South can build a regional education system.

Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the 14-State Regional Council of Education, said Dr. Ivey will direct an 18-month study of the region's needs and opportunities for interstate co-operation in the training of youth in technical and professional fields.

He will have headquarters in Atlanta and has resigned from the University of North Carolina faculty to begin his duties immediately. The Florida governor added that a $100,000 budget will be available to Dr. Ivey and his research staff.

3 Goals Stipulated

His major tasks will be threefold: (1) to draft plans for regional courses and research facilities quickly in fields where there is an immediate need; (2) to prepare a long range study on which the South can build a system of co-operative institutions; and

(3) To prepare factual information on regional education which may be made available to State legislatures when they are asked to ratify the 14-State pact next year. The Senate recently refused to approve the pact.

Issue Drawn On Regional Plan

In The Nation's Capital

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WHAT IS THE answer to the irreconcilable positions of the Southern Governors Conference and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the other organized colored groups concerning education in the South?

Southern governors at a meeting at Tallahassee, Fla., on February 6 and 7 approved a compact providing for the establishment and maintenance of regional schools for graduate, professional, technological, scientific and literary training.

* * * * *

THE REGIONAL COUNCIL for Education, consisting of the governor and two designees from each state, was created.

The council was instructed to make a thorough survey of higher education in the southern states and direct immediate attention to the necessity for the early establishment of regional schools or institutions, including Meharry Medical College.

The council and some 350 educators met at Gainesville, Fla., March 4 and unanimously approved regional education at the higher levels as a necessary objective. A charter was obtained on March 8.

Congressional consent to the compact is being sought. The compact is signed by the Governors of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The compact recites that Meharry "has proposed that its lands, buildings, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the southern states, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the southern states and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said states who are parties hereto."

SPEAKING FOR THE southern governors, Governor Millard F. Caldwell, of Florida, said:

"Many of us feel that education, especially at the higher levels, is a state responsibility and that it is our duty to provide it. We ask no financial help from the federal government. All we ask is that the Congress do in this instance what it has done more than a hundred times in the past, and that is to approve the compact between the interested states and allow us to help ourselves by pooling our resources and coordinating our efforts."

* * * * *

THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described the compact as an effort to have "the Congress sanction an unequal educational practice which has heretofore been declared unconstitutional by another arm of the federal government, namely, the United States Supreme Court." Mr. Marshall added:

"Although the proposed compact on its face makes no mention of either race and color or segregation of the races, Congress cannot be blind to its underlying purpose of perpetuating segregation of the races in public education.

"Each one of the southern states involved has provision in either their Constitution or statutes requiring segregation of the races in public schools and equality of opportunity in these segregated systems. While every one of these states has meticulously followed the requirement as to segregation of the races, not one of them has made any effort to provid actual equality in either quality or quantity of education offered. There is no logical reason for anyone to doubt that the proposed compact will follow the same pattern.

"Inequalities in educational facilities, inevitable in a segregated system, make it clear that we cannot trust our rights guaranteed by the United States Consttiution to the 'protection' of the southern states involved. The only possible way for Negroes to get any assurance of protection of their rights would be for the proposed compact to be so amended as to guarantee that there will be no distinction as to race, creed, color or sex as to students, faculty and administrative officers."

Thus, the issue is squarely drawn on the question of race segregation in higher education.

Academic Voodoo

Chicago Defender

The Atlanta Constitution said last week: "Too many uninformed persons in Congress and elsewhere still regard regional educational merely as a Southern medium to by-pass Supreme Court rulings on the necessity of providing graduate and professional training for Negroes equal to that furnished whites."

Well, the regional plan was first broached by the Southern governors after the high court made it clear that Dixie had to provide equal education or else. Further, every advocate of the regional plan in the South has been careful to point out before Southern audiences that segregation will be preserved under the new plan.

In short, while the regional plan may not "merely" be a "Southern medium to by-pass Supreme Court rulings," it was created for that purpose. Bandy words as you will, there is no way to disguise the fact that the Southern white-supremacists consider almost any course of action preferable to opening the doors of the schools of the South to all citizens regardless of color.

No matter what plan or plans the Southern governors make, we are still going to demand the abolition of segregation. We regard Jim-Crowism as the arch enemy of our democratic system and the prime cause of interracial strife. Under Jim-Crowism we can never achieve full citizenship in America and the white-supremacists know it. If regional schools are created we shall demand that they be opened to students of all races and colors. No political legerdemain nor academic voodoo can obscure the issue. Jim Crow has got to go.

President Mays Criticizes Regional Educational Plan

In a chapel talk to the students of Morehouse College recently Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the college, characterized the regional education plan of the Southern Governors as a scheme to perpetuate segregation and inadequate facilities in educational facilities in the South.

It is not in the minds of the South they cannot be serious in professed (Southern) institution with limited facilities clientele and with even more limited standards and prestige. In such schools, which is further proof that the architects of the plan are concerned only with maintaining the status quo.

DUCKING EQUALITY ISSUE

We think that it's about time that the Regional Council for Education, set up by the Southern Governors' Conference, stop beating around the bush.

A pamphlet, "Regional Co-opeartion in High Education," which has had rather wide circulation, tries to make it appear that this co-operative plan aims to benefit both colored and white people.

Yet, only a few weeks ago, during a "secret" meeting in Atlanta to which 13 colored educators had been invited (but only 7 attended) the Attorney-General of Florida let the cat out of the bag by stating categorically that the entire purpose of this plan is to establish colored regional schools and that no white regional schools are contemplated.

Governors of 13 Southern States, in hope of circumventing the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that equal educational opportunities be provided white and colored citizens at one and the same time within the borders of the several States, have named colored presidents of State colleges to a committee which they would like to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

Fortunately for us, only three or four of them can be expected to essay an "Uncle Tom" role of approving this separate and inferior setup. We can depend upon the others to fight to the last ditch any proposition to extend the segregated educational pattern, no matter how it may be disguised.

The South in Struggle

Dual School System Would Throw Road-Block in Path of South

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

LAST week we wrote in this column about the growing support in the South for ending the dual system—for admitting Negro students into graduate and professional schools on a non-segregated basis. Action of Southern Governors and certain educational leaders in Savannah since last week's column was written makes it necessary to discuss this matter again this week.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that graduate and professional instruction offered by a state to white students must at the same time be offered to Negro students. This decision of the United States Supreme Court is actually a maneuver by that tribunal to avoid speaking directly on segregation. It amounts to hiding behind the false slogan of "equal but separate."

It is obvious to all who will look that there can be no equality on a segregated basis.

However Southern governors and the above-mentioned Southern educators evidently believe that people won't look. They have adopted a "regional program" as a pretense to providing equal education for Negroes on a segregated basis. This maneuver to defend segregated education in the South is sugar coated by pious phrases of a "new day" in Southern education. **It is just the opposite. It is a tactic to defend and preserve the "old day" in Southern education.**

This new tactic is a desperate road block thrown across the path of the Negro people and their growing number of white allies in the driver toward smashing segregation in education.

REACTION from the people has been quick, but not yet as strong as it must become. The NAACP denounced the plan in strong language. The statement declared that it is "false economy contrived to make the public believe that equality is attainable within the framework of segregation."

The 15th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, meeting in Washington a few days before the Southern governors meeting, opposed the plan as "undemocratic and pedagogically unsound" and said it will refuse to cooperate in this endeavor as long as segregation is a part of it.

Yet already two Negro schools in the South are cooperating with this regional plan. The Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., is to be the regional medical school for Negroes and each state is expected to finance a few Negro students to this college to get around the Supreme Court decision. And in Alabama the Tuskegee Institute will serve the same purpose in veterinary training.

These Negro institutions are selling out the birthright of the Negro people for a mess of pottage in the form of a few thousand dollars from the several Southern states.

The Savannah meeting which adopted the regional plan was very revealing. This was a meeting which claimed it aimed at bettering education in the South. Yet in the face of the fact that there are only two Negro medical schools in the country, the meeting accepted a report which insisted that there was no need for any new medical schools for Negroes.

AND let us hasten to point out that the regional plan likewise smashes at education for white Southerners. For example, Florida and Mississippi have no state financed medical schools—for either white or Negro. The regional plan allows these states to put up a few thousand dollars, send white medical students to medical colleges in other states, as well as Negroes to Meharry Medical College, and thereby avoid building any medical colleges in their own states.

Now, without doubt, a campaign will be launched to get federal aid to Southern education on the basis of the "regional formula" to maintain segregated schools in the South.

In spite of the desperate financial situation of schools in the South, this drive for federal funds on such a basis must be opposed and defeated. Both Negro and white Southerners, as well as progressives throughout the nation, must oppose such "aid."

Even if the limited Southern funds for education are tremendously augmented by federal grants, it still couldn't possibly be enough to build two school systems on an adequate level. The beginning of a sound financial approach to education in the South is the ending of the dual school system.

The "regional plan" must be understood for what it is—a desperate maneuver to hang on to the dual school system on behalf of the white supremacy misrulers of the South. That plan must be defeated. Federal aid to southern education must be forthcoming, but **ONLY** to non-segregated schools. Federal funds must be used, not to continue the dual educational system, but to help end it!

Dr. Gray Reverses Stand

"No self-respecting Negro can afford to support the regional college plan," Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., presidetn of the Fla. A. and M. College, told some 3,500 teachers in Columbia Friday night.

In making the statement and others in objecting to the regional college plan," Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., president of the ing a position on the issue attributed to him by Governor Caldwell of Florida. He agreed with other opponents that such a college would lend aid to perpetuation of segregation in education and destroy most of the educational gains Negroes have made through courts in recent years.

But Dr. Gray's about-face may or may not be a fact. Before he had come to South Carolina to deliver the keynote messsage to the state's teachers, he had been questioned by

Students Divided On Regional Plan

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

toms rigidly held together by segregation and discrimination primarily based on race, color and creed.

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forming an opinion. In all fairness to myself, I would have to say that anything which helps and advances education is okay by me. Whether or not the particular measure contemplated at the recent governors' conference is worthy of support would call for some deliberation. As student opinion is divided, for we're too busy with exams to read the papers."

TED SPIVEY, SENIOR, EMORY UNIVERSITY (EDITOR OF THE EMORY WHEEL)—"I would have to investigate the matter before forming an opinion.

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Conference and may have learned on his arrival that he would have been thoroughly embarrassed had he gone through with declarations supporting the regional college. It is believed that the danger in such a course was pointed out to him by leaders in the profession on his arrival. And to clinch the case the teachers themselves had beforehand voted unanimous opposition to the regional plan.

Of course, we are told, that Dr. Gray has never backed the college plan; that Governor Caldwell listed him in this category knowing that he could not expediently take issue because of his position. Then, we are told, Dr. Gray felt there would be no organization resistance to the scheme and while he opposed it, did nothing to halt it since he felt Negroes would allow its establishment.

Whatever the real reasons behind his puzzling position of several days ago, Dr. Gray is now on record as opposing the regional college. It well may be that South Carolina pun him around. Left out on a limb are Presidents Person of Tuskegee, Clement of Atlanta University and Tren- Colm of Alabama State.

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CIO DENOUNCES REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

WHILE some segments of the Nation's Capital were drawing themselves up to their full dignity and protesting an unflattering report by the Natl. Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, a group of Southern governors and educators got together to cook up a way to out fox the U. S. Supreme Court.

The High Court has been annoying Southern states for some years with its insistence that a state must furnish equal educational facilities for both white and Negro residents.

This was the 14 Dixie states' problem: If, under their present system of segregation, they provided duplicate facilities of equal caliber, then obviously the state would go broke. It was financially possible to provide equal facilities only by permitting students of both races to share the same facilities.

Rather than part with Jim Crow, the Southern governors hit on a plan, whose constitutionality is questioned by many observers:

A PROGRAM of regional education was devised, whereby the 14 states would pool their resources to create segregated regional colleges. The initial expenditure—to amount to $2,434,000 annually after four years in operation—would finance medical, dental and veterinary training.

A (two-year fund) of $600,000 was approved for Meharry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn., which the governors were warned would fold up without their financial aid. Three white and one Negro college will receive money for regional veterinary schools.

Two CIO representatives were quick to denounce the regional pact.

Said James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

"The southern governors' regional educational plan is a device to sidestep Supreme Court rulings that the states must provide equal educational facilities for both Negroes and whites. Such equality is impossible on a segregated basis, which results in the expense of duplicate facilities and inferior educational facilities for both groups. If put into effect, the plan will definitely result in inferior facilities for both Negroes and whites."

"The plan," said George Weaver, director, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, "is designed, in our opinion, to establish segregated regional universities in an attempt to evade the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines and Sipuel decisions."

LAST spring a group of southern Congressmen and Senators sponsored a Congressional resolution to authorize interstate compacts establishing segregated regional universities. The resolution was apparently inspired by the Southerners' fear that such an interstate agreement would be unconstitutional without Congressional approval.

The resolution passed the House and just missed passage in the Senate by a one-vote margin. Vigorous opposition to the move was expressed by the CIO, represented by Weaver, when he testified before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee last March.

At that time Weaver cited the Supreme Court's Gaines Decision, which stated that "if a state furnishes higher education to white residents, it is bound to furnish (within the state) substantially equal advantages to Negro students."

"Clearly," Weaver said, "the purpose of S. J. 191 is to substitute segregated regional schools for Negroes in the hope of avoiding the Constitutional responsibilities of the states to provide equal educational opportunities to all of its citizens.

"Study after study has conclusively demonstrated that educational facilities for Negroes in segregated areas are inferior to those provided for whites. . . ."

Another report was cited by Weaver to support the CIO's stand against segregation.

The President's Commission on Higher Education had concluded: " . . . there will be no fundamental correction of the total condition until segregation legislation is repealed."

Union Will Offer Reward For Slayer

Local 2606, CIO Steelworkers, Columbus, Ohio, will offer a reward for information leading to the arrest of the slayer of one of its members. Three hundred members have already contributed to the reward fund.

Edward Coleman, 50, was slain under mysterious circumstances on Dec. 6 as he sat in his living room talking with his wife. The assailant fired through a window and the .32 caliber bullet entered Coleman's head. He died immediately.

CIO Pamphlet In Chinese Planned

Got any friends in China?

If so, you can tell them they'll soon be able to read CIO pamphlets translated into Chinese.

"The Bible and the Working Man" is being translated by the Christian Literature Society, which is reported "intrigued" with the CIO publication.

Plans are under way to translate the "Joe Worker" comic strip and run it in many Chinese papers.

News of the enthusiastic reception accorded to CIO pamphlets was sent to Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross by Henry D. Jones of the Natl. Christian Council of China. The Council maintains offices in Shanghai.

Regional Council Recommends "Self-Survey" In South's Cities

Special to Journal and Guide

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The Southern Regional Council recommended on last Saturday that all southern cities adopt the "self-survey" pattern which proved so successful in Jacksonville, Fla., that it resulted in 65 "concrete improvements" in that city.

The council supplied technical advice to the Jacksonville survey committee and offered this project as a regional example of what can be accomplished from a non-professional study of the community needs which was mainly "simply a southern city taking a frank look at itself."

According to the council's report, less than two years ago leaders of both races in Jacksonville formed the survey committee and recently reported the results of the first hand investigation of the health, housing, transportation, law enforcement, recreation and welfare services available to the Negro population of the city.

PAID OFF AT ONCE

Commenting on the report the council pointed out that "this approach paid off from the start. Not only the people participating in the survey, but everyone it touched grew interested in the problems of the community and what could be done about them.

"People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patterns of cooperation. Highly significant was the fact that city officials taking part developed a new understanding of the nee of the colored population.

"So, by the time the survey was completed and the facts published, public and private agencies, responsible white and Negro citizens, were ready to start a cooperative effort to find the remedies."

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

The report resulted in the organization of a bi-racial committee to follow up the work needed to be done to provide some of the improvements which the survey indicated should be provided for the colored population of the city which is one of the largest in any southern community.

This committee was able to report worthwhile achievements to the council. All improvements listed were either directly or indirectly the outgrowth of the survey. These included equal dental care for Negro Children provided through the facilities of the City Health Department with a dental trailer on regular visits to schools to care for the emergency cases in low income families, Negro and white.

A Negro hospital, the committee reported, has reorganized a staff of forty members, drawn from both races, and the resident Negro physician is invited to attend weekly staff conferences at the Duval County Hospital.

SAFETY, SANITATION STARTED

In the area of sanitation and safety the committee reports that since May, 1946, 120 blocks in Negro residential sections have been hard-surfaced. Badly needed garbage collection service on twenty-five streets was started during February, 1948. Putting up of a number of traffic lights and street lights has led to a reduction in the number of accidents and homicides, the committee said.

Low-cost housing remains a problem in Jacksonville as in most other cities, it was said, but no subdivisions have provided private housing for several hundred Negro families of substantial income.

The survey recommended improved bus and taxi service for Negros and now bus service has increased 35 per cent and the two Negro taxi companies have twice replaced their vehicles with new ones, it was said.

The most important step in education, the council reported, has been the complete equalization of pay of Negro teachers with that of whites, beginning with the fall term of 1947. The salary schedule committee now includes three Negroes.

SWIMMING POOL

The City Council, the report said, last year appropriated $40,000, recently supplemented by private funds, for the construction of a public swimming pool for Negroes and the follow-up committee is now trying to secure a beach front and additional park facilities.

The committee cites the establishment of the Jacksonville Urban League as the "most significant and far-reaching single step." All but two standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies have representatives of both races.

"More and more, the Negroes of Jacksonville are assuming their regular place as full citizens work-

Last Winter Meharry — which regional plan and Meharry be- turns out about half the graduate came the center of a political Negro physicians in the United storm.

States—was mentioned as the Opponents of separate educa- initial institution in a proposed tional facilities for Negroes Southern regional system of high- fought the plan and Sen. Morse er education. (R), Oregon, threatened to tie

The Southern States agreed to Despite Critical Lack Of Funds President Truman's whole civil compact by which they would rights program to it. The regional gets on a firm footing of tax- support the privately endowed plan was recommitted to the judi- ciary committee by a vote of 38 to 37.

NASHVILLE —(AP)— Meharry The compact went to support still hangs over one of the Congress for approval and there, leading Negro schools of the swing this Fall but the threat of nation.

Medical College is operating full on the floor of the Senate, the

faced with the possibility of a huge deficit as its private means of support were withdrawn, had said the college would have to close unless the regional aid was forthcoming.

Hustling And Luck

Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of the 72-year-old college, said Saturday that hustling and "a lot of good luck" enabled the college to get commitments for the necessary funds by July 26, nearly a month after the beginning of the fiscal year.

Nashville and Davidson County agreed to help support Meharry's Hubbard Hospital by sending it indigent patients at $8.50 a day. Private contributions added additional funds.

Carnegie Foundation promised $170,000, Rockefeller Foundation $185,000 and Kellogg Foundation $100,000. Several other commitments came through, including $50,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission for research.

"These foundations gave us the money this year in the firm belief that tax money will be forthcoming from regional, state or federal agencies by next July 1," Dr. Clawson said. "We are of that firm belief also.

Backs Regional Plan

"Unless this tax support is forthcoming we'll just have to close."

Dr. Clawson has long advocated the regional education plan. When the political issue arose in Congress, he said, it took Meharry advocates by surprise. "We thought of this as an academic issue," he said. But the Meharry president still believes the regional plan is alive.

"I don't know whether they'll take it off the shelf after election or not," he said. "But it will either be that, or support by the state of Tennessee or by the Southern states without a compact, or else we'll have to close."

He sees Meharry's problem as one of the entire South. Sixty per cent of its students come from the South. There is only one other institution comparable with it in the nation.

Speakers Oppose, Uphold Regional College Proposal

BY MARION E. JACKSON

The highly-controversial question of regional colleges in the South was favored and opposed by two widely-divergen tspeakers Saturday in the Savage Auditorium, Clark College, as educators and civic leaders gathered here for a one-day conference on the proposed Southern Regional College Plan.

Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Department of Physiology, Meharry Medcial College, speaking in the absence of Dr. Doak S. Campbell, President, Florida State University, Tallahassee, was unable to attend because of travel difficulties, hailed the plan "because very few states can provide equal education for its citizens even where segregation does not exists."

Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham. Alabama and president of the National Dental Association, speaking in the absence of Leslie Perry, Washington Bureau, NAACP assailed the Plan because "300 years of living and all of our experiences teach us that we can not depend upon the Princes of Economic Power and Southern demagogues to deal with us as equal human beings before our Maker."

CALDWELL VIEWS READ

Dr. Rolfe read into the record of conference the view of Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, which expressed the principles of regional education as adopted at a recent meeting of Southern Governors at Wakulla Springs, Fla.

Expressing his personal views Dr. Rolfe stated that the "principles of regional education is not confined to this area. The government has taken little or no steps in providing education even in the New England States. New England schools are running huge deficits with Harvard University being one of the biggest."

"But our problem is not regional education in New England or Nevada, but what the Southern Governors are trying to do here in the South."

"The principles," he declared "of regional education is not confined to the South."

Dr. Taggart in a blistering attack upon the legislation insisted that there was a "uninversal distubrance among Negroes on the question of the Regionall Education Compact and the point of disturbance is the perpetuation of an inferior system of education, of which we are already victims."

CUSTODIAN

Continuing his attack upon the plan, Dr. Taggart stated "The white man is the Custodian of Justice and it is important that we the Black People see that he measures up to God's expectatoins of him."

He stated "The only worthwide institution referred to in the plan is Meharry. There is nothing that promises enlargement and development of it to the highest standards of medical institutions in this country."

Insisting he "was afraid it is predicated upon the proposition that it will perpetuate segregation, freeze us in a cast system and that we will never become intelligent."

"The plan provides for poor and less education of the qualitative type."

Pledging a last ditch fight against its adoption Dr. Taggart promised court action.

"I do not want Meharry to close. It can survive if it opens its doors to everybody, welcome all comers, which means that Tennessee appeals its segregation laws."

"The same crowd hollering for the regional compact before Congress are the same people who cry for state rights. They ask Congress to sanction and perpetuate this type of compact....the aproval of which would give the states sufficient power to override the Constitution."

"There is much good in the proposition of regeional education. It fits in admirably with a good many facts of the South, but if such a plan is to be inaugurated, it ought to be done for the people, without reference to race, creed or color."

FACILITIES OUTLINED

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, said "Private Philantrophy has built a system of regional education among Negroes." He outlined such facilities as a boom to white education and insisted that the South was not opposed to unsegregated education by citing the "Kentucky Plan."

It would be a great tragedy for Congress to give sanction for such a plan without authority for a definite time of expiration."

Rev. H. C. McEwen delivered the invocation. Dean McPheeters, greeted the Conference in the absence of Dr. James P. Brawley.

Proving the Need for Regional Education

Virtually unnoticed in the report of last Friday's news-packed meeting of the Board of Regents of the University System was an item of more than passing significance.

It was to the effect that the Board allotted "an additional $25,000 to help pay tuition and transportation of Georgia Negroes to schools in other States so as to provide them with equal educational opportunities while maintaining the segregation pattern in this State."

This is noteworthy because the State had already allocated $50,000 for the purpose since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1.

Last year, only $35,000 was needed for Negro education outside State institutions.

In the first four months of this year, we have already found it necessary to spend $75,000.

Already, in short, the growing demand for higher education for Negroes has doubled in the past year. And the trend will undoubtedly continue.

It is for this reason that the Southern Regional Education program is of such fast-increasing importance. It will be many years before the demand for graduate and professional education among Negroes is sufficient to justify Georgia or any other Southern State establishing and maintaining individual institutions for the purpose.

But the demand already exists in such quantity as to necessitate spending $75,000 annually. And all indications are, with the rising level of education among Negroes, that it will be but a few years until such expenditures must be multiplied tenfold.

Under the regional program, the various Southern States will join together to provide, co-operatively and collectively, education in those fields which, individually, they could not feasibly enter.

It is not set up entirely to meet the problem of higher education for Negroes. There are certain types of instruction which similarly can most economically be provided whites on such a regional basis.

But it is probably because the need is being brought home to it in dollars and cents by the increasing appropriations for Negroes to study elsewhere that the Legislature will doubtless move to continue Georgia's participation in the regional setup.

MIAMI (ANP)— Protesting the March 4 meeting of the Southern Regional Council at Gainesville, Fla., 35 white students of the University of Florida, last week, labeled the caucus "undemocratic," because its sponsors "advocate an unjust and inequitable system of education in the South."

The students were motivated in part, The student resolution in part, as a result protesting the Governors meetings meetinging reads:

"This meeting can only further which time nine hatred and prejudice among our fellow met and se... will be ... by the meeting of this sident Truman ... a civil rights group."

Student leaders attempted to last month enforestall the adoption of the resolution by the protest group, but pact calling to no avail. The University of ng and opera- Florida student body numbers cation such as more than 8,500. tes could pres-

White Fla. Students Eschew Regional Plan

Educational System in South Pathetically Ill

by Criterion Staff Reporter

Governors of six Southern states have approved a tentative plan to establish for their states several jointly financed "regional" colleges and universities. Their purpose is to relieve the burden on separate states of providing higher education for their citizens. If the plan is put into effect a total of 15 states might pool their finances to establish these fully equipped schools.

With its back to the financial wall Meharry Medical College in Nashville has offered itself as the nucleus of the first of the regional colleges. Meharry is a privately owned Negro school, which with Howard University, turns out four-fifths of the Negro doctors in the United States.

The regional project, together with the Meharry angle, has impressed Negro educators with both good and bad points. All agree that the South has so saddled itself with inefficient dual systems of education, for Negro and whites, that what education it is actually receiving is costing far too much. Negro schools, and white, need drastic treatments to lift them to the minimum standards adopted by the Association of American Colleges.

IF ANY FINANCIAL SHUFFLING CAN ACCOMPLISH THIS, THEN THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR REGIONAL SCHOOLS MIGHT WIN WIDE APPROVAL. The South is determined, however, to maintain its separate racial schools. Experience has taught the Negro that he will receive his benefits only after the rest of the populace has taken its lion share of everything. There is no assurance that Meharry, or any other Negro college, would receive the millions of dollars needed to maintain it at present inadequate levels, much less to establish it as a fully accredited institution of higher learning.

A legal angle is pointed out by an educator:

A regional college would become at once an interstate affair, perhaps subject to many rules and regulations which govern businesses affecting two or more states. The government of the United States has certain jurisdiction over interstate affairs; how would a regional college fare under such regulation? Interstate business is conducted without the hinderance of racial discrimination in general practice; would the government wink at certain violations inherent in a segregated regional college?

It would be too much to hope that such colleges in the South would be interracial. The South has made advances but hardly to the point of voluntarily establishing mixed schools.

THE ENTIRE PLAN NEEDS FURTHER CONSIDERATION. The educational system of the South is pathetically ill; this may be the drastic medicine needed to start its recovery.

Program Calls for Meharry Aid

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The nation's first program of regional education was adopted here late yesterday by Governors and educators from 14 Southern States. Tues.-12-14-48

The group plans to help finance Meharry Medical School for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn., as a regional school, thereby saving the school from closing its doors for lack of finances.

Georgia and other Southern States will appropriate funds and send students to this Negro medical school under provisions of the program indorsed by the governors and heads of colleges throughout the South.

Georgia, which today is spending $75,000 a year sending Negroes to out-of-state higher educational institutions would pay $60,000 over a two-year period to send 14 Negroes to Meharry—or other medical and dental schools. Georgia would spend $9,000 to send nine Negroes to a veterinary school at Tuskegee. Georgia and all other Southern states, would put up $14,000 for the operation of the Regional Council for Education to carry on the program and do research in the fields of establishing gradaute schools.

The governors took their action while sitting as the Regional Council for Education. The Council is composed of governors and two educators from each state.

Governor Talmadge approved the plan and said that as it is presently outlined it looks as if Georgia will gain vast benefits from the regional educational program. Tues-12-14-48

The Regional Council amended its constitution so as to continue Gov. Millard Caldwell as chairman. Caldwell's term as governor expires this month.

The Council also voted to increase its membership to include three educators, instead of only two, from each State. This would make possible the addition of more Negro educators to the policy forming board.

The biennial budget which the Council will ask the State Legislatures to finance would provide a total of $355,000 for veterinary medical schools; $600,000 for Negro medical and dental schools; $360,000 for dental schools and $196,000 for administrative services and operations. Florida and Mississippi, the only States not having white medical schools, would contribute $112,500 each to educate their students in schools in other States.

Here's the total allotments each State would be asked to make.

Alabama, $68,600; Arkansas, $112,600; Florida, $241,100; Georgia, $81,600; Louisiana, $95,600; Maryland, $120,000; Mississippi, $250,100; North Carolina, $158,000; Oklahoma, $108,800; South Carolina, $131,000; Tennessee, $105,200; Texas, $32,000; Virginia, $98,600 and West Virginia, $112,600.

No additional medical and dental school charges are planned for Georgia.

The Only Course Remains

Atlanta Daily World

It is good to know that The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making plans to institute suit to test the legality of the segregated regional college plan, approved recently by the southern governors and educators. As a first step, the Association is urging qualified young Negro men and women to apply for admission to publicly-supported graduate and professional colleges within their respective states.

Tues-12-28-48

"We maintain that the plan to ship colored students from one southern state to another for graduate training is in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Sipuel cases," declared Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP Counsel, in New York last Saturday. "Accordingly," Marshall continues, "we urge all qualified Negroes desiring medical education to apply to the existing publicly-supported medical school in their respective states rather than submit to this unlawful plan."

Anything the respective states do to furnish education for Negroes equal to that for whites within their boundaries meets the requirements of the Gaines and Sipuel decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court. Anything done to furnish education to Negroes across state borders is in conflict with that clear mandate. That is why we share fully the opinion of the NAACP and endorse wholeheartedly its action in urging a test of the legality against the procedure.

Now is the tiime to stem the tide against these so-called regional colleges before they are permitted to have official sanction. Once they are started it will probably be 25 or 35 years before they can be uprooted. Bootlegged regional colleges have no more right to operate in the American system than quack doctors. Both are undermining the sure foundations upon which individual achievement and initiative are built. It is more than an even guess, It is almost a certainty, that the courts will invalidate such colleges. Sun-12-26-48

Area Proposal For Veterinary Medicine Censured By NAACP

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat-12-25-48

Thurgood Marshall Declares Policy Would Violate Ruling Set Down In Gaines Case

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Branding the tentative arrangement under which Tuskegee Institute would provide veterinary medical training to colored youths in the South as "a little regional school plan," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, last Wednesday declared that his organization is opposed to the plan.

While Tuskegee Institute would establish regional services in veterinary medicine for all colored youth in the South, the University of Georgia would provide such services for white students from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Flordia, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute would do so for Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Speaking for himself as a representative of the association, Mr. Marshall, who has been active in litigation in State and Federal courts to compel the admission of qualified colored students to so-called white state-supported universities, said he belived the arrangement "is not only bad but unconstitutional."

He added that "We propose to fight it in every way possible to the same extent that we are fighting against segregation in public education in the several states."

ARRANGEMENTS MADE

The arrangement was entered into by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at a meeting on regional services in the school of veterinary medicine, held in Atlanta on Oct. 11-12-48 at Tuskegee Institute; Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia; T. J. Jones, dean of the school of veterinary medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; R. S. Sugg, director of the regional service institution through which the land-grant college of that state.

Present at the meeting, in addition to Dr. Patterson, were Ralph W. Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; R. S. Sugg, John E. Ivey Jr., director of the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Georgia; T. J. Jones, dean of the school of veterinary medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; T. S. Williams, dean of the school of veterinary medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia; R. S. Sugg, director of the regional service institution through which the land-grant college of that state.

In an exclusive statement to the NNPA, Mr. Marshall used the cel-

ebrated Lloyd . Gaines case , in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that the State of Missouri could not provide legal training for Gaines at an out-of-state institution while providing such training for white students within the state, but it had to provide either separate but equal facilities within the state or admit him to the law school of the University of Missouri.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of Mr. Marshall's statement follows:

"The plan which is reported, under which Tuskegee Institute would provide veterinary training for Negroes resident in any of the southern states while similar training for whites would be offered at the University of Georgia and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is, in essence a little Regional School plan.

"As such, it is subject to the same legal pitfalls that faced the regional school plan.

"In deciding Missouri ex. rel. Gaines vs. Canada, the United States Supreme Court was dealing with a similar situation under which the State of Missouri attempted to meet the requirements of equal protection of the laws by relying upon the facilities for the education of Negroes offered in other states. Of such situation, the Supreme Court said:

"Manifestly, the obligation of the State to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, that is, within its own jurisdiction. It is there that the equality of legal right must be maintained.

"That obligation imposed by the Constitution upon the States severally as governmental entities—each responsible for its own laws establishing the rights and duties of persons within its borders. It is an obligation the burden of which can not be cast by one State upon another, and no State can be excused from performance by what another State may do or fail to do. That separate responsibility of each State within its own sphere is of the essence of statehood maintained under our dual system.

SEEKING "WAY OUT"

"Applied to the situation presented by the proposal to use Tuskegee Institute for the training of all southern Negroes in veterinary education while using two other institutions in Georgia and Alabama, respectively, for the training of whites, what the Supreme Court has said is that if South Carolina sends its whites to Georgia and its Negroes to Alabama to secure veterinary education, South Carolina has absolutely no way of assuring that the educational opportunities offered to Whites and Negroes as the result of this system will be equal.

"South Carolina has no way of compelling Tuskegee to add courses to its curriculum which might be given at the University of Georgia and vice versa. Hence, the southern states, desperately seeking for a way to avoid furnishing equal education in unsegregated institutions are today going back to 1936 and presenting the same kind of educational opportunities which were found unconstitutional in the Gaines case. This is more valid today than it was 12 years ago."

Says Davis Erred In Quoting Educator

Editor, Journal and Guide:—The column "With A Grain of Salt" in the Journal and Guide on Dec. 4 by Arthur P. Davis offers suggestions for much consideration and thought on the part of the reader, but seems to have failed to get much from its writer, in regard to the position taken by Tuskegee Institute and its president on the regional school plan and to the reason for the development for such an attitude. We agree with Dr. Davis in his point of view against the formation of regional schools. It seems to me that such a plan reduced to its lowest terms is an attempt to keep Negro education segregated and inferior. I do not believe such a plan is to the interest of the Negro people nor to the interest of the white South.

No condemnati n can be too severe on the president of Tuskegee Institute for his stand on the matter, nor to any other would-be Negro leaders who advocate the plan. On the other hand, Dr. Davis seems to be completely off balance in his thinking and without information or understanding in his effort at historical interpretation in his effort to connect Booker T. Washington as an unsound predecessor to the present day thought and action of the president of Tuskegee Institute.

First of all, Dr. Davis fails to understand the setting in which Booker T. Washington found himself and its comparison to the one in which the race is today and his further failure of understanding is that of Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Exposition speech of 1895 which he claims for the basis of his conclusions. Dr. Davis says, "In that speech the educator (Booker Washington) assured the South that the Negro did not want equality, that the Negro was content to be a second-class citizen."

I have just read again the Atlanta speech (which it appears that Dr. Davis has not read) to see what it was that the educator said that could have given the columnist his idea. The closest statement to such idea to be found was this: "The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extreme folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges."

Misquoting, and even the lack of knowledge of the facts, is often forgivable for the often uninformed columnist, but it seems mysterious that such an effort would be made to bring the name of Booker T. Washington into the live question of regional schools for a smear in a design to justify the judgment of President Patterson at Tuskegee Institute today.

AUSTIN W. CURTIS Sr.
Professor Emeritus, Agriculture
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Regional Education

Racial Integration Urged as Basis For School Plan for South

The writer of the following letter has taught in Negro universities in the South. He has been associated with national studies of the Negro sponsored by the American Council on Education and the Carnegie Corporation and with regional studies conducted by Fisk and Atlanta Universities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Feb. 8 the Governors of eleven Southern states met in conference in Tallahassee, Fla., and drew up what has become known as the Compact of Southern Governors. This was a proposition to establish a geographical district embracing fifteen Southern states with cooperatively owned and operated regional schools to provide higher education for whites and Negroes on a segregated basis. There was immediate opposition to the plan by Negroes, with the attack being spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The opposition advanced several reasons to support their stand. This is merely a device of the South to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court and other federal court mandates that Negroes must be given educational opportunity in schools equal to those afforded whites in the same states. It was further evidence that the schools were to be set up with every intention of perpetuating segregation in education, a policy which is objectionable to Negroes as undemocratic, un-American and unworkable, as demonstrated by historical fact.

Aid for All Schools

The South is obligated now, as the Supreme Court made clear in the Sipuel and Gaines cases, legally to accept Negro students for training afforded white students. Under segregation the Negro never receives his just share of funds expended for education and, even if he did, a practice of racially designating funds is in contradiction to our national democratic ideal of the equality of man. The states maintaining the luxury of segregation are least able financially to break down differentials, and they only end up in depriving all of their citizens of their right to a first-rate education.

The improvement of Negro schools means the improvement of white schools and the gap already existing between the two instead of lessening is continuing and, in some cases, widening.

Racial integration in education in the South has already taken place in some states without any harmful incidents. Being located outside the borders of some states, travel funds would have to be provided if Negro students are not to be at a serious disadvantage. It would be extremely difficult to man these regional schools with qualified persons if faculties are to follow the Southern tradition of segregation, since in many fields the few trained Negroes would hardly be available to serve as instructors. Therefore, it would be impossible to offer equal education unless the policy of Jim Crow is abandoned, at least so far as the faculty is concerned.

Congressional Action

Finally, in order to provide education for Negroes equal to that already afforded whites, under this plan it becomes necessary to establish two sets of schools, one for whites and one for Negroes. Both of these must be superior to any school in the region, since they must afford facilities equal to the combined facilities of all schools in the region or they will defeat the purpose of providing education for Negroes which satisfies equality of opportunities.

Notwithstanding this opposition, the Governors of Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas requested the Eighteenth Congress to give its consent to the compact. By a close vote the compact was shelved in the Senate in May, 1948, and sent back to the Judiciary Committee for further study.

In spite of this set-back, on Dec. 13, the Governors met in conference and unanimously approved an "action program" for establishing the nation's first regional school compact with the principle of racial segregation remaining intact. The program will be presented to the Legislatures of the respective states for approval, and since ratification is expected, plans are being made to secure the necessary funds from each state so that the program can begin functioning in September, 1949.

Possible Solution

Because of its significance and the fundamental purpose of the regional school plan to create better higher educational facilities in a region which is destitute of such and in no way financially able to raise its standards without outside help, the problem is one that affects the nation at large. The whole regional plan cannot operate effectively unless the Southern states receive aid from the Federal Government to which we all pay taxes in some form, since the Governors of these states have declared that no single Southern state was able financially to provide many forms of expensive higher education within its own borders.

The evidence would seem to warrant a belief that much of the intelligent South is for the removal of educational segregation, although there is a mixture of attitudes. The problem involves satisfying the request of the Governors for regional institutions to meet the lack of adequate facilities for both white and Negro students, and complying with the demands of Negro leaders that there be no segregation if such a plan is adopted. A possible solution is offered here which would seem to satisfy the parties concerned.

A feasible plan is to establish the regional schools with federal support but with the guarantee that the schools are for all eligible citizens without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. Thus those white and Negro students who wanted a first-class education and would be willing to pursue it in a democratic manner in keeping with the American ideal of equality of opportunity for all, could attend these schools on a non-segregated basis. Those students who continue to retain

HUGH H. SMYTHE.
New York, Dec. 17, 1948.

A fundamental of American education is to teach real democracy, and going to school is for the purpose of learning to live in society. This is being realized more and more in the drive for real democracy that is prejudice in preference to first-rate training could continue to remain away from these schools. This plan, of course, would apply on all levels of operation, as regards faculty, administrators, and other staff members.

Doctor Clement's Defense

Atlanta Daily World 11-27-48

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University has come to his own defense against what he describes as popular misconceptions and presuppositions of the Negro press with respect to his position on the so-called regional college plan. The speech, intended as a discussion of that plan, was more of a patchwork of complaints against Negro leaders and the Negro press than it was a forthright discussion of the plan and what it means to Negroes.

The president does not like our conclusion that Atlanta University, along with Tuskegee Institute and Meharry Medical college, will be one of the regional centers. From the known facts, the conclusion is inescapable. For proof we quote first, from the President himself. In his annual report to the Trustees of Atlanta University in April, 1948, The report reads in part: "In contemplating the future of Atlanta University one must take into consideration its role as a regional institution." Then to make the logic complete, the report says:

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"The time has come when the state of Georgia should recognize the value and worth of the institution (Atlanta University) and should attempt to insure its usefulness through underwriting certain specific programs . . . . With the consent of the Board of Trustees, the president will delight in seeking to effect such recognition of our worth as may be mutually acceptable."

Finally, we have no less authority than Dr. Raymond B. Paty, then Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, who last Summer announced through the columns of The Constitution that the regional schools would get into operation by September 1948. Of Atlanta University as a regional school, he says: "A major number of such specialized regional schools for Negroes likely would be developed at Atlanta University since it has the facilities already on hand." Does it appear reasonable that, in view of the widespread suspicion Dr. Clement has created by his evasive stand on this heated subject that he would seek to correct the impression created by Dr. Paty if that is not the case? He has had more than six months in which to do so.

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We are not surprised that we are at cross purposes with Dr. Clement on the so-called regional plan. For the life of us we could not in honor, lend our influence to such a fraud and farce. But we are not alone. He has called Walter White a "liar". He thinks Mojeska Simpkins of The Norfolk Journal and Guide is a wicked sinner because she dares to express her disagreement with his views. And the whole group of Negro newspapers are a bunch of sensation mongers for not sharing his untenable position. Even the presidents in the Atlanta University affiliation are diametrically opposed to his position.

We think we owe it to Dr. Clement to state here and now that we have no intention of retreating from our position on the regional scheme as set forth by the Southern Governors. Even if we didn't have enough logic and reason to see its faults and failings, we would still have enough sense to believe that something must be wrong about it if men Like J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Feilding Wright of Mississippi and Herman Talmadge of Georgia give their okey to it. We would be direlect in our plain duty as public servants to sit idly by and permit the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case to go by default, merely to appease those who want to build their little schools at the larger expense of the race.

Atlanta Daily World 11-27-48

NAACP And Tuskegee Feud Over Regional School Plan

Amanya Shinn

THURGOOD Marshall, nationall known legal counsel for the NAACP, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, this week took diametrically opposed stands on the subject of regional schools for the South.

Sparked by Tuskegee's regional school of veterinary medicine, the debate waxed hot as Marshall declared the regional system unconstitutional and Dr. Patterson retorted that the system is "entirely sound."

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Marshall says establishment of regional schools in Dixie is a step backward into 1936 before the Supreme Court ruled in the case of Missouri ex. rel. Gaines vs. Canada that a state might not provide equal educational facilities for Negroes outside its borders but must equalize white and Negro education within the state in question.

Patterson's Retort

Dr. Patterson replies that he does not believe in a Jim Crow regional set-up, but that he does firmly believe that regional schools are both sound and, in view of the poverty-stricken economy of the South, necessary and desirable. As an alternative to the present regional veterinary school he suggests that perhaps 100 Negroes would like to contribute $1000 each or 1000 Negroes $100 each to make Tuskegee's acceptance of regional financial aid unnecessary.

MARSHALL CITES LEGAL FAULT

Marshall retorts that it is obvious that the state under the regional plan cannot guarantee its students equal protection under the law as it must under the Constitution of the United States since by sending its students into another state it has removed them from its jurisdiction and protection. This fact alone, he points out, would make the regional pattern unconstitutional.

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Dr. Patterson, in turn, says that veterinary medicine has always been taught on a regional plan because there are not enough students in any one state to require a separate school or university department for the subject.

He points out that Tuskegee's school of veterinary medicine has been in operation more than three years and has only 49 pupils. Under the new plan it will accept Negro students from 16 southern states while the University of Georgia and Alabama Polytechnic furnish similar regional veterinary education for whites. In order to increase its enrollment to the necessary 200, Tuskegee will need $50,000 in additional equipment, $50,000 to complete its plant and an annual operating budget of from $175,000 to $250,000 Dr. Patterson said, and he could think of no way in which to raise such sums except by the regional plan. Under the regional system, Tukegee will receive $1,000 for each student sent to school from outside Alabama.

He calls the Tuskegee veterinary school the first effort on the part of racists to foist the regional system on the South, and Dr. Patterson says if this is true it is "most unfortunate," but that he sees no need to expand the regional system beyond the one subject of veterinary medicine in which case he believes it the only possible plan.

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Senate Action, In Effects, Kills Measure

Atlanta Daily World 14e(2)

Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—By a vote of 38 to 37 the Senate Thursday afternoon voted to recommit to the Judiciary Committee the joint resolution giving congressional consent to the compact of southern states to set up and maintain regional schools.

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The action of the senate, in effect, kills the resolution. If not the compact. During the five-day debate on the issue, southern senators indicated that southern states were reluctant to spend taxpayers' money for regional schools if the project did not have congressional approval.

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MORSE LEADS DEBATE

Leading the debate for recommitting the resolution Senator Wayne Morse, Republican of Oregon, contended that congressional approval was unnecessary but if such approval were given congress should impose as a condition of its assent a ban on race or religious discrimination in the admission of students to schools set up under the compact.

Senator Morse, who offered the motion to recommit, threatened to offer an amendment covering President Truman's Civil Rights program if the resolution was not sent back to committee.

Southern senators opposed the motion to send the resolution back to the committee.

GEORGIA EDITORS SAY

Forward Step In Education

(Marietta Journal)

There seems little doubt that the regional education plan adopted by the Southern Governors Conference at Savannah will prove of great benefit to Georgia, and to the South.

Georgia's share in the co-operative program to provide regional professional schools will amount to $81,600 over a two-year period. The State already was spending $75,000 a year to send Negroes to out-of-state higher institutions.

The program will benefit both whites and Negroes. It will enable the South as a region to provide adequate professional schools in the fields of study where the cost of maintaining individual schools in each state make them prohibitive.

Under the program, 14 Southern states will help finance Meharry Medical School for Negroes at Nashville as a regional school. Negroes would gain veterinary education at Tuskegee.

The plan is a progressive step to the cause of education in the whole South.

TAKE ONE STEP AT A TIME

It seems strange that Governors of nine Southern States who oppose a Federal anti-lynching bill because it would interfere with State rights, now propose to go to Congress and ask to be permitted to set up regional universities.

The boys want jim-crow and segregation in schools but they don't want to pay for it.

They, being not only poor but also stingy, see themselves spending millions of dollars for engineering schools, medical schools, and graduate schools. They want to find some way to get this burden of a dual system of education off their necks.

Don't let us blame them too much for trying even though they won't succeed.

Suppose they begin with one regional school and the U.S. Supreme Court knocks it out because it has already said that if these States provide higher education for whites within State boundaries, they will have to give equal education for colored at the same time and within the State.

Nothing would be lost. The State in which the regional institution is located will simply find itself with buildings which can be used for other purposes.

Fair-minded white people and some colored people think that the system of regional schools is the next practical step.

We don't agree with them because we are as much interested in our liberties.

The President's Civil Rights Commission is for ending segregation now and we see no reason why we should advocate less.

The Oklahoma School case has cost us $40,000 already. That's a mere bagatelle if, by winning it, we compel the States properly to educate all citizens within their borders.

Governor Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma has gotten out a crying towel. Last week he wept profusely. He told the colored people that they must be patient.

"Didn't I give you $405,000 for new buildings for the university?" he wailed. ($400,000 doesn't build much more than a dormitory in these days). "Didn't I give $455,000 for current expenses for colored universities?"

It isn't a question of how much he may have given to the colored schools. The only question is: Are colored and white schools equal?

"Why do you want to enter our State universities anyhow?" asks the Governor. "If you would have a colored university, you would be entitled to more colored teachers."

In California, he says, they do not have separate schools and in the whole State there are only 25 colored teachers.

The Governor is crafty. He appeals to our sense of cupidity.

Colored teachers are not now the issue. We are talking about graduate and professional education for colored students.

Once we get colored children admitted to the State colleges, we will get colored teachers. That is step number two.

We take one step at a time.

Southern Compromise

The Southern governors, after some days of solemn deliberation at Savannah on the future of the South and its people, took the first steps to put regional education into actual practice. This is, in theory, a pool of educational facilities. Where one state is unable to furnish a specialized course of training, the entire region collaborates to make good the deficiency and proportionally pays the bill. Actually the beginnings are quite modest, a two-year budget of $1,736,000 to be shared among fourteen states and directed only at medical, dental and veterinary training. Furthermore, as projected, the plan mostly amounts to a form of joint state aid for the professional education of Negroes at the two chief Negro schools in the South, namely Meharry Medical College and Tuskegee Institute. It is not much. Segregation is, of course, preserved. In the all-or-nothing scheme of Negro advancement, the regional plan is a backhanded piece of evasion. Undoubtedly it will be severely tested in the courts on the measure of equal educational opportunity afforded in actual fact.

The unfavorable view is easy enough. How much simpler, for instance, if the Southern graduate and professional schools all at once forgot about color and admitted the earnest Negro seeking to become a doctor, dentist or veterinary. (This, in time, seems likely enough). The South's motives are not wholly pure, but we see at least some good. Regardless of the amount of calculated circumvention, and it would be naive to assume that there is none, the South has taken at least a small step on its own toward raising the level of all Southerners of all races. The general direction is correct. Any improvement is better than none. Who can deny that a hundred additional Negro doctors, each a leader among his people, are not worth having? Small as this advance may seem, it is an advance of sorts. The regional grants should be accepted in friendly grace and candid recognition of the facts. To all concerned, whether in or out of the South, it is only fair to consider if in the so-called practical or realistic approach there is not at least a fair possibility of ultimately attaining the ideal. The road is long, but so is the problem.

Senators Tell NAACP Why They Voted For Regional School Plan

NEW YORK—Responding to a letter of inquiry from Walter White, NAACP secretary, three usually liberal United States Senators have set forth their reasons for voting to consider the southern proposal for segregated regional educational institutions.

Each of the three—William F. Knowland of California, Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah—has a record of supporting civil rights legislation.

Senator Knowland in a letter, the content of which was released here this week by Mr. White, explained that he "felt that the issue could be better met by facing the situation rather than by recommitting the bill to committee for further study and indecisive action."

REASON FOR SPONSORSHIP

Upon request of Governor Meadows of West Virginia, Senator Kilgore acted as a sponsor of the resolution because, as he pointed out in his letter, he "was convinced that this resolution would do nothing more than to permit states to establish regional schools. In my opinion, the legislation would not set aside any Supreme Court decision and would not in any way deter the fight for equal educational opportunity for all Americans."

In reply to the Senator's letter, Mr. White asserted that "it has been demonstrated over and over again that there is no possible equality within a segregated pattern."

Senator Thomas referred to his remarks on the Senate floor during debate on the measure, on May 12, in the course of which he said:

SEGREGATION UNJUST

"There are those who think the principle of non-segregation is just and right, as I do; but everything cannot be done overnight. The way to solve these questions," he continued, "is not to stand absolutely on a principle which cannot successfully be made dominant in our generation, but to go forward as we have gone forward since the Civil War, doing the best possible under the circumstances."

In addition to communications to these three, Mr. White wrote letters of commendation to those Senators who voted to discard the southern plan.

Replying, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas said "it would have been a disgrace to the Congress, if we had considered that bill. I feel that it was disgraceful that the bill got some votes."

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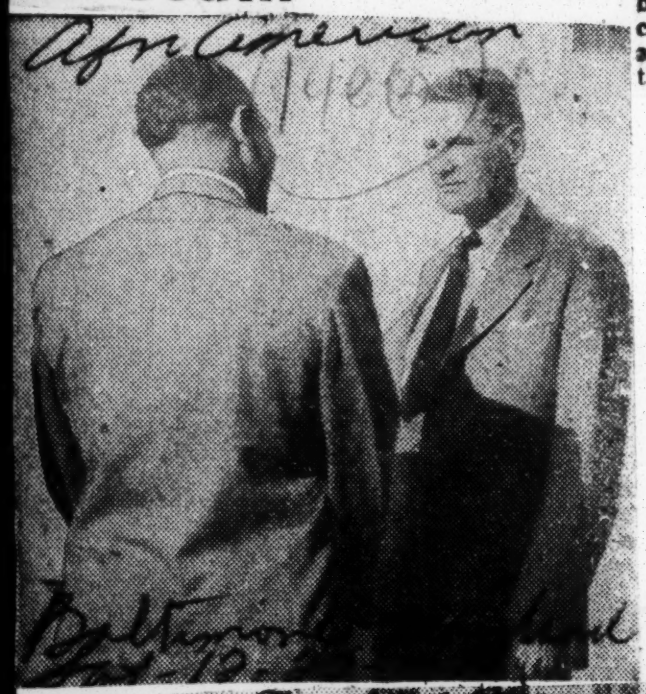
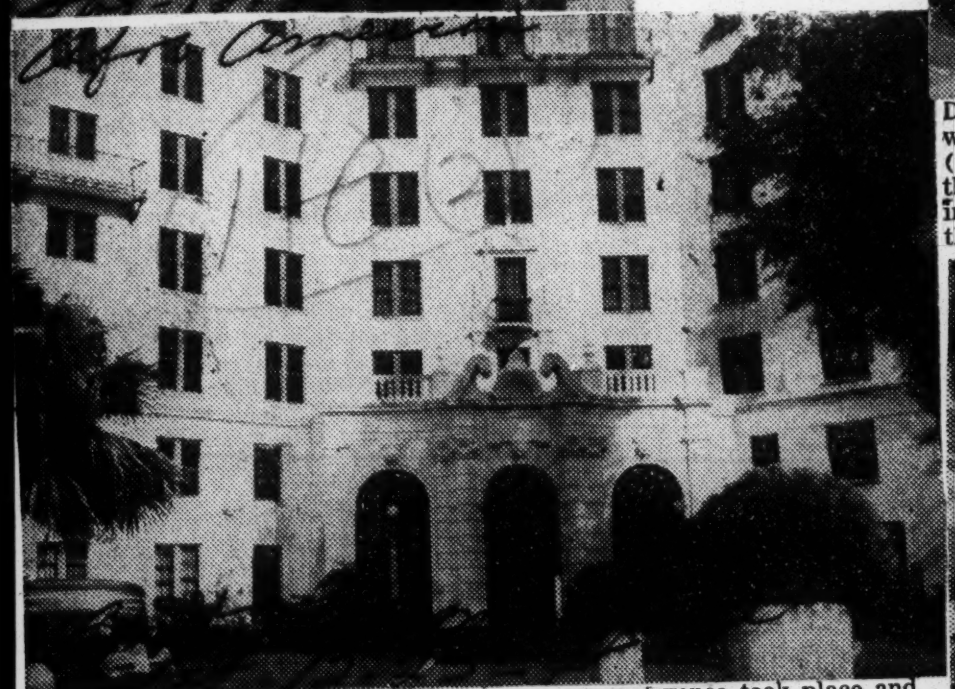
Educators Jim-Crowed at Savannah Meeting on Segregated Regional Schools for the South



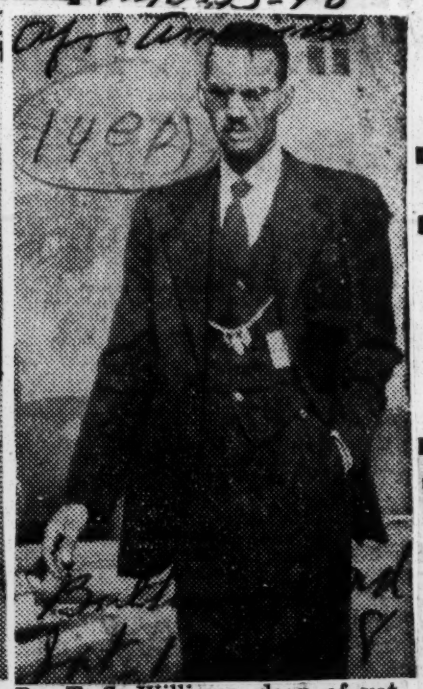
"President Gray will understand," said Gov. Millard Caldwell (right) of Florida as he refused to be photographed with Dr. William Gray (back to camera), president of Florida A. and M. College, at the conference in Savannah, Ga., last week on the Southern Governors'



This is Hotel Oglethorpe in Savannah where the conference took place and where colored educators were jim-crowed in Room 120. Although they were not segregated in the sessions which they were allowed to attend, they were not admitted to the room where the policy-making council was at work, nor were they consulted by the council. They ate, lounged and relaxed in Room 120, being barred from the other facilities of the hotel.

Douglass Hall, (second from left), special writer for the AFRO, is shown with other newsmen in a press conference with Governor Caldwell (right), who is president of the Reginal Council. Mr. Hall also covered the recent meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Wilmington, N.C., where colored educators unanimously denounced the segregation aims of the Regional Council.

Dr. Rufus Clement (right), president of Atlanta University, and Dr. S. M. Nabritt, dean of the graduate school at Atlanta, were among those who attended the conference.



Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute, leaves Hotel Oglethorpe after the conference. Dr. F. D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee was also on hand.

Segregation Idea Meets Opposition of Big Majority

Washington, D. C. — Just how many of the Negro educators who were in attendance at the Savannah, Ga. Georgia meeting of Southern Governors, last week, favored the proposal to put the Jim Crow system of education into effect, is not known. But all are in a ticklish position. Failure to endorse the plan with the enthusiasm that it is alleged Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University have been showing for it will likely render the colored educators ineligible" for election to the regional commission, which is to be

The above list is conspicuous by the number of heads of Southern colored colleges who failed to put in their appearance. It is noted that the Savannah meeting was published in its issue of December 18. The AFRO listed the following states that have land grant colleges:

Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Thus it is shown that only five of the States with colored land-grant colleges sent representatives to the meeting, and apparently a total of eleven states refused to do so. Also of the five states that did send representatives, the principal spokesmen were presidents of private colleges. Tuskegee and Atlanta University. Dr. Redd, representing Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., was from a private college.

The failure of the large majority of colored state colleges to attend the meeting is attributed to the fact that the organization of land grant college presidents is on record as opposing regional education on a segregated basis, and logically contend that the states should take care of the educational needs of all their people. These presidents have been waging a fight for the expansion of the state colleges they head and are said to feel that any graduate courses that are not made available at the colored colleges should be open to colored students at the regular state universities.

The presidents of the colored land grant colleges have welcomed students to their institutions from every part of the United States. They feel that this is proper for colored colleges as for white colleges and therefore they do not subscribe to arrangements, such as the regional plan, which are largely inspired by a desire to keep Northern students out of colored colleges of the South. The regional plan adopted at Savannah specifies quotas of students from the various states and leaves no opening for colored students who live in states outside the South. The arrangement shows the ridiculous extremes to which the advocates of regionalism go in their desire to promote expanded racial segregation in the educational system of the South.

Even though the Savannah planners worked out on paper a beautiful arrangement of quotas for students whom they are going to order to Tuskegee to learn the veterinary science and to Meharry to study medicine, the plan is subject to attack from the standpoint that it does not guarantee the sums of money which the designated colleges so frantically contend that they must have, or else. The unpopularity of the regional school arrangement makes it certain that it will be a handicap to getting the students to fill the necessary quotas from each state. It is pointed out, for instance, that Texas, which long has furnished Meharry Medical College large quota of its students does not intend to send any under the regional arrangement, but will educate its colored medical students in the newly-established Texas State University for colored students.

Many are saying the example being set by Texas may become popular with other states. Colored citizens of the other states may be able to bring such pressure on their officials as to induce them to find a way to educate all of their citizens at home. On the other hand, it is held, state officials whose prime reason for supporting regional education is to keep colored students out of the "white" universities, easily could be induced to make available to colored students of their states the same amount of money promised Tuskegee and Meharry and let these students go to Northern states and study medicine or veterinary science.

And then there is the case at the University of Arkansas. The young colored woman who applied for admission to the "white" university to study medicine was admitted without any objection. That sort of example of taking care of the comparitively few colored students seeking professional training in the South is so sensible that it is bound to gain in favor in other states. Arkansas, probably did not have to spend a single extra cent to provide a medical education for one additional student and the state certainly can educate any quota of colored medical students it is asked to send to Meharry much cheaper than by sending them to Meharry.

The more study that is being given to the regional educational plan the more it is shown up as a weak and impractical solution of the South's problem of educating all of its citizens in compliance with the law which says it must be done on a basis of racial equality.

DR. CLEMENT DEFENDS REGIONAL EDUCATION

BY MARION E. JACKSON

President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University defended "regionalism" Wednesday in a speech before the Atlanta Lunchy Club at the Butler Street YMCA, but insisted that "it doesn't meet the requirements of the Gaines Decision."

He told a large luncheon group that if the Regional Education Plan is unsatisfactory "throw it back in to the courts."

The Atlanta University president devoted the major portion of his address to a scathing attack upon Negro newspapers who had criticized him for his role in connection with the regional education plan.

GRADUATE STUDIES

He quoted liberally from editorials which had condemned the plan to utilize the institution as the hub of graduate studies in the setup. He said these editorials were without "fact or foundation."

Taking a broadside at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Dr. Clement said "If the NAACP is the strategic bombing squadron and can blast out all inequality then more power to them."

He accused the editors of the Atlanta Daily World of having editorially encouraged and applauded efforts of Texas and Maryland to re-enforce segregation by setting up highly-financed institutions for Negro education.

He said that "No proposal has ever been agreed upon that Atlanta University be a regional education institution." Neither has any been submitted to the Trustees. He said the Atlanta World had ignored a letter re-affirming this fact by placing it in the Letter to the Editor Column. Dr. Clement disclosed "I have been a long time supporter of the regional plan."

"Some people feel that the Southern Governors Conference organized for the purpose of regional education. Actually, that is untrue. In 1939 a quiet conference was held at Howard University, which did not get into the newspapers. Twenty educators from Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland and other states looked into possibility of higher education at Howard, Fisk and Tuskegee. We spent a day and a half planning for graduate professional education for Negroes. It was eight years later that Southern Governors put it on their agenda."

"We did not get to far, but we did get to know each other."

FIVE CONFERENCES

He said the Southern Governors did not probe the subject until 1945. Five conferences were held during this year between July 31 and August 1 on the question of graduate and professional studies. Centers proposed for these institutions were at Durham, Atlanta, Jackson and Prairie View A and M. It was 1948 before they worked on a concrete proposal.

Dr. Clement questioned the legality of the plan. He said that he had told a conference "That they could not plan a regional college unless it provided 'open opportunities' for all the people."

INVITATION REJECTED

Dr. Clement said he rejected an opportunity to attend the Southern Governors' conference at Wakulla Springs "because I did not like the way the invitation came." He attended a later meeting in Gainesville, Fla. On Meharry Medical College, Dr. Clement said the regional planners had three alternatives:

1. Southern States take over an operate on a pro rata basis.
2. Keep the doors open by operating on a "contractual basis" and appropriate $1,500 per student.
3. Close its doors.

He said after careful investigation, he was convinced that the second alternative was best.

He stated this plan "was not satisfactory, but for the time being Meharry will not have to close."

Under this plan "Private control has not taken it over and Meharry's board today or tomorrow can be done with it entirely."

"The only thing that can determine the future of Meharry is the integrity of the board."

Citing the need for more medical facilities, Dr. Clement said "More than 21,000 applied for medical study who were eligible and qualified, but were not admitted into America's medical schools.'

On the issue of segregation the speaker questioned "If you are going to be logical about segregation, let us close Atlanta University, Fisk and Howard, because they conform to the pattern of segregation."

Angered by criticism by Negro newspapers on his reported advocacy of regional education, Dr. Clement said his comments were for the benefit of "All Negro newspapers who want to be sensational and all the orators who wanted to call him 'Uncle Tom,."

NOT ADVISORY

The Savannah Conference on regional education "had Negro representation officially and not advisory." He said the group amended its charter for official Negro representation on the Council."

The speaker warned that "the Southern pattern of racial segregation is the legal setup in 17 states and the District of Columbia but extends in certain patterns to Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and other areas.

"The Supreme Court decision as handed down in the Gaines Case by Chief Justice Hughes said the states "must provide similar or like opportunities for all citizens within their boundaries.'

"Some people feel that Southern Governors talk about nothing but the race question. Actually at Savannah, they talked about federalization of the National Guard, freight rates, tideland oils, etc.

The AU President devoted quite a bit of time to articles and editorials which have appeared in the Atlanta Daily World. He lashed the World for giving front page publicity to an article in the Morehouse College Maroon Tiger student publication which credited him with having told the AU Board of Trustees that the utilization of the university as a regional school was a "fait accompli."

He said the article written by James W. Mack of Memphis, Tenn., has quoted his report only in part.

The Baltimore Afro American was condemned at the same time for articles, editorials, and statements published which linked him with the regional plan.

A heated question period followed with C. A. Scott, Editor General Manager of the Atlanta Wo... orously affirming the paper's opposition to the plan. V. W. Hodges, Associate Editor, answered Dr. Clement charges by reading excerpts from published articles linking Dr. Clement with the plan. Rev. M. L. King attacked the proposal at the same time, Jesse O. Thomas bombarded the speaker with questions as did a host of other luncheon guests.

Dr. Patterson Elaborates Defense Of Regional Plan For Tuskegee

By NNPA News Service

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Defending the tentative arrangement under which Tuskegee Institute would become a regional school for veterinary medical training, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, its president, said regional education in veterinary medicine is "entirely sound."

Admitting that governors of southern states were probably using the regional education program as a means of defeating the fight to abolish racial segregation in education, Dr. Patterson said Tuskegee would prefer not to enter into the arrangement.

As an alternative, he suggested that 100 colored persons guarantee the institution $1,000 a year each, or 1,000 colored persons guarantee it $100 a year each. The school of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute is in its fourth year of operation. It has a total enrollment of forty-nine students. A number of these are students from states other than Alabama, but no other state contributes to the school. The current operating budget is $65,000, appropriated by Alabama, plus amounts collected from tuition and fees.

In order to carry out expansion the school, it was estimated, will need $50,000 for additional equipment, $50,000 to complete the physical plant, an annual operating budget of $175,000 to $250,000 with additional funds for research, an increase in the number of staff and an increase in staff salaries, and additional clinical material.

The school is not yet accredited. Accreditation cannot be made until the middle of the fourth year of operation. Dean T. S. Williams expects to request examination of the school by the American Veterinary Medical Association in January, 1949.

DR. PATTERSON'S STATEMENT

Dr. Patterson's statement defending his entering the arrangement appearing here is an elaboration upon his original statement published exclusively in the Journal and Guide of Nov. 20. The elaborated statement follows in part:

"I regard regionalism not only as sound but recognize its existence as a fact of long standing.

"The trouble is that we are confusing it with the racial policies of the South. I realize it is probable that the southern governors are using a perfectly sound approach of meeting educational need to defeat the aspirations of Negroes to do away with segregation in education.

"This I regard as extremely unfortunate and it implies that those of us who are working in Negro education must be exceedingly careful not to become instruments to assist the governors in the achievement of that objective.

"On the other hand, there is nothing that we can do in the case of certain offerings where the demand is limited and the costs are high except acknowledge the fact that making these offerings available on a regional basis is entirely sound. It just so happens that veterinary medicine is one such instance.

"Veterinary medicine has always been 'regional' throughout the United States, for there are not more than 12 to 14 colleges of veterinary medicine in the entire forty-eight states, nor are many more than this number required.

"Tuskegee Institute has been approached along with Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Veterinary School of the University of Georgia to open its doors on a regional basis to Negro and white students of other states in the South. More than this, the regional idea is endorsed by the American Veterinary Medical Association, the accrediting body for veterinary schools, because they, like the medical profession, do not wish to see too many schools established.

"I feel that under these circumstances if this particular plan is carried through to conclusion and Tuskegee Institute is given complete equality of participation that we have no practical alternative to cooperation.

"An additional fact is that Tuskegee Institute undertook the development of the school of veterinary medicine five years ago with the full understanding that the limited demand in Alabama would require that it be regional. Our enrollment supports this position. Students now are registered as follows: Texas, 6; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 3; South Carolina, 2; North Carolina, 2; Florida, 1; Virginia, 1; Tennessee, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Washington, D. C. 1; Kansas, 2, Iowa, 1; New York, 4; Massachusetts, 1; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; British West Indies, 1.

"Of course, Tuskegee Institute would prefer not to enter into this arrangement if resources were available other wise. If, for example, 100 Negroes will guarantee us $1,000 apiece on an annual basis, this will take care of the situation, or if 1,000 will guarantee us $100 apiece annually our operations would go fairly smooth. You and I both know no such possibility is in the offing.

"I see no reason why this cooperation need be extended to other fields. I am of the opinion that regionalism is not going to meet the issue so far as the higher education of Negroes is concerned and that the expense and confusion of setting up regional institutions will soon prove prohibitive.

"The fact that offerings must be identical in each state for both Negroes and white students leaves the way open for legal action in so many cases that I am sure most institutions in terms of fields of limited demand will take the course of Oklahoma and Arkansas.

"I think, however, we must face the fact that for a long time to come the bulk of Negro youth in the South are going to be educated in colleges serving them exclusively or at least where they will greatly predominate."

The Regional Education Plan

THE Southern Governors Conference has announced a regional educational plan. It proposes to enable the states having segregated school systems to do collectively what they are not doing individually in providing equal facilities.

Governors and educators representing fourteen southern states planned at their Savannah meeting to start the regional system by—

1. Asking the legislatures of the group of states to provide appropriations amounting to $1,736,000 for medical, dental and veterinary education for the first two years;

2. To increase this amount by 1952 to $2,234,000.

The conference took no action at Savannah on other phases of higher education. Such action, it was indicated, must await the development of the medical, dental, veterinary plan.

In a move, apparently intended to remove the question of race as a legal obstacle, the planners announced that three regional veterinary schools would be set up for whites and one for Negroes. As to medical-dental education the plan provided only for aid to Meharry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville. Meharry would get about $600,000 of the first biennium budget. It is the only medical college in the southern states other than Howard, in the District of Columbia, open to Negro students.

OTHER than for training in veterinary science, the plan does not hold out any improvement or expansion of facilities for affording Negroes opportunities for higher education. All the money, when obtained, is to be spent at existing institutions. Meharry will not be able to accept any more students next year, under the plan, than it accepted this year under its present auspices. The need for veterinary surgeons exists, but it is limited. The plan, as announced, makes no provisions for post-graduate work for teachers in the arts and sciences, in chemical, electrical, mechanical, architectural, civil and other branches of engineering.

At the present time there are twenty-eight engineering schools in the southern states—none admitting Negroes.

THE two medical schools now open to Negroes—Meharry, at Nashville, and Howard, at Washington—can take in between them approximately one hundred and forty medical freshmen each year. These simmer down to about half that number by the end of the fourth year. There is a crying need for doctors. Meharry and Howard had more than two thousand applicants last year. Of this number it will be seen that only a trickle were admitted. The regional plan, so far promises no increase or improvement in facilities. It opens no new opportunities for men ready for a career in medicine or dentistry.

THERE is a crying need for qualified instructors in the private and state colleges of the South. At the present time no institution in the southern states can afford a post-graduate course to a Negro leading to a doctorate in education or any other field. There are two or three offering the master of arts or science degree in education and social service, but the margin of efficiency in these instances is so narrow (due to lack of funds) that most persons seeking these degrees go to northern universities. At present the regional plan offers no improvement in this field.

THE regional plan is admittedly intended by its sponsors to provide a way out for the southern states, which under recent Supreme Court decisions, are under pressure to provide equal educational facilities for their Negro citizens within their own borders. The quickest, and the easiest way for the states to comply would be to open their institutions for higher education to both races. But this poses a problem which the white South is not yet willing to solve in the Christian, democratic way—and in the most economical way. Laws, customs, mores and what not dictate that a method of circumvention must be found. Such a method necessarily comes within the framework of segregation and perpetuates the present system of denial of opportunity and of simple justice.

THE South's cry of financial inability to meet the requirements of the situation will not hold water. Let us admit, for the sake of discussion that the southern states are not as well

situated financially as those of the North and West. It still remains true that the southern states find the money to do *whatever they want to do* for their white schools.

For the current biennium Virginia's recent General Assembly appropriated the generous sum of $68,793,649 for maintenance and capital outlays for the university, and six state supported colleges for white students.

Other southern states participating in the regional plan have comparable budgets for their white colleges and universities. But the sums they appropriate for their separate Negro schools are mere tokens of support.

The regional plan promises nothing more than a continuation of this discrimination on a collective basis. There will be a spread of financial contributions to cover professional and general education that will be so thin as to hold, in the ultimate, less justification for existence than the present segregated plan of discrimination now practiced by the states individually.

A Historic Educatior

Atlanta Constitution — 4

SAVANNAH—The South has taken a historic r bootstraps. Southern Governors and college leaders and financial resources here, have voted to ask their nance a unique educational "share-the-wealth" progr in these co-operative regional schools will be less th total of $1,000,000, not $1,000,000 for each State.

Since each Governor will ask his own General Assembly to appropriate its share of the money needed, the success of the plan is more or less assured. Legislatures customarily are co-operative with Governors. At any rate, the program will have a powerful spokesman in each State.

The plan calls for the South to designate certain of its present schools as reional schools to train its youths in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. All students, both in the State with the institution and outside the State, would be admitted for the same tuition fee. All of the States would send students to these regional schools and all of the States would help pay the operation costs of these schools.

Gov. Talmadge thinks the program can be of vast benefit to Georgia. Former Chancellor Paty says it is of historic significance in improving the South's educational level, and Chancellor Caldwell says the many States co-operatively can do much more than any State could individually. Wed-12-13-48

Under the proposed starting program, Georgia will receive more benefits than most other States from the regional program. The University of Georgia Veterinary Medicine School will become a regional school for white students. Thirty students from other States will come to Athens, under the plan, and their States will contribute a total of $30,000 a year to help Georgia's school operate. On the other hand, Georgia will spend $9,000 every two years to send Negroes to the proposed regional veterinary school at Tuskegee, and $60,600 to send Negro students to Meharry Medical School and other medical schools. This, together with operating costs of the Regional Council, means Georgia would spend $81,600 on the plan each two years, while receiving $60,000 during this same time for educating nonresident students at Athens. That would mean that Georgia would pay out $21,600 more than it would take in each two years.

But actually Georgia would be making money. This State today is spending $75,000 sending Negroes to out-of-State schools, chiefly medical schools. Most of this would be saved when Meharry becomes a regional school. Wed-12-15-48

The action of Governors and educators here this week is a start toward providing graduate and professional schools for white students and also for Negro students. Through this method, the South can do much to eliminate criticism of not providing equal facilities for Negroes.

Regional Education Plan

Atlanta Constitution — 4

Wed-12-15-48

The Southern Governors' Conference in Savannah seems to have hit on a plan for regional education that can be put to work in the near future and without reference to any outside agency. In brief, 14 Southern states would subsidize existing institutions to provide for advanced training for negroes and whites in technical and professional subjects.

State contributions to existing Southern colleges and universities would permit admission of students on a quota basis. The payments would be made to the Southern Regional Council for Education, and it would attend to individual cases, and take care of the necessary details.

As the program now stands, Southern negroes would receive training in medicine and dentistry at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. Howard University and a proposed college at the University of Texas would also be eligible for aid. Veterinary training for white students would become available at Auburn in Alabama, the University of Georgia and Oklahoma A. & M. Similar training for negroes would be open at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The medical and dental schools to be part of the program for white students have not been designated, but that is a detail that is being studied. The amounts to be contributed have been determined tentatively, and many other matters have been set up. The plan's operation appears to depend now on the willingness of state legislative bodies to make the funds available. Wed-12-15-48

It should be emphasized that this program of regional education has nothing to do with race segregation as such. It does, of course, recognize the state of affairs that is in effect, but its aim is to provide the highest type of instruction for worthy students on the most economical and sensible basis possible. It is also aimed at keeping the most capable young people of the South in this section to do their needed work after graduation.

It is out of the question for each of the Southern states to provide adequate opportunity, let alone extraordinary facilities, for all its oncoming students. In any event, the regional plan shows that tremendous expenditures by the individual states are not required to solve the problem. The regional program will also certainly lead to wider understanding and better co-operation among the students who work under it. All in all, the plan would mean long strides forward.

Regional Plan Ignores Gaines, Sipuel Decrees

Afro American
Baltimore Maryland
Sat-12-25-48

Dixie Governors Push Program and Name Meharry, Tuskegee as Experimental Units

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(NNPA)—The question of equal education-ruling in the Gaines case. students in the States of the Deep South appeared last week to be headed back toward Congress and the Supreme Court after Governors and educators from 14 Southern States approved a program of regional education.

Despite the statement of several governors that they had kept in mind the decisions of the Supreme tend that the regional education Court, opponents of the plan con- program is in conflict with the ruling in the Gaiens case.

The Supreme Court held in that historic case that a State must duplicate its courses of study in the colored State-supported institutions or admit a colored applicant to the White state university for any course not offered in the colored school.

Back to Congress

As a means of strengthening their position in the case of further litigation, the govrenors have indicated that they will again seek Congressional consent to the compact entered into by 14 of them to set up regional schools.

In New York City, the NAACP on Dec. 14, reiterated its opposition to the Southern regional program, the board of directors adopt- plan "otltsjiaso- cmfw vbgk ing a resolution calling the plan "a devise to circumvent the clear intention of the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases."

Called "False Economy"

The board's resolution termed segregated regional schools "false economy contrived to make the public believe that equality is attainable within the framework of segregation," and added:

"Long and bitter experience had demonstrated to the fallacy of the so-called separate but equal provision of facilities."

The proposal to which the association objected was adopted here on Dec. 13 by the Governors of 11 Southern States. The initial program will be restricted to medical, dental and veterinary training.

2 Experimental Units

Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., would provide the medical and dental training for all colored students in the South, while Tuskegee Institute would provide the veterinary training. Sat-12-25-48

White regional veterinary schools would be established at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala.; the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Okla.

Minority Report Made

An annual fund of $300,000 for Meharry College was approved, while $355,000 was voted for the four regional veterinary schools.

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, dean of Meharry's Medical School who was a member of the Commission on Human Medicine and Health Services of the Regional Council on Education, operating agency of the Southern Governors Conference, submitted a minority report expressing disagreement with "certain fundamentals of the plan."

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Thought Meharry Was Going to Close?

Meharry's white administrators seem to have been in connivance with southern congressional leaders during the recent attempt to establish regional universities. It will be recalled that prominent Southerners pleaded on the floor of congress that Meharry would have to close for lack of funds and that the only way to keep its doors open was to pass the proposed law establishing regional universities.

At that time this writer assumed there was integrity in the position taken by officials at Meharry and the public statements of Southerners interested in this legislation. Along with others we shed a few tears, and even wrote an article giving reasons why Negroes should annually contribute sufficient funds to keep this famous medical school alive.

But congress turned down the regional college plan. At least they referred it for further study, and Meharry blythly proceeds with its plans for the fall and winter terms. We are reliably advised that ample funds are on hand and were safely in sight at the time Meharry officials were shedding crocodile tears along with a group of Dixiecrats who felt they were sacking segregation for use for some time to come.

There were a few Negroes who went along with the idea of regional universities, but we want to feel that they were not in the inner circle and did not know the actual truth respecting the finances of Meharry Medical college.

We are going to repeat what we heard several years ago when the United Negro College Fund was established. It was whispered then that the secret motive behind this plan was to get a certain group of Negro educators off on a limb behind this plan and then later refuse to contribute to this fund unless these Negro educators agreed to confine all of their graduate training program to a few designated schools in the South. When we first elevated this rumor to our columns it was heatedly denied, and for a time we felt perhaps we had been given the wrong slant at the United Negro College Fund. But since the regional plan began to take form in the past 24 months, we have noticed some suspicious moves on the part of certain educators. It makes us believe they have secretly endorsed the idea of regional universities.

Out-state scholarships have been outlawed by the United States Supreme Court, but state government adds insult to injury when it first refuses to educate Negroes within the state ,while exercising the right to tell Negro youth where it can or cannot go to secure education outside the state. The whole sorry mess has its inception in the desire of southern whites to prohibit Negroes of the section to secure education in northern schools. The sentiment is that northern schools develop "biggity" Negroes, and teach them courses for which there is no occupational opportunity for blacks below the Mason and Dixon line.

Some of our most distinguished leaders over the nation are graduates of Meharry Medical college. Some sort of protest should eminate from this group, advising authorities at Meharry that Negroes are through with segregation, jim crow and second-class citizenship, and that they do not want their alma mater made a breastwork for southern reaction.

Congress Frowns On Regional Colleges

When Senator Spessard L. Holland, of Florida, presented the regional college plan of the southern governors to the senate the other day he ran into a veritable hornets' nest in which he found cuddled Senators Ferguson, of Michigan, and Ives, of New York.

Regional

The Florida solon had his educational package nicely wrapped and proceeded to tell the wary senate regional colleges were planned for both white and black. He pointed out that education in petroleum, engineering, textile engineering, mining, metallurgy and ceramics "are exceedingly vital to the South," but the South has "no educational opportunity or educational facility available in the whole region" to teach these subjects.

The Floridan admitted that Emory college, a private institution, was supplying medical, dental and pharmaceutical knowledge to white youth in the state of Florida, but that this non-tax supported institution could not take care of more than nine or ten per cent of the applications for enrollment. "We want this compact to establish and support schools in this field, or to take over and improve greatly facilities which already exist," said Holland.

Senator Holland then went on to tell of plans already laid to take over Meharry Medical college and to convince his auditors of the wisdom in congressional approval of this compact between the southern states he read two letters from native Africans praying for the new arrangement and several from American Negro students now attending Meharry.

But Senators Ferguson and Ives immediately challenged the proposal. Senator Ferguson said if the South in good faith wanted to establish regional colleges it could do so without congressional sanction, and that secondly, the plan was nothing more than a covert scheme to perpetuate segregation.

"I know of no legal impediments to their setting up regional schools. I know of no legal requirements that makes it necessary for them first to secure the approval of congress," said Senator Ferguson.

Senator Ives took the position that if federal approval was going to be obtained and is necessary, that congress should immediately explore this new idea to determine whether or not a uniform standard of education was going to be taught—the same for the blacks as for the whites.

"I feel strongly, Mr. President, that if the Negroes in the South were to be favored over a period of years, with a standard of education equivalent in all respects to that which the white students living in the South are favored, many of the difficulties with which the South is confronted would be thereby eliminated," Ives said.

Senator Ives feels if congress gives approval to a program which includes the principle of segregation, it throws wide discussion of the entire area of civil rights, and that before sanction is given to the southern proposal full discussion should be had of whether or not congress does not disapprove any program that makes differences because of race, creed or color.

"At least we should not even indirectly give congressional sanction to the establishment of a public policy of segregation," continued Senator Ives.

The Black Dispatch believes as Senator Wayne Morse, who added his bit to the discussion by suggestion that under the constitution "there has been some distinction drawn by the courts between what a state can do and what the federal government can do," and Senator Morse fears that unless some qualifying amendments are placed in the regional proposal the federal structure might unwittingly be drawn into collusion with much that is objectionable to minority groups within the jurisdiction of the states.

It seems strange that a Florida senator would have to go all the way to Africa to locate endorsement of regional colleges, and that the only persons in this country willing to swallow segregation, along with violation of sacred constitutional guarantees are two students at Meharry Medical college who seek to serve only their own selfish interests. Africans, natives of Nigeria, are aliens, and yet to prove our point we rush over to the Gold Coast of West Africa to secure alien sanction.

It appears to the Black Dispatch that in its regional proposal the South meets itself coming back. State rights imposes the thought of self-sufficiency. It is open admission of the South that it cannot independently solve its educational problems, which it has always insisted is a sectional matter. But the moment it brings this question to the federal structure for attention it is left-hand admission it desires federal counsel, and incidentally, federal cash. The South desires to eat its cake and have it too. All of the argument made against federal aid to education was based upon the philosophy and theory that the federal government has no constitutional right to interfere with educational programs in the states, but when it admits, as in the regional plan, that the federal government does have an interest, what is the extent and breadth of that interest?

The whole subtle scheme is the cunning of those who would upset the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ada Lois Sipuel case. With their backs to the wall, southern states seek overnight congressional sanction of the status quo order to halt a progressive society. The recent decision of Supreme Court on restrictive covenants was a body blow segregation in housing, and the same identical constitutional principle applies to education, and to all other fields ving freedom of thought and action.

One other thought and then we are through. The South ways opposing outside interference. We are just wong what protection the Negro would have in congress now against the wolves of prejudice if it were not for sition to regional universities that comes from sections de the South? The truth is, all of the Negroes in the d States would be slaves today but for the righteous inrence of the North into the affairs of the South. Hats Senators Ives, Ferguson and Morse! We can use quite of their carpet-bagging philosophy.

Regional School Bill in Offing

MIAMI (ANP) — In an informal interview with newsmen here last week, Rep. Brook Hays of Arkansas (Dem.), said that he intends introducing in Congress a bill that will pave the way for regional educational institutions.

He referred to regional schools as a "very good idea," since few states can establish top ranking graduate colleges in every professional field.

By joint action, however, he added each state might concentrate on one or two fields.

Florida, it was estimated, would contribute funds toward the building of a pharmacy and forestry graduate schools to which students from other Southern States would come, while Louisiana could contribute its funds to medical and dental schools.

Mr. Hays stated that a bill is being prepared for Congress that will give the States "the right to enter into contracts with each other—to establish regional facilities for both white and colored students.

The Federal Constitution, however, does not permit contracts between States without the permission of Congress.

South Acts To Build New School System

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2 (ANP)—Dr. John E. Ivey of the University of North Carolina today was chosen to prepare a detailed plan on which the South can build its regional educational system.

The 30-year-old specialist on southern resources was named by a committee of educators to direct an 18-month study of the region's needs and opportunities for interstate cooperation in training of youth in technical and professional fields.

He will have headquarters in Atlanta. He has resigned from the University of North Carolina faculty and will begin his new duties immediately.

Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the 14-state regional council for education, said Dr. Ivey will have two major jobs:

1. To draft plans for setting up regional courses and research facilities quickly in fields where there is an immediate need.

2. To prepare a long-range study on which the South can build a system of cooperative institutions designed to give southern youths the technical training they need without leaving the South for educations and never bringing their talents home again.

The governor said Dr. Ivey and a research staff he will set up under a $100,000 budget also will prepare factual information on regional education which may be made available to state legislatures when they are asked to ratify the 14-state pact next year.

For six years, Dr. Ivey has been executive secretary of the committee on southern regional studies and education of the American Council on Education.

FIRST CLASS COURAGE:

State College Chiefs War on Separation

WASHINGTON

Seventeen presidents of land-grant colleges resolved at their 26th annual 3-day conference here last week that legal action is necessary to block regional schools being fostered by Southern governors, discrimniatory allocation of public funds for education by Federal agencies, and educational discrimination by State Universities.

They adopted a resolution reaffirming a resolution passed last February in Atlantic City asserting that "we do not approve regionalism" in the South on a racially separate basis "as a method of equalizing educational opportunities for colored people."

To Push ROTC Claims

Committees were appointed to approach several Federal departments for funds which, it is believed, are being diverted from colored colleges in the South.

The presidents agreed to take up again with the Army the question of more Reserve Officers Training Corps units for their institutions.

Regional "Deals" Aired

Charges that some individual presidents were making "under the table" deals with advocates of the regional school plan led to bitter and heated debate at the session.

G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University, Okla., and L. A. Davis, president of Arkansas State College, made it clear that they definitely opposed the plan but attended a recent conference called by its proponents in Atlanta upon the invitation of their governors.

They opined that colored leaders should be present at any meeting where plans were being formulated which directly affected the race, but emphasized that their presence in Atlanta does not mean that they agree with the plans discussed there by the governors.

Drive in Congress Set

W. H. Banks, public relations director, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas, said there is a definite move on to push the regional plan in the 81st Congress, and that it is on the agenda of the American Education Association, and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, both of which will meet soon.

A statement was read from the report of a previous governors' conference held in Florida which quoted President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and President W. T. Trenholm of Alabama State College as having said they approved "any" plan that stood for higher education for all people.

Dr. Clement Tells Views

President Clement, who was scheduled to lead the discussions on regional schools, was absent, and neither President Patterson nor President Trenholm attended the conference.

Rushing in before the afternoon meeting closed, Oct. 20, however, President Clements defended himself of the charge brought to the floor in the morning session.

He declared that he had always opposed segregation whether it be regional or local, and had constantly contended that the present pattern of segregated schools in the South was uneconomical, unjust and un-Christian.

He admitted saying that the regional planning was sound but said he did not approve of segregation. He emphasized his willingness to discuss this question of segregation anywhere, either openly or privately.

Dr. Holmes Inspires Group

The theme of the fight against segregation in education was sounded by the group's "spiritual spokesman," Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president-emeritus of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., who told his younger colleagues:

"You can stand up today with your backbone stiff and get by with more respect than if you soft soap. No colored person with good sense agrees with segregation.

"We have been cowed through two and a half centuries of slavery and another century of partial slavery, but this is the day of our salvation."

No Time for Pussy-footing

Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, announced that, in order that the public know where the land-grant educators stood, the group had invited Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, and three members of the faculty of Howard University Law School to the conference.

The West Virginia educator declared: "This is no time for pussy-footing—we are going to put our cards on the table, and they all read the same thing, no segregation."

Lawyers Suggest Formula

The lawyers — Mr. Marshall, Dean George M. Johnson, James M. Nabrit Jr., and Herbert O. Reid, of Howard, presented evidence of wide-spread discrimination in education, and Dean Johnson interpreted the regional school plan.

They outlined for the educators a course of legal action against the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Office of Education, and other Federal agencies that might be found biased in allocating public funds.

Mr. Nabrit suggested that the educators make their needs known directly to government administrators and not depend upon the race relations advisors to bring it to the attention of the agencies involved.

Must Lose Jobs

Warning that the fight to abolish segregation in institutions of higher learning must be continued, Mr. Marshall told the educators that if this meant the "loss of their jobs" then they would have to lose them.

He admonished them to begin to prepare lists showing what facilities and equipment they have and have not so when the time comes discrimination can be proved.

'Honey of a Case'

Mr. Marshall announced that the NAACP is planning "a honey of a case."

"You know," he said, "the technique is to admit a colored student and put him off all by himself.

"Well, one Southern state has built a $6,000,000 laboratory for nuclear physics. We are going to get a colored student to apply for instruction and sit back and watch them build for him a $6,000,000 laboratory so he can smash his atoms privately."

Farm Bureau Scored

The presidents charged the Department of Agriculture as being the most prejudiced of all Federal agencies, pointing out that funds intended to further agricultural research in the South had been spent wholly for white schools.

President Davis declared that "the attitude of the Department of Agriculture has harmed the interest of education in this country," adding that this must be stopped in the interest of national unity.

Farmers Poorly Trained

George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council attributed the plight of colored farmers in the South to poor training in agriculture. He pointed out that the best race relations are found in communities where the races are on par in education and land ownership.

Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta contractor and president of the National Builders Association, outlined plans for setting up a lobby in Washington to advance the cause of better housing for colored families.

List of Presidents

Some top-flight government officials also participated.

College presidents in attendance were:

J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M.; L. A. Davis, Arkansas State; H. D. Gregg, Delaware State; W. H. Gray Jr., Florida A. and M.; C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State; F. G. Clark, Southern U.; J. T. Williams, Maryland State; W. H. Pipes, Mississippi A. and M.; S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln, Mo.; F. D. Bluford, A. and T., Greensboro, N.C.;

G. L. Harrison, Langston; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State; J. W. Davis, West Virginia; R. E. Clement, Atlanta U., and James A. Colston, Georgia State. Dean G. W. Gore represented Tennessee A. and I. State; and W. R. Banks, director of public relations, Prairie View, was present.

Regional Education's Start Predicted By Next Fall

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Nov. [illegible] Regional Education Council meet—(AP)—Regional education will [illegible] when it considers any e in action "by next Septem- [illegible] the Taft-Hartley Act. ers of Governor Caldwell [illegible] Arnold told the SN florida, said today. [illegible] of the could not disclose what those re Caldwell gave this forecast be- [illegible] recommendations would be. ure the Southern Newspaper [illegible] The governor told the pub- ublishers Association. [illegible] lishers that regional education He explained the Southern [illegible] would help provide the best grad- uate schools in the world and keep [illegible] President Tru- [illegible] "costs are gaining" much faster [illegible] forced into a [illegible] than returns." [illegible] is control to de-

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Regional College Plan

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS OPPOSE
REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN May 27, 1948

14e(2)

RALEIGH, N.C., May 27.--A majority of educators in southern Negro colleges look with disfavor on the segregated regional college plan, it was disclosed in a poll taken by William N. Smith of Shaw University in Raleigh. The survey, which constituted an effort to obtain factual information on nine questions pertaining to regional colleges for Negroes, was made in preparation for a conference of the Atlanta All Citizens Committee on the Southern Regional Education Plan.

Nineteen of the twenty-seven educators polled declared that they were not in favor of all-Negro institutions, even though they might be well-run and well-planned. The high percentage of educators disapproving the plan refutes the claims of southern governors and congressmen that southern Negroes are anxious to see the establishment of segregated regional colleges. The resolution introduced in Congress to approve establishment of such regional institutions was passed by the House of Representatives but was recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 13, which killed ratification of the proposal in this session of Congress.

Debate Regional Plan At Fisk U. Race Institute

NASHVILLE—The topic of the southern plan for regional colleges was discussed both pro and con last week at the race relations institute at Fisk University.

Dr. Melvin O. Alston, educational research director of Florida A. & M. College, spoke in favor of the plan. He said that the governors had not planned this idea to avoid segregation.

But Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, felt that regional schools as planned by the southern governors are "primarily to avoid the issue of segregation." He called this a violation of the principles of democracy.

Although not favoring the southern scheme, Dr. Jenkins said that regional schools were the only "logical and reasonable" approach to solving the educational problems.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, said the question was one of state against inter-state policy. He said that backers of the southern regional plan were "conniving to establish an interstate principle of segregation' in education.

Educators Hit "Regional"

RALEIGH, N. C.—A majority of educators in southern Negro colleges look with disfavor on the segregated regional college plan, it was disclosed in a poll taken by William N. Smith of Shaw University in Raleign. The survey which constituted an effort to obtain factual information on 9 questions pertaining to regional colleges for Negroes, was made in preparation for a conference of the Atlanta All Citizens Committee on the Southern Regional Education Plan.

Nineteen of the twenty-seven educators polled declared that they were not in favor of all-Negro institutions, even though they might be well-run and well-planned. The high percentage of educators disapproving the plan refutes the claims of southern governors and congressmen that southern Negroes are anxious to see the establishment of segregated regional colleges. The resolution introduced in Congress to approve establishment of such regional institutions was passed by the house of Representatives but was recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 13, which killed ratification of the proposal in this session of Congress.

Southern Educators Nix Regional Schools Plan

By STETSON KENNEDY
For ANP

The proffer of deluxe regional jim crow colleges, held out by 15 southern states in the hope of avoiding opening their white colleges to Negroes, was flatly and unanimously rejected by a conference of 100 southern educators, mostly Negroes, in Atlanta May 8.

"There is a great amount of distrust of the sincerity of the people who proposed this plan," resolved the conferees, representing 37 organizations from eight states. "We feel it is undemocratic for a state to maintain within its borders institutions for one certain group and require the other group to go outside the state to secure training."

The regional college compact, subscribed to by 15 former Confederate states, was sanctioned by the house, 235 to 45, on May 4. The house turned down an amendment which would have banned segregation in the projected colleges; but the Atlanta conference objected to the colleges as a scheme to "deport" Negro students, whether from non-segregation causes are inserted or not.

The conference urged instead that "all private, church, and public colleges and universities open their doors to all citizens without regard to race, creed, or sex, and that the necessary action, legal and otherwise, be initiated to achieve this end."

Only advocate of jim crow regional colleges at the conference was Dr. D. T. Rolfe, secretary of the Meharry Medical college (Nashville) alumni, who abstained from unanimous vote against the plan. Rolfe was also the only Negro to endorse the plan before the house committee last month, where it was vigorously denounced by leaders of 13 national Negro organizations.

Turning Meharry into a regional jim crow ghetto was specifically opposed by the Atlanta conference, which went on to "deplore the fact that any educational leader would offer to cooperate with the proposed plan in any way."

The Atlanta action might also precipitate a southern revolt in the educational field, alongside the political revolt now raging against Truman's civil rights program.

Already the Richmond News-Leader has suggested that the southern states discontinue specialized training, rather than open their white colleges to Negroes.

Earlier, in 1945, the Charleston News-Courier, with a view to avoiding equalization of teachers salaries, seriously proposed the abolition of all public education above the 5th grade.

Compact Killed By Senate

Votes 38 to 37 To Refer Plan To Committee

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The compact entered into by fourteen governors of southern states was effectively killed Thursday afternoon, May 13, when the Senate voted 38 to 37, to refer to the Judiciary Committee the resolution giving congressional consent to it.

Without congressional approval, it appeared Friday that the idea of regional schools as a means of solving the problem of equal educational opportunities for white and colored students will be abandoned.

Whether any state has the power to spend money outside of its own boundaries for the establishment of a university in another state is doubtful.

Cases to High Court

More bothersome to the states, whose governors signed the compact, however, is the question of segregation in education which is under attack in at least two cases headed for the United States Supreme Court.

As the roll-call vote neared completion last Thursday afternoon, it appeared that the motion to send the issue back to the Judiciary committee would be defeated by a vote of 37 to 36. But on the recount, Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, reached the chamber, and Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, arrived a minute or so later. Both voted "aye" to make the final result, 38 to 37, and the House joint resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The action of the Senate was a signal victory for Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, author of the motion to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee for further study of the legal issues raised by him and Senator John C. Cooper, Republican, of Kentucky.

No Federal Encroachment

Both Senator Morse and Senator Cooper contended that congressional approval of the compact was not necessary because there was no encroachment upon Federal authority in the establishment of regional schools.

But Senator Morse went further, insisting that if Congress approved the compact, it had the right to impose conditions under which it would do so. He, therefore, proposed an amendment which would have prohibited race discrimination or segregation in the establishment and operation of regional schools.

Senator Cooper contended that the establishment of regional schools under the compact would not violate the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Gaines and Sipuel cases, but that the compact should be approved and all amendments to the resolution should be defeated because they were not in accord with the law.

As the five-day debate over the resolution developed, some inconsistencies came into focus. The Senate resolution was introduced by twenty-nine Southern Senators, one of whom was Senator Cooper. He later withdrew as a sponsor.

When the Senate began consideration of its resolution, Senator Spessard L. Holland, Democrat, of Florida, who with Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, led the fight for approval, asked for substitution of the House resolution, which had been introduced by Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat of Alabama.

Senator Wiley, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, joined Senator Holland in fighting for Senate approval of the resolution.

Senator Wiley and Senator J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, of Rhode Island, constituted the subcommittee which favorably reported the resolution to the full committee.

Thus, Senator McGrath, chairman of the Democrat national committee, who is seeking the nomination of President Truman, was put into the position of opposing President Truman's civil rights program which calls for the complete elimination of segregation from American life.

Both Senators William Langer, of North Dakota, and Homer Ferguson, of Michigan, both Republicans, as well as Senator Cooper, all three of whom are members of the Judiciary Committee, supported Senator Morse' motion to send the resolution back to committee.

Senator Morse threatened to offer amendments covering President Truman's civic rights program if the resolution was not sent back to committee.

Twenty-nine Republicans were joined by nine Democrats in voting to recommit. Voting against the motion were twenty-seven Democrats and ten Republicans.

Regional College Critics

Negro Americans, as well as a surprising number of whites, are almost unanimous in their resentment against the four Negro college presidents who placed the weight of their influence behind the Southern Governors by their presence at the Gainesville meeting. In itself, however, the mere presence of these presidents at the conference is not bad. But the fact that the Governors got the impression that the Negro presidents approved in principle, their proposed regional college plan, is bad enough.

Hence, Negroes throughout America have been keenly critical, both from platform and in news accounts, of action of four of the Nation's leading college heads. That is but a natural reaction by a people who have to pay in sweat and blood and tears for every advance it makes in the American society. In such a situation they may be expected to resent those whose acts are destructive of the ends they legitimately pursue.

Of course, name-calling can get us nowhere. We are far more concerned with attainment of educational equality for the black masses in the South than we are in taking pot shots at these presidents. For that reason, we shall steer clear of the very error some of them are making, even now, of castigating those who may disagree with their views.

In fairness however to President William H. Gray of the Florida A. &M. College it should be said that notwithstanding the fact that he was one of the four who attended, his position, both in writing and in public utterances, is diametrically opposed to the regional plan by the Governors. He said as much last Friday before the Palmetto Teachers Association at Columbia, South Carolina. And he placed it in black and white, so that even the fool can understand his position.

What the other presidents who attended the conference believe, is still a mystery to Negroes. Some write and speak so evasively that what they say can mean all things to all people. Or it can mean nothing, as many Negroes are saying and charging. Nevertheless, as Walter White has so adequately phrased it, this is too serious a thing for us to take lightly. The Supreme Court decision is too definite and specific for anyone, not to mention a college president, to fail to grasp its meaning.

Meeting at Tuskegee last Week, the Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars said: "It is unjust and undemocratic for a state to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires Negro citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders." That is a sound position. That is where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken its stand. And that is where all honest Americans must stand. It is mere foolishness to contend that the Governors proposal for regional colleges is sound "if" they mean this or "if" they mean that. They mean nothing more than what they always meant; extending the pattern of educational segregation for the purpose of discriminating .' 'The very air out of which the Southern Governors' proposal grew is enough to convince any reasonable mind that they are seeking ways to get around providing equal educational advantages for Negroes.

So that fight to secure educational equality has been too hard and too long for Negroes to be persuaded by the muddled thinking which these presidents are doing with respect to regional colleges.

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ASKS NEGRO ADVICE ON SOUTH'S SCHOOLS

14e-2 N.Y. Times

New Regional Council Lets Three of Race Sit With It— Owen Young Hails Plan

Fri-3-5-48

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 4— In a surprise move, the newly formed Regional Council on Education opened the south's educational doors today to increased negro participation by recommending that each governor of fifteen southern states name an "outstanding" negro educator to work with the council.

The unprecedented action that dealt avirtual coup de grace to the traditional segregation pattern, as far as top-level educational policy deliberations were concerned, was taken by twenty-two leading southern educators who gave practical support to their recommendation by admitting three negro college presidents to a closed executive session this afternoon.

The council, which was formed under a recent proposal of the southern governors conference for a fifteen-state compact establishing regional schools to provide graduate, technical and professional training for white and negro students in the south, held its first meeting at the University of Florida here. Fri-3-5-48

The council members in a roundtable discussion thrashed out the complex situations they expected to encounter in setting up the regional schools and heard Owen D. Young reliver an impromptu talk from a spectator's seat in which he said that the regional school idea was "inevitable" in the North owin gto financial difficulties.

Carmichael Hails Move

They also heard Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, declare that regional planning in higher education was a step in "social invention" that called for "a high degree of initiative and courage."

If the cooperative endeavor succeeded, "the outlook for higher education would bbe brighter than ever before in our history," Dr. Carmichael asserted. He added, "It is worthy of note that no other region has ever undertaken so bold an enterprise nor one that has so much promise for the future."

Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, presided at the meeting and sounded the keynote when he asserted that the regional school idea was projected because 'it is now accepted that Southern states, individually, cannot support the schools in advanced training, but together they can have great schools and their promising youth can be trained and remain in the region." Fri-3-5-48

No Political Connection

Governor Caldwell also touched on the racial and segregation proble mwhen he said that "the absence of governors from this meeting is in harmony with what we have in mind and properly points out that our work is not in any way connected with the political situation that prevails nationally and the racial problem."

He was obviously referring to the meeting at Wakulla Springs, Fla., on Feb. 9, when the Southern governors used the regional school conference to initiate the Southern political "revolt" against President Truman and left an impression that the school issue was affected by the civil rights and racial problems in the political dispute.

Govenor Caldwell was named chairman of a five-member executive committee of the Regional Council. The other members are Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Education for North Carolina, vice chairman; H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, secretary; Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, and Dr. Burgin Dossett, Commissioner of Education of Tennessee.

Thus far, Mr. Caldwell reported, the Governors of thirteen states had signed the regional compact, which was now before the House of Representatives and the Senate in Washington for approval. Under the terms of the compact, six legislatures of member states must also approve the compact to make it operative.

Tomorrow the University of Florida is to inaugurate Dr. J. Hillis Miller as president and bestow honorary degrees on Dr. Carmichael and Mr. Young.

REGIONAL SCHOOL UNIT SETS $76,400 BUDGET

The Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 5— The Regional Council for Education, which is negotiating for regional schools to provide advanced training in professional, technical and graduate fields for white and Negro students in the South, announced today that its budget had been set at $76,400 for the ensuing year.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the executive committee, said the money would be used principally for immediate and long-range studies in creating the framework of the system and for the salaries of a director and consultants, who have not yet been designated. Sat. 3-6-48

Governor Caldwell also said that the executive committee and the study committee had agreed to incorporate the council under Florida laws so that it could legally accept donations.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UP)— A House Judiciary subcommittee today approved legislation giving sanction to the Southern states' plan for regional colleges for Negroes. The proposal, sponsored by Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama, would endorse the education compact entered into by Southern Governors at Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 8. 3-6-48

To Aid Regional Education

The Constitution

The Southern States' plan to co-operate to provide regional education in fields of study which cannot be provided by the individual commonwealths is a step nearer realization. 8-4-48

An outstanding North Carolina educator, Dr. John E. Ivey, has been named to the all-important job of co-ordinating the preliminary surveys and presenting the program to the Legislatures in the various States. Atlanta, Ga.

Fourteen States are co-operating in the program. The Governors of these States, plus two leading educators from each, form the Executive Council, of which Dr. Raymond Paty, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, has been named Chairman. It is with this Executive Committee headed by Dr. Paty, that Dr. Ivey will work. His headquarters, naturally, will be here. Wed. 8-4-48

The basic idea of regional institutions, as we have declared many times here before, is a good one. And they are indicated not alone to meet the needs of providing graduate and professional training to Negro students. There are numerous categories of instruction for white students which the various States do not find it feasible to provide but which, cooperatively, the Southern States can maintain.

Thu

Regional Council for Education (Regional Education)

Regional Education Council Sets Meeting Here Oct. 11

The Constitution

Dr. John Ivey, Director of the Regional Council for Education, has announced there will be a meeting of the members of that body here on Oct. 11 to adopt final plans for organization. Offices of the council have been opened at 101 Marietta Street Building.

The purpose of this Council is to present to participate in the formestablish regional schools in the ulation of plans.
South under the auspices of the "In addition," said Dr. Ivey,
States. At the forthcoming meet- "the Presidents of the State Uni-
ng Dr. Ivey said the Governors of versities of the South will be here,
he 15 Southern States will be as well as a group of specialis
We expect 67 people in all."

Southern Governors Here To Attend Regional Education Meeting Today

The Constitution

By HOWELL JONES

Governors of at least four Southern States will be present today when the Regional Council for Education holds its first meeting since establishing headquarters in Atlanta. The meeting will begin at 9 a. m. in the Board of Regents Room at the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia.

Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, Chairman of the Regional Council, who called today's meeting, said educators and representatives of 14 Southern States will attend.

Other governors present are: Jim N. McCord, of Tennesse; William M. Tuck, of Virginia, and Acting Gov. Thompson.

Gov. Caldwell said the Council today will be asked to approve administrative policy of the Council, and to act on a group of recommendations of the Research Committee of the Council. The meeting, he said, will be a closed session.

Since the Atlanta headquarters were established only a few weeks ago, the Council also is expected to approve staff appointments and others.

Dr. Paty said the studies would employment of other personnel. or eight fields and The office, located at 101 Marietta to both races. cover seven or eight St., N. W., is directed by Dr. John Ivey, Jr., Executive Director of the Council.

g on the Council's the resources of all tes to improve gradu- ssional schools of the aty said, "there is a anding all of our re- to make our money possible."

Commenting on plan to pool the Southern States to consid- ate and professional region, Dr. Paty said need for husbanding sources so as to make go as far as possible in regional studies in which the Council.

Gov. Tuck, first to arrive for the Council session, landed yesterday afternoon at the Marietta Airbase in an Air National Guard C-47 plane. He was accompanied by Carter Lowance, his Executive Secretary; Justice A. P. Staples, of the Virginia Supreme Court; G. Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. H. Bradford, Director of the Budget for Virginia.

Governor Tuck was accompanied by Col. W. F. Barry, Solicitor General of Tennessee.

In addition to Acting Gov. Thompson, Georgia's representatives on the Council are: Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Paty.

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Washington Perspective

'Separate and Non-Existent'

PM New York NY Mon. 1-26-48

By I. F. Stone

WASHINGTON

I don't know what the state of Oklahoma is going to do about the case of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher. I don't know whether it will decide to try the farce of improvising a one-woman law school overnight or whether it will prefer to deny first semester students admittance to its law school rather than take one Negro among them.

Stone

I do know that the doctrine of "equal but separate" facilities as applied in the South, and tolerated by the Federal courts, is a sham.

I want to call attention to some figures put before the U. S. Supreme Court in the brief submitted by Thurgood Marshall for the NAACP in the Fisher case. They show the need for a re-examination of this doctrine in that court. They indicate the utter inadequacy of the brisk, brief and equivocal *per curiam* opinion with which the Fisher case was sent back to Oklahoma.

Cold Figures

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 1-26-48

There is no doubt about the "separate" part of the doctrine. It is the "equal" half which is an illusion. "Separate but non-existent" would be a better description of the public facilities provided below the Mason-Dixon line for Negroes desiring professional training. The brief contained a table showing the provisions in 1939-40 for public professional education of whites and Negroes in the 17 Southern states and our Jim Crow capital, the District of Columbia:

Profession	White	Negro
Medicine	15	0
Dentistry	4	0
Law	16	1
Engineering	17	0
Social Service	9	0
Library Science	13	1
Pharmacy	14	0

Disproportion In Professions

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 1-26-48

The result is that the proportion of professional people among Negroes is far less than for any other part of our population. For the U. S. A. as a whole there is one white doctor for every 735 whites but only one Negro doctor for every 3651 Negroes. The proportion in the South, where there is one white doctor for every 859 whites, is one Negro doctor to every 5300 Negroes.

Negroes are, of course, discriminated against everywhere in the U. S. A. The "equal but separate" doctrine legalizes and intensifies this discrimination in the South. This is of especial significance in the case of the law, for this is a country largely run by lawyers and Negroes need lawyers of their own to champion their aspirations.

The doctrine of "equal but separate" facilities is as big a swindle in elementary as in professional education. Reports to the U. S. Office of Education showed that Southern States spent more than twice as much on each white child as on each Negro. White children averaged 171 days of schooling a year; Negroes, 156 days.

White teachers averaged $1046 a year in salary; Negro teachers, only $601.

Twilight Status

PM New York, N. Y. Mon. 1-26-48

This is all part of a larger pattern designed to keep the Negro in a twilight status somewhere between slavery and full freedom, to restrict him to cheap menial labor, and to prevent him from developing articulate and effective leadership. This is the reality behind the "equal but separate" facilities doctrine. This is the true state of affairs covered by that glib and smug phrase.

I am not arguing for better facilities for Negroes in Jim Crow institutions. The Negro will never get "equal" facilities so long as there are "separate" facilities. For to countenance segregation is to accept by implication the myth of his racial inferiority. The whole system of Jim Crow is without basis in the Constitution, and it is time the U. S. Supreme Court scraped together enough courage to say so. 1-26-48

Southern Handicap

The Record Columbia S. C. Sat. 1-31-48

When an Southern state decides to set up a separate law or medical school for Negroes the decision costs the white taxpayers of that state money to establish and to maintain the school.

Taxes are, of course, imposed without regard for race or previous condition of servitude and Negroes pay taxes on the same base and at the same rate as do whites.

But in most of the Southern states the whites own most of the property taxed, earn most of the income upon which the income tax is levied, buy more of the commodities taxed.

Most of the taxes paid to support the state government and to supply Negro as well as white education as a result is paid by the whites.

It would have been easy to solve the problem created by the South's segregation system if the South had been a rich area with more tax revenues than it knew what to do with, as is the case of some of the eastern and western states.

The Record Columbia S. C.

But the South isn't a rich section; its per capita income is the lowest in the country. It has had to struggle to meet its obligations and it has increased the obligations and reduced its offerings to both races by trying to maintain two separate and equal educational systems. Sat. 1-31-48

Problems Of Negro Education

The Times Baton Rouge, La. Sun. 1-25-48

Tomorrow a new term of instruction begins in Oklahoma's tax-supported law school. Less than two weeks ago a decision of the United States Supreme Court ordered Oklahoma to provide a Negro petitioner—qualified by preparation for entrance—a place in the state's law school or in a school of equal quality to be provided at once. The university's board of regents went into special session. The Negro plaintiff, Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, applied for enrollment in the University of Oklahoma law school, and her application was accepted.

Only a few hours later the state regents announced at a special meeting the establishment of a separate Negro school of law. It is to be in Oklahoma City, but instead of being affiliated with the university, it is to be a part of the state's only tax-supported Negro college at Langston, of which the applicant is an honor graduate.

In announcing the new school, the regents apparently believe they are complying with the U. S. Supreme Court's order. They also point out that their action is in line with an order of the State Supreme Court directing the establishment "with the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state requiring segregation of the races in the schools."

* * *

Mrs. Fisher says she will not enroll in the new school; she will stand on her application for enrollment in the state university. Her contention is that the new school, still without announced faculty or classroom space, cannot possibly be equal in quality to the one long established and approved by accrediting bodies. Further court action is indicated. The Times

Thus the problem remains unsolved. It is unlikely that there will be general agreement in the South on what constitutes compliance with such a court order until there is further elucidation of terms.

For example, there is likely to be dispute over terminology: Is the term "equal facilities" to be interpreted as "identical facilities"? The distinction seems to be important. Even though Negro students of law may have available to their use the same law library as do white students, there may be some question as to their use of the facilities on an absolutely equivalent basis. But it is obvious to all that a special library cannot be established in a week. Birmingham, Ala.

It is also obvious that the state cannot afford to set up for use of Negro students a separate library that is "equal" to the one provided for white students. Nor can a separate faculty be provided in a week's notice which would be in all respects equal to the one developed over the 40 years of the school's history. Sun. 1-25-48

Thus it is evidently impossible to establish a law school in one week. If the applicant is to have equal instruction beginning tomorrow morning, she must have use of the "identical" library facilities and the "identical" faculty for her instruction. She may be segregated from other students by being put into a separate classroom—one student with one teacher at a time—but she will have to be admitted to the school's library, for the library cannot be moved to her. 1-25-48

Oklahoma may satisfy the letter of the law, but nevertheless will meet continued opposition to segregation in professional education in the state. Negro leaders brand the new school as a "Jim Crow" institution.

* * *

It is necessary to take note of the problem at home in Alabama. Already suits are planned to obtain admission of qualified Negro students into Alabama's professional and graduate schools. The state has been meeting its problem by providing funds to send out of the state Negroes who wish to do special or advanced study. This practice has not locally been subject to legal testing, but a decision of the Supreme Court in a Missouri case raises doubt about it.

There is still another possibility. It has been suggested that university centers for a whole region might be set up for Negroes, supported by legislative appropriations from several Southern states. There is already a well-established medical school for Negroes in Nashville.

The Southern Governors Conference, long aware of the difficult situation, has a plan to provide funds by which Meharry Medical College, one of the two Negro medical schools in the United States, would be strengthened into a great regional school. Last week the college's trustees offered to turn this $8,000,000 institution over to 15 Southern states to operate, in the event such a program be put into effect. The Times

But such a plan, involving expenditure of many more millions of dollars, would seem to await a favorable Supreme Court ruling that the interstate school would fulfill each state's obligation to provide its Negroes with equal of those provided for white students. They do not believe that white Legislatures and white boards will ever provide sufficient funds, or that states can afford to maintain high standards of dual education. They also say frankly that until Negro educators themselves can be developed and trained with facilities equal to those provided white persons, the facilities of Negro colleges cannot be equal to those of white schools. Birmingham, Ala.

Some Negro leaders insist that segregation in the minority race can never be less of what might be done in the matter

of higher education for Negroes in Alabama," said Nixon, "all Negroes are aware of the fact that equal opportunities cannot be made possible overnight and it puzzles us why those in authority will create a double tax burden on the citizens of Alabama just to maintain a dual Jim Crow educational system." Sun. 4-25-48

Regional College Idea N

The Southern plan for regional colleges has for one of its purposes the setting up of graduate and professional schools for Negroes, supported by a group of states and attended by students from those states.

Columbia Record

It is a sensible plan, from the Negroes' point of view, if segregation is to be maintained. Few of the states have enough Negro students capable now of meeting entrance requirements and desiring to take graduate or professional courses to make the establishment and maintenance of separate schools in each of the states for these purposes either economically or educationally sound.

Columbia, S.C.

To pool both the money and students of several states is to provide the Negro students with better educational facilities than any one of the states could provide.

Mon. 3-29-48

But there is also a need for regional colleges for whites and the Southern states, participating in the regional college plan also have this in mind. The South needs, for example, a good forestry school.

The regional college idea is nothing new. The first Columbia Record editorial, advocating the establishment of regional colleges for both Negroes and whites, was published more than 15 years ago, before the supreme court handed down its decision in the Gaines case. But then, of course, the legislature of South Carolina wasn't interested in the subject.

Mon. 3-29-48

Then in 1936 Howard W. Odom published his monumental "Southern Regions Of The United States," in which he advocated the establishment of regional educational institutions, jointly supported by the various Southern states.

"Such regional (educational) centers," Odom said, "must provide for agricultural and technical research and for technical and professional training, as well as the more formal university training and departmental researches."

Mon. 3-29-48

With such regional "institutions, science and technology" the South, Dr. Odom said, "can go forward; without them it cannot."

Spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who see in the regional college idea nothing more than an attempt to perpetuate segregation are either short-sighted or deliberately sacrificing Negro education for other purposes. They are hindering the education of Negroes. Segregation will be given no new lease on life by the regional colleges, even though segregation be maintained in them. Segregation in education is, so far, a state affair and the states, which have adopted the policy, will continue to hold to it, for the time being at least, on a regional basis or on a state basis.

But the association's objection to the plan cannot be ignored. It is notice to the states intending to participate in the compact that they will have to defend the idea in the courts. And the only way to defend it would be to set up at least one of the regional colleges and find a Negro student who prefers to attend a college at home rather than the regional college.

Regional College Critics

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Americans, as well as a surprising number of whites, are almost unanimous in their resentment against the four Negro college presidents who placed the weight of their influence behind the Southern Governors by their presence at the Gainesville meeting. In itself, however, the mere presence of these presidents at the conference is not bad. But the fact that the Governors got the impression that the Negro presidents approved in principle, their proposed regional college plan, is bad enough.

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Thurs. 4-1-48

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Negro Agitators

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: I am inclosing clipping of an editorial in The Constitution a few days ago, one of the finest things I have seen lately on the racial question.

Please note what I have marked in red in regard to that NAACP Negro, named White, and his all-or-nothing thinkers, your opinion, that they "had rather see one Negro student in Georgia Tech than 3,000 in an all-Negro institution of equal standing."

Atlanta, Ga.

My first exclamation was—"YOU SAID IT!"

I wish this statement of yours could be put in box-car letters and read all over the country. It would do much good.

Sun.

I am not against Negroes—far from it—but I am against social equality, social and educational mixing.

4-4-48

Negro agitators claim, many trying to demand just about everything—the world, and it fenced. Oh, yes, they must have at any cost (cost to the white man) fullest possible of "equal opportunities." Yet, give them these educational opportunities in schools, or even colleges, to themselves and they turn aside—don't want it. Just like you say—they had rather have one of their number enrolled in a white school than to have 3,000 in a school of their own.

If it were not for the white man's mind and management they would not have what they have today. If it were not for the white man's all-over taxpaying, where would all of their "opportunities" come from? Certainly not from the taxes they pay. The better class of Negroes know that and should steer clear of agitators all the time.

CLARA ROBBINS.

Atlanta.

Region Training For Negroes Hit By 'Association'

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

4-4-48

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19—(AP) The South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday it opposed any regional education plan entered into by this State.

J. M. Hinton, Conference President, wrote Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, that, in the opinion of his organization, the regional education plan proposed by Southern Governors did not meet the requirements of U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

Thurmond submitted Wednesday to the Legislature a tentative compact entered into by Southern Governors. This compact called for regional operation of the Meharry Medical College for Negroes at Memphis, Tenn.

"The general plan has considerable merit," Thurmond told the Assembly.

The Constitution

Hinton's letter contended that, under Supreme Court decisions, States must provide equal educational facilities for both whites and Negroes within their borders.

"The South Carolina State Conference of NAACP takes notice of the regional plan as submitted by you." Hinton wrote the Governor, "and at the same time serves notice, if and when adopted by the State, to determine the legality of out-of-state educational facilities for Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga.

4-2-48

General Assembly of South Carolina, will contest this set-up and plan, to determine the legality of

"If South Carolina is not financially able to provide equal facilities for all of its people, this fact should be made known at this time.

Thurs. 4-8-48

"Segregation has denied to Negroes training in nearly all graduate and professional fields. The time has come for the ending of all segregation. . . ."

1943

Loop-Holes In Regional Plan Hit At Hearings

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Walter White Urges Negroes To Wire Opposition To Bill

Tues. 3-16-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS)—March 13, 1948: Led by the N. A. C. P., representatives of 12 national organizations declared their bitter opposition to the establishment of segregated regional colleges in one of the most impressive public hearings ever held in Congress.

Under attack is Senate Joint Resolution 191, which asks congressional consent to a compact entered into by 14 southern governors whereby Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., would be taken over by the southern states as a regional school. Negro organizations hold that this is a plain attempt on the part of Southern states to (1) circumvent decisions of the United States Supreme Court requiring states to give within their own boundaries equal education opportunity to Negro students, and (2) perpuate educational segregation and discrimination with the express approval of Congress.

Tues 3-16-48

Appearing as witnesses against the Southern scheme were: Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. J. G. Gathings, chairman of the Board of Trustees, National Medical Association; Dr. Millard R. Dean representing the National Dental Association; M. C. Clarke, President of the National Negro Insurance Association; Alma Vessels, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Professors George M. Johnson and James Nabrit representing the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Educational Consultant for the National Negro Publishers Association; Rev. W A. Jernagin, Director of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; George L. P. Weaver, Director of CIO Committee Against Discrimination; James B. Cobb, Secretary

Daily World

sition.

The sole Negro to appear in favor of the Education Committee, National Alliance of Postal Employess; M. W. Perry of the National Lawyers Guild. Dr Howard H Long of the American Teachers Association and Dr. E. W. Taggart, President of the National Dental Association, field statements in opposition of segregated regional education was Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe, faculty member of Meharry Medical School and executive secretary of Meharry Alumni Association.

Atlanta, Ga.

In a blistering attack on the southern proposal, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel told members of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee: "The responsibility of the southern states to educate their Negro citizens cannot constitutionally be met by any plan which would force a Negro medical student from Texas to attend a regional medical school in Tennessee, while his white compatriot attends the University of Texas Medical School. The compact appears to be based on the twisted reasoning that what each southern state is forbidden to do indivilually can be lawfully accomplished if some of them act together. But the reality remans that so long as a state provides education to white students within its borders there is no legal way for it to deny such education to its Negro citizens. We do not assume that the southern governors propose to close down existing facilities and send all their students elsewhere in order to overcome this initial legal hazard."

"The truth is that in order to increase educational opportunities for its citizens, the south must give up segregation," Mr. Marshall insisted. "The southern states can neither jointly nor severally provide equality in a segregated set-up."

Daily World

The NAACP attorney said that Congress shoull not give its consent but that if it did the only way that the rights of Negro citizens would be protected would be for Congress to amend the compact so as to "guarantee that there will be no distinction as to race, creed, color or sex as to students, faculty or administrative officers' in regional schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

Speaking for the 50 life insurance companies that make up The National Negro Insurance Association, President M. C. Clarke told the senators that his group was "unqualifiedly oposed to giving congressional blessings to the reprehensible compact."

Tues. 3-16-48

The Senate Resolution was introduced by twenty-eight senators some of whom come from states as far north as Maryland and West Virginia. Washington observers believe that the compact will be speedily approved by Congress unless Negroes and enlightened whites thruout the country are thoroughly aroused.

Commenting on the legislative situation, Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP said: "Our only hope of defeating this brazen scheme to extend and entrench educational segregation is for Negroes all over the country to swamp their senators and congressmen with letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits. Congress must be made to know that we lo not intend to take this 'laying down'."

Daily World

In a joint statement, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nabrit took the pre-war school year 1939-40 to illustrate the observance of the theory of separate but equal facilities in education. They pointed out:

"In that year, $136,500,000 was spent for higher education in that area for all citizens, both public and private funds. Of this sum, $126,000,000 was spent for the education of whites only. Of the total sum, Negroes received $10,000,000. If Negroes had received their proportional share of this money, they would have received $31,500,000."

Atlanta Ga. 3-16

The first witness to testify against the compact was Mrs. Alma Vessells, executive secretary of the Na-

House Committee O.K.'s Regional College Bill

The Constitution

Washington, March 16 (AP)—A resolution giving Congressional consent to a Southern regional education agreement today cleared the House Judiciary Committee.

The resolution approves a compact among the states of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas whereby they may establish regional colleges.

Wed

If the resolution is adopted, its advocates have said, Meharry Medical College at Nashville will become an institution for the education of Negroes in the field of medicine, dentistry, and nursing.

3—17—48

Says Race Critics Already Had Chance For "Two-cents" Say

RALEIGH, N. C.—(SNS)—"Southern Governors have started a revolt, based not on states' rights, but dealing with human rights," declared Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia in an address delivered before the convocation of Negro teachers of North Carolina at their annual meeting in Raleigh last Friday.

Atlanta Daily World

The Atlanta University President, speaking on the subject, "Democracy in the South," said that the Southern Governors are making more difficult the state department's job in advancing the "American foreign policy." The speaker said this revolt was precipitated by The Truman's civil rights report, especially the section dealing with education.

Because so many Negroes are criticising some Negro college presidents for the part they are taking in the matter of regional colleges, declared the educator, I think it important that this statement of my position be made. The critical Negroes named by Dr. Clement included Mrs. Mojeska Simpkins, writer for the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia, and Walter White, Executive Secretary, National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

Tues. 3-30-48

SOUND PLAN, HE SAYS

"The planning of regional schools is sound," assured the educator, "if it does not attempt to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision on providing equal education for Negroes. Further, he said, "to me there is nothing in the proposed plan that makes the system racial if it attempts to improve the quality of education in the South for all of the people." He pointed out that the "southern educators who are working on this plan are way ahead of the southern politicians."

Tues - 3-30-48

PLAN NOT NEW

Referring more specifically to the tional Association of Colored Nurses, Inc., New York City.

Tues. 3-16-48

Governor Caldwell has stressed in his testimony that a conference of 400 educators at Gainesville, Florida, had endorsed the regional educational scheme. Mrs. Vessels asked what colored educators had been consulted. Governor Caldwell named as present at the Gainesville conference Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; President W. H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College, and President Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College.

Governor Caldwell also said the Gainesville conference had recommended that one colored representative from each of the fourteen states be added to the Regional Council created by the compact. This council will consis

Governor Caldwell of Florida, who heads the regional council provided under the plan, said he regretted reached the matter of the civil-rights question has been injected; that it in no way involves discrimination. The compact would be essential educational in- tial for the South if there was not for both colored and one Negro living there," he said. The resolution was introduced by Senator Holland (D., Fla.) and others. One coauthor, Senator Committee by Senator Holland (D., Fla.) and addressed his remarks Cooper (R., Ky.) asked that his to Miss Alma Vessels, secretary of the name be withdrawn. sociation of Colored In withdrawing his name from urses, who opposed the resolution, Cooper did not say Graduate Nurses, he would oppose it. He said he the idea. wanted to study it more fully and had rather not be a sponsor.

Segregation Charged.

She said she thought the plan "is merely to expand State segregation and perpetuate an evil."

Earlier Southern

the committee the

no racial discrimi

Regional Colleges

Federal Aid

To Southern

Atlanta, Ga.

For the South

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, March 12.—A plan

University of Florida was in- regional universities was indorsed

urated. At the inaugural exer- by Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) to-

s several other Negroes attend- day as one which might help

Wiley Backs School Pact

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A warning from a Republican congressman from Oklahoma has led southern Democrats to the conclusion that they will not seek federal funds to help them run their proposed regional colleges.

Rep. Ross Riley told the Democrats to "keep their lips shut" about federal intervention in the south if they intend to ask for federal aid in the upkeep of their planned regional schools.

Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the governors' educational committee of the recent Southern Governors' conference, said he was opposed to federal aid of any kind to this or any other form of southern higher education.

If Congress approves the regional plan the southern states expect to take over Meharry medical college in Nashville as their first move. The only federal opposition is expected to come from some other region which may object that the southern plan is based on the racial question.

Dixie Regional School Plan Seen As Boon To North, Too

GAINESVILLE, FLA., March 4. —(AP)—The Southern Regional College plan for joint state operation of top-grade schools in highly specialized fields, Thursday, was foreseen as the answer to Northern education problems, too.

Owen D. Young, New York industrialist and educator, and Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation, both endorsed the scheme. They said it inevitably will be followed in other sections of the nation.

They spoke at a conference of Southern college presidents and deans on the proposal which, after years of discussion, seems to be near activation. Both Young and Carmichael will receive honorary degrees from the University of Florida, Friday, during ceremonies inaugurating Dr. J. Hillis Miller as university president.

A morning of open discussion was followed by a closed meeting of the newly-organized council on regional education to make detailed plans for putting the scheme into operation.

Presidents of several Southern Negro colleges sat with the educators. Three of them were invited to attend the closed council session.

One of the first specific items before the council will be a proposal to take over Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, Tenn., as a regional school for Negroes. The private institution has been offered to the states because it is in financial difficulties.

The Southern plan calls for establishment of white schools as well as Negro colleges on a cooperative basis for those fields in which no state alone could afford to finance a high ranking institution.

Young, who recently headed a special committee on New York State educational problems, told the conference "it is perfectly obvious" that tax money must be called on for adequate financing of expensive facilities for specialized education.

There won't be private funds enough to "do the kind of job with which we're faced," he said.

Although interstate education will come in the South earlier than the North, "we know it is inevitable there too," he added.

Dr. Carmichael told the educators "with the growing complexity of society and the consequent increasing demands for educational services the necessity for pooling resources for joint undertakings is becoming more and more apparent."

He cited several instances of cooperation between colleges at present to prevent duplication of efforts.

However, the compact signed by governors of 14 states recently would carry the plan much further. It provides for actual joint financing of colleges to be owned and operated by an interstate agency.

Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, chairman of a Southern Governors Conference committee on education, said the interstate plan is the only alternative to federal assistance in college operations.

"No one state in the South is financially able to provide that degree of education the South must have," he said, "but, working together, we can have the finest system in America."

CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE DIXIE COLLEGE PLAN

April 2, 194

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 1, — Assurances that the southern plan for segregated regional colleges will meet bi-partisan opposition in Congress were received here this week in letters from members of Congress. Responding to a request by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, six congressmen said they would oppose congressional ratification of the proposal of the Dixie governors to establish regional educational institutions on a segregated basis.

"I shall oppose this resolution," wrote Congressman Claude I. Bakewell, Republican of St. Louis, "when and if it is referred to the floor of the House." Melvin Price, Democrat of East St. Louis, Ill., gave assurance of support of the NAACP position. The veteran legislator, A. J. Sabath, Democrat of Chicago said: "I shall vigorously oppose" the southern plan. Others who expressed opposition to the new plan for Jim Crow regional colleges include Walter B. Huber, Democrat of Akron, Ohio; T. Millet Hand, Republican of New Jersey and John J. Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn, N.Y. A dozen other congressmen expressed a sympathetic interest in the NAACP position on the segregated regional college proposal.

Dixie Students, Faculties Oppose Jim Crow Schools As Politicos Meet

Chicago Defender

Chicago Sunday Sun

ATLANTA—There is a revolt a-borning in Dixie! A revolt against the "Jim Crow" pattern in higher education. It is pitting the faculties and students of the colleges and universities of the southern states against the die-hard, white-supremacist politicians.

The point at issue is the higher education of the Negro.

The students, the faculties of the state tax-supported colleges, and the more enlightened and liberal white southerners generally say the time has come to dispense with the racial segregation laws which bar the entry of colored students.

But the politicians and mossback racists, as spokesmen for those elements of the population who have vested interests in separation of the races are struggling to keep the segregation pattern intact through the regional school plan.

Surprisingly, this plan has the endorsement of one Negro educator, Dr. Frederick W. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute. When the governors of the 11 "deep South" states sat down at their conference in Savannah Sunday to work out details of their proposed regional education program, they will be haunted by the realization that a revolution is breathing down their backs.

Favor Regional Plan

The governors for more than a year have been preaching a doctrine of regional colleges and universities for graduate study, as opposed to the present state university systems. It is a frantic rear-guard action to protect the "Jim Crow" pattern in higher education in the South. The concern of the governors for a regional program, by which their states would jointly finance and support professional and specialized technical institutions, had its rise in the recent decisions of the state and U. S. Supreme courts that Negro citizens of a state must be given access to equal opportunities for higher education where such facilities are furnished for whites in tax-supported state universities.

A further factor in the rush for regional schools has been the increased expense to the states in financing the professional education of Negroes in northern universities, where they are barred from entering the universities of their own states by laws requiring the racial segregation of students in schools of whatever level.

Another "spectre" which rises to haunt the Dixie governors in their search for a prop for educational "Jim Crow" is the almost certain refusal of the federal government to make educational grants in aid to educational institutions of states which segregate and discriminate against Negro students.

See Federal Aid

Governors Tuck of Virginia and Caldwell of Florida have sought to persuade their fellow-governors that by combining their state resources for higher education the 17 states which maintain educational "Jim Crow" by law may still be able to indulge in the luxury of segregation without bending the knee to policy of integrated higher education in order to obtain federal government funds.

But while the governors are wrestling with this antiquated concept of racial segregation in education, the students and faculties of their own state universities, as well as many of the leading liberal citizens of their states, have gone on record as opposing "Jim Crow" education. In a recent poll of teachers at state universities of 11 "deep south" states, the faculty members voted in favor of abolishing racial segregation in the graduate schools by 69 per cent.

Of 371 college teachers polled by the Southern Conference Education Fund, 255 voted for the immediate and out-right elimination of the "Jim Crow" pattern.

An additional 11 voted for an alternative plan of admitting Negroes to the graduate schools of the state universities, but on a segregated plan at present, as a step toward the eventual elimination of the segregation plan.

Only 105 of those voting, most of them in the states of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, voted in favor of regional professional colleges to maintain the existing pattern of racial segregation.

Another blow to the system which the southern governors are seeking to preserve was struck by the college students themselves. In a series of polls taken on the campuses of the leading colleges and universities in the states where the "Jim Crow" pattern is required by law, the students have voted to admit Negro students without segregation.

Sat-12-18-48

Open Doors: Students

The most recent poll, taken at the University of Missouri, showed more than half of the students favor a change in the state laws, which would admit Negro students on a basis of equality with white students at the university.

At the University of Oklahoma the white students have expressed their bitter disapproval of the segregation employed in the admission under court order of Professor McLauren to the school of education. In Arkansas, Maryland and North Carolina, student polls have shown the white students, as well as their teachers, are embarrassed and disgusted with the "Jim Crow" pattern in higher education.

Even in Texas a large segment of the white students at the state university registered their opposition to the segregation of Negro students, in the recent suit by Heman Sweatt for admission to the state university's law school.

So the southern governors are sweating out a program for segregated regional professional schools which do not have the support of either the faculties or students of their own state universities.

The regional idea itself is not new. It has been advocated for over 20 years by liberal southern educators as a means by which the poorer states of the south could by joint action finance higher education.

The governors, however, have only recently shown an interest in the idea, which they hit upon while searching for a means of preserving the status quo in their ritual worship of the Dixie hound-dawg god Jim Crow.

Sat-12-18-48

DEAN NABRIT POINTS TO REGIONAL EDUCATION ILLS

Atlanta Daily World
Dec 12-7-48

BY THE NNPA

While opposed to the regional education program of the Southern Governors' Conference, Dean S. M. Nabrit of the Graduate School of Atlanta University believes that the views of colored people on the the issues involved should be made known at the policymaking level.

For that reason, Dr. Nabrit asserts, service on the commissions appointed by the Regional Council for Education to explore the possibilities of regional education in the fields of human medicine and health services and of graduate studies.

Dean Nabrit is a member of the Commission on Graduate Studies. of which Dr. Harold Stokes, president of Louisiana State University, is the chairman.

The reports of both of these commissions are about complete, and they are expected to present an analysis of the problems together with alternative possibilities for solution.

The reports and recommendations of these commissions will be reviewed in some detail by the presidents and appropriate deans of a number of institutions of higher learning in the South at a meeting to be held on December 12 in conjunction with the Southern Governors' Conference.

According to plans, the whole day will be spent in reviewing, modifying and reaching agreement on the reports and recommendations of the commissions. The decisions reached at this meeting will be presented to the Regional Council for Education including the governors of the states concerned, on the afternoon of December 13.

Asked to state his views with respect to the regional ducation program, Dr. Nabrit said:

"In light of the statement of policy of the Regional Council for Education, namely that they would abide by laws and court decisions in regard to educational services, I am of the opinion that:

HANDICAPS CITED

"1. The South is morally and legally required to provide equal educational opportunities and facilities for all of its citizens without respect to race or religion.

"2. Southern fraternalism has led the South to provide equal education to a substantial degree in the segregated pattern.

"3. Economically the South does not have the resources to duplicate facilities for graduate education on an equal basis.

"4. There is not sufficient trained personnel available to provide graduate education which would be on a par with education provided at the doctoral level in the best southern university for whites.

"5 There is grave doubt whether regional education could be legally substituted for graduate services provided intra-state on a state basis.

"For these reasons it would be easier to repeal state laws requiring segregation in education than to attempt to build new substandard regional schools, or provide substand-

Regional School Plan Approved By 9 Governors

Atlanta Daily World
Dec 12-9-48

WAKULLA SPRINGS, Fla. — Hailed as the most far-reaching step ever taken in higher education was an agreement for interstate operation of colleges for specialized and professional training of the South's youth which was signed Sunday by governors of nine Southern States.

The regional education plan is based on the theory that while no single Southern state can afford to provide adequate training in highly specialized fields, the states working together can finance outstanding colleges. The plan contemplates both Negro and white regional schools, and will not become effective until it is ratified by legislatures of at least six states. In the meantime congressional approval also must be obtained.

Governors of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia Florida, Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina. discussed, approved and signed the plan during a two-day meeting held here Six other states--Louisiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, and West Virginia--may come in. Their governors were not present at the conference.

The conference revealed that an offer has been made by the trusteed Meharry Medical college at Nashville, Tenn., to turn the institution over to the states as a regional training school for Negro doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists. A control board is to consider the offer at its meeting in Gainesville, Fla. March 4-7-1949

Included in the regional education plan are six general fields of study: aeronautics mining, textiles, ceramics and petroleum engineering, forestry, game and wild life management, dentistry, nursing, medicine, public health, optometry, music and fine arts at the graduate level, and veterinary medicine.

An interim interstate board of control will be named to give further study to educational fields which will be brought under the plan.

The regional board of control would have authority to receive tax funds contributed by each of the states by legislative appropriations based on a population ratio. Property acquired cooperatively by the state would be held in the name of the board.

On Monday, word was received that Louisiana would, in all likelihood, participate in the plan and would hold a legislative session on the issue after the gubernatorial elections are over.

SCHOOL PLANNERS AIM TO BYPASS CONGRESS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Mon 12-13-48

Regional Council Hopes To Set Up Clearing House For South's Facilities

By The United Press

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Southern states Sunday considered setting up a clearing house for the interchange of their educational facilities without the necessity of an act of Congress.

Rebuffed last Winter by a civil rights—conscious Congress, governors of 14 states met here to look over and perhaps act on the plan drawn up by the Regional Council of Education, an instrument of the old Southern Governors' Conference.

Arguing Killed Plan

A year ago, the governors wanted to set up regional advanced schools for negroes to satisfy Federal court orders for equal educational facilities for all races.

They asked for congressional approval of their plan as an insurance precaution but the haranguing over civil rights eventually killed the program. Now, the governors seek to prorate their existing classroom facilities in a straight business arrangement.

These include going institutions for negroes. If new regional schools are needed, the governors plan to build them under the same pact and no mention is made at this time whether separate or segregated courses are planned for whites and negroes.

Four works groups of the educational council discussed four possible phases of the pogram for immediate action in conference Sunday. Mem. 12-13-48

150 Educators Present

They were veterinary medicine, medical and related services, graduate studies and comprehensive research. More than 150 Southern educators took part in the discussion including representatives of 14 negro schools.

The most advanced project is veterinary medicine. The council has drawn up a plan for four existing veterinary schools—Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), the University of Georgia, Oklahoma A. & M. and Tuskegee Institute, to train Vets for the entire South.

Auburn would handle students from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. Oklahoma A. & M. would take those from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas; Tuskegee would take applications from any part of the South.

Integrated Colleges

The vote of a majority of Southern professors in favor of an end to segregation in professional and graduate schools indicates a decided trend toward liberalism. Ballots were mailed to the entire faculty in each of the 11 State-supported universities in the South. A total of 371 replies were received, of which 255, or 69 per cent, favored unrestricted entrance of Negroes into graduate schools. One hundred five, or 28 per cent, favored regional schools, and 11, or 3 per cent, favored entrance of Negroes on a segregated basis. The regional school adherents were largely from Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Jun. 12-14-48

Few people realize the paucity of higher educational opportunities for Southern Negroes. There is not a single institution offering a doctorate which Negro students can attend in the South. Twelve State-supported schools offer this opportunity to whites. There is at least one State school in each Southern State offering the A.M. degree, whereas only eight such schools provide this degree for colored students. There are no State-supported schools offering professional education in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and social work to Negroes.

The expenditure per person in State-supported higher and professional institutions is 56 cents for a Negro and $2.43 for a white student. In the 17 Southern States there is 1 white doctor for every 843 persons, but only 1 colored doctor to 4409 persons and 1 white dentist to every 2795 white persons but only 1 colored dentist to every 12,101 colored persons.

The majority of Southern educators in State institutions favor integration for the reasons given by them, that, it is most economical, most practical and reasonable, most democratic and constitutional, most ethical, and provides the best solution of the race problem. These facts have been highlighted by the survey conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. They give evidence of a trend toward more liberal attitudes on the part of the intelligent white Southerner. Jan 12-14-48

E. B. HENDERSON.

Falls Church, Va.

House Body OKs Regional Dixie Schools

The Register
Chicago Ill
Dec 7-1948

WASHINGTON—The House Judiciary Committee has given approval to the Southern Governors regional education compact over the bitter opposition of principle Negro organizations in the country. An identical bill is under consideration in the Senate.

By approval the Judiciary Committee gave sanction to a measure which was rammed through a Judiciary Subcommittee without public notice or the opportunity for the opposition to be heard. The bill now awaits action of the full House.

In the Senate, a two-man Judiciary Subcommittee attempted to follow the House and steam-roll the measure through, but the plan was upset by the prompt action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which demands full hearings on the issue.

Assail Move

During the hearings, Negro spokesmen assailed the compact under which regional institutions of higher education would be established in the South. They termed the Governors' move to get Congressional approval for the compact an attempt to get Federal endorsement for a plan clearly aimed to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision in the Oklahoma University case.

They told the Subcommittee that the compact would not improve educational opportunities for Negroes in the South and would only serve to perpetuate and extend race segregation in education.

The only specific provision in the compact is to take over Meharry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville, now faced with closing at the end of the current school term due to a lack of funds.

Memphis Tenn
Dec 12-13-48

Teachers Hit Regional Plan

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11.—Teachers of this state on the past week-end made known in no uncertain terms their opposition to the regional college plan proposed by southern governors.

Dr. Gray, one of four Negro Palmetto State Teachers Association's executive committee heads who accepted the invitation to sit in on discussions of the regional college tee sent a delegation to wait on Southern Governor's Conference's plan during a meeting some Dr. William H. Gray, president of Florida A. and M. College, to tell him the group's stand weeks ago in Georgia, was advise him of stony silence unproposed should he listened to the plan in his til—about midway through his

SILENT TREATMENT

address—he denounced the regional plan in no uncertain terms.

In addition to Dr. Gray, the college executives attending the recent Governor's Conference, were Presidents Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State College, and Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

STATES HIS POSITION

Dr. Gray declared that any thoughtful and respectable Negro is absolutely opposed to the proposed regional school plan, and denounced the plan as an effort to by-pass the U. S. Supreme Court.

This statement was most significant in that associational officials had feared open revolt from the convention floor if Dr. Gray had sanctioned the regional plan. Many asosciation members and NAACP stalwarts, some of whom are also members of the teachers association, were prepared for a bitter fight if the speaker sanctioned the plan, and a detailed questioning of the speaker if he by-passed the matter in his address.

ASSAILS SO-CALLED TACT

Association members had learned that Dr. Gray was among four college presidents who attended a closed conference with southern governors at Tallahassee.

Resolutions against the regional school plan had been passed in both the executive committee and the house of delegates.

Dr. Gray declared that the treatment accorded minority peoples is the basis of world peace, and that Negroes must serve as the conscience of this nation. He called for aggressive initiative and urged his hearers to throw away some of their tact and ask for what they need in their schools. He denounced those who "would just sit back and be tactful."

Declaring that it was not his intention to give the impression that Florida, despite certain constructive changes in education, is anywhere near the equalization of educational opportunities, the speaker asserted that the only difference between Florida and South Carolina is that in Florida nothing is said and the equalities are not forthcoming, but in South Carolina, you are told you have no business with such opportunities.

LIST INEQUALITIES

Highlighting another flagrant inequality in education Dr. Gray said that 79 different majors are offered in Florida colleges for white students as compared with 27 for Negroes, while at the graduate level there are 44 curricula for whites as compared with two for Negroes.

"Such inequalities form the basis of the concern that two-thirds of the world's population has for America's 14 million Negroes," Dr. Gray continued. The various evidences of such undemocratic behavior caused "the designing Molotov to disbelieve South Carolina Jimmy Byrnes, for as Byrnes called for freedom of peoples abroad, he was faced by the ghosts of 155 Negroes and four white men who had been lynched in Byrnes' South Carolina."

"Before peace can come to the world," the speaker concluded, "It must come in the hearts of men in South Carolina, and Mississippi, and can be had only when it comes in the hearts of men everywhere."

SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

Speaking on "What one Southern State is doing About Higher Education," Dr. Gray declared: "The future of America is in the hands of our children, and the kind and amount of education people everywhere receive will determine the peace of the world."

He spoke of educational changes in Florida as a "mild educational renaissance." In this connection he discussed the recently instituted five-year Lewis scholarships awarded through merit examinations and in proportion to race to qualified high school graduates who intend to teach after finishing Florida colleges; the state study in education with the "conscious effort to integrate throughout the report the facts on Negro problems and Negro people"; and the publication of the study by radio and otherwise, through the assistance of the Florida Chamber of Commerce, which resulted in a 52 million dollar appropriation for education.

Colored Should Give Views On Reginal Plan

Dean Nabrit Contends Equal Dual System Too Costly For South

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA) — While opposed to the regional education program of the Southern Governors' Conference, Dean S. M. Nabrit of the Graduate School of Atlanta University believes that the views of colored people on the issues involved should be made known at the policymaking level.

For that reason, Dr. Nabrit asserts, service on the commissions appointed by the Regional Council for Education to explore the possibilities of regional education in the fields of human medicine and health services and of graduate studies.

Dean Nabrit is a member of the Commission on Graduate Studies, of which Dr. Harold Stokes, president of Louisiana State University, is the chairman.

REPORTS COMPLETE

The reports of both of these commissions are about complete, and they are expected to present an analysis of the problems together with alternative possibilities for solution.

The reports and recommendations of these commissions will be reviewed in some detail by the presidents and appropriate deans of a number of institutions of higher learning in the South at a meeting to be held on Dec. 12 in conjunction with the Southern Governors' Conference.

According to plans, the whole day will be spent in reviewing, modifying and reaching agreements on the reports and recommendations of the commissions. The decisions reached at this meeting will be presented to the Regional Council for Education, including the governors of the states concerned, on the afternoon of Dec. 13.

NABRIT'S COMMENT

Asked to state his views with respect to the regional education program, Dr. Nabrit said:

"In light of the statement of policy of the Regional Council for Education; namely, that they would abide by laws and court decisions in regard to educational services, I am of the opinion that:

1. "The South is morally and legally required to provide equal educational opportunities and facilities for all of its citizens without respect to race or religion.

2. "Southern fraternalism has never led the South to provide equal education to a substantial degree in the segregated pattern.

3. "Economically the South does not have the resources to duplicate facilities for graduate education on an equal basis.

PERSONNEL NOT AVAILABLE

4. " There is not sufficient trained personnel available to provide graduate education which would be on a par with education provided at the doctoral level in the best southern university for whites.

5. "There is grave doubt whether regional education could be legally substituted for graduate services provided intra-state on a state basis.

"For these reasons it would be easier to repeal state laws requiring segregation in education than to attempt to build now substandard regional schools, or provide substandard graduate instruction in the now existing state schools.

"Finally, we cetainly feel that it is essential that our thinking on these issues is included at the policy making level and for that reason service on these commissions is mandatory."

GOP Opposes Area Schools

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — In recent letters to Republican National Chairman [illegible] and Sens. Alexander Wiley, chairman of the senate judiciary committee and Spessard L. Holland, South Carolina's Republican party opposed the approval of the southern regional college plans.

The letters, signed by Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins, a South Carolina party official, exposed the plan as a scheme to circumvent recent U. S. Supreme court rulings requiring southern states to provide equal educational facilities for colored and white students.

In her communication she accused reactionary Republicans of cooperating with southern Democrats and bargaining with one another.

A NARROW ESCAPE

The Dixie compact for Jim Crow regional universities has been shelved by the U. S. Senate and the wicked designs of the racial hatemongers still do not have the sanction of the federal government. For this victory we are indebted to Senator Wayne Morse, who led the Senate fight against the establishment of super-Jim Crow universities.

However, temporary t his victory may prove, we applaud the courageous stand of Senator Morse and we are grateful to the 29 Republicans and 9 Democrats in the Senate who blocked the Dixie deal. We regret that not a single Democrat spoke out against the Jim Crow compact.

No responsible person in Washington can deny that the Southern proposal, which was first advanced by the conference of Southern governors, is nothing more than a subterfuge, a clever trick to duck the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on the issue of equal education.

For the federal government to endorse such an anti-democratic deal would be to put the government on record in support of segregation at the very moment when segregation is under fire from every responsible leader and group in the United States. Incidentally, we regard the segregationists in the Army as irresponsible and mentally incompetent besides.

"Don't Ask Aid For Regional Colleges" Republican Warns South

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A warning from a Republican congressman from Oklahoma has led southern Democrats to the conclusion that they will not ask federal funds to help them run their proposed regional colleges.

Rep. Ross Rizley told the Democrats to "keep their lips shut" about federal intervention in the south if they intend to ask for federal aid in the upkeep of their planned regional schools.

Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the governors' educational committee of the recent Southern Governors' conference, said he was opposed to federal aid of any kind to this or any other form of southern higher education.

If Congress approves the regional plan the southern states expect to take over Meharry medical college in Nashville as their first move. The only federal opposition is expected to come from other region which may object that the southern plan is based on the racial question.

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Dr. C. S. Johnson Blasts Regional Sum As Too Little

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tennessee

Regional Plan Has Long Way To Go Before It Can Be Put Into Effect; Handicapped By Refusal Of Negroes To Give Their Approval

Try as they did to make regional education palatable to Negroes the sponsors of the plan must be aware of the fact that they have signally failed in their attempt. The small group of educators who were induced to go to Savannah to "give color, to the proceedings" represent very little more than themselves. Repercussions from the Savannah agreement are being heard throughout the nation. It therefore become the duty of Southern legislatures which will be called upon to furnish the dollars to promote regional education, to ignore the wishes of a vast majority of the Negroes of their states. It is for this reason that there is a growing belief that the plan adopted at Savannah, "way down in Georgia", will fail to get anything like the amount of financial support that the eager beavers who hatched it expect.

The regional plan, according to a well-founded rumor was hatched right here in Nashville and its sponsors saw in it a chance to do two things as follows:

1. It would afford the South a cheap way to get around the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases — decisions which say each state shall provide eequal educational opportunities for all of its citizens.

2. With regard to Meharry Medical College, the plan was expected to be a salvation for individuals with a "vested interest" in Meharry—jobs including stewardship over the large endowment fund Northern philanthropists have furnished Meharry.

Of course a by-product of perfected regional schools was to be medical education for Negro students of the South. The sponsors of the plan have not seen the possibility of Southern legislators being willing to settle for a plan of segregated education under state auspices, if such a plan meets with more favor with Negroes than the regional arrangements. The first setback they got to their program came in the announcement that the State of Texas will not send any money to Meharry to be used to educate any medical students. This despite the fact Texas has more money than any other state for educational purposes. Texas already has established a State University for Negroes and will educate its colored students at home. This means a big setback to Meharry because of the large number of students the state has furnished Meharry in the past.

Two eminent spokesmen for the Negro made statements last week that should disturb the sponsors of regionalism. One was Thurgood Marshall head of the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Marshall who has won more lawsuits on racial issues before the Supreme Court than any other lawyer in the United States, announced that he considers the Savannah plan wholly unconstitutional and that the NAACP will open an attack on the plan as soon as the attempt is made to put it into operation. This will be done by advising colored applicants for a medical education to apply for it in the state universities of their respective states. That will mean, for instance, that a citizen of South Carolina, instead of obeying the order to go to Nashville and take medicine at Meharry, will refuse to do so on the grounds that white citizens of South Carolina are not being required to go outside of the state to get medical training.

This question of compelling a colored student to leave his home state to take training that is provided within the state for white students, was decisively settled some ten years ago in the Gaines case. It will be remembered that it was Justice Hugo Black of Alabama who showed the attorney general of Missouri how ridiculous was the arrangement of his state that ordered colored students to accept scholarships and go North to take training that Missouri was giving white students in the State of Missouri. Thurgood Narshall is holding that the Savannah plan is equally as ridiculous as the Gaines Case in the Sipuel case from Oklahoma. That is the reason it is believed that Missouri educators and politicians did not agree to attend the party given down in Savannah.

The other distinguished Negro who has blasted the Savannah agreement is President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University. Dr. Johnson, it is well known, has been looked upon as the colored educator who would endorse the regional arrangements and give it more weight than any colored educator in the United States. Gov. Jim McCord, who launchd the drive for regional education at last year's Governors' Conference was present and made a speech at the inauguration of President Johnson last year. Otheres interested in getting President Johnson on their side at one time were toying with the idea of giving Dr. Johnson a big testimonial banquet here in Nashville similiar to the one given him by eminent New Yorkers shortly after he was elected president of Fisk. But it seems that those who stick to the "time ain't ripe" theory about such matters won their point and Dr. Johnson did not get a banquet and reception similar to that given the newly-elected presidents of the other colleges here.

In a strong statement, carried in the Pittsburgh Courier last week Dr. Johnson greatly surprised those who have felt he met their specifications of a "safe, sane and conservative leader of the Negro race." Like all of the other Negroes North and South who believe Negroes have earned the right to full citizenship in the United States, Dr. Johnson dismissed the regional plan as limiting rather than expanding educational opportunities for the South. The $300,000 which it is stated will be given to Meharry annually to be used in educating all Negro medical students of the South. Dr. Johnson stated, would "scarcely cover the annual deficit of Meharry and could not possibly expand and improve its facilities."

Many of Dr. Johnson's friends hold that had Meharry authorities been willing to combine Meharry with Fisk a much better solution of Meharry's problem of existence could have been worked out. They believe that Dr. Johnson, as result of being in close touch with philanthropists and Federal officials, could have secured endowments and appropriations that would have greatly benefitetd both Meharry and Fisk. Under Dr. Johnson, Menarry, like Fisk, would retain its status of a national institution.

On the other hand, it is believed the Meharry authorities ought to have sought the advice and support of the Hon. Gordon Browning soon after he was elected. It is now known that Gov. Browning is interested in taking over Meharry and running it as a unit of A & I State College and that this arrangement is approved by President Walter S. Davis and others connected with State College.

Thus it appears that Dr. M. Don Clawson president of Meharry, who is white, is the only head of a Tennessee educational institution for Negroes who is backing the regional plan the white educators and Southern governors worked out at the Savannah meeting.

Regional Universities Plan Needs Thorough Study

ONE OF the strangest phenomenons, in view of the growing awareness and alertness concerning legal denials and the extreme steps to which the offending localities and states will go to continue them in fact under the guise of so-called non-discriminatory provisions, is the lack of concern which in general has been exhibited by the Negro group and liberal men and women in the majority group at the strong movement to put regional universities into the system of education.

An intelligent person need not without fuller information say now that they are good or bad, but any intelligent person needs to insist that they be thoroughly discussed and examined in minute detail in order for a sensible position to be taken with reference to them.

It will be tragic if regional universities become a fact without being subjected to the most rigorous study by educators, sociologists, lawyers, and laymen with a deep interest in the public good. Should they become a *fait accompli* before all that is possible to be known about them is brought into the open, and they then prove to be the same old thing in new dress or in anv other manner unacceptable, the setback may take generations to overcome and the whole campaign of pleadings, petitions, and legal redress now underway will have been wasted and the entire procedure would have to be launched again, with perhaps less prospects of success than now grace the present efforts.

Our organizations of educators ought, on every level, to begin comprehensive and prompt studies of the whole proposal for regional universities. They ought to be joined by the leading civic, professional, legal, and press groups.

A great deal of the story will be unfolded on the political plane, and our politicians and politically-minded folk cannot too soon start to show an interest in and be intelligently informed on the question.

Let's not know too little about this business too late; let's not have to rush madly to close the barn door after the horse has gone.

Washington Calling

Montgomery Advertiser

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON.

IN THE charming old city of Savannah Ga., the Southern governors have been been meeting. They stand embattled, in a state of siege, against the irresistible tide of change.

That is the real meaning of the concessions they have made to the shifting trend of opinion. If the step they took the other day had been made 10 years ago or even five years ago, and voluntarily, it would have been hailed as a major social advance.

That the Southern governors' conference agreed to was a regional compact under which the Southern States will finance higher education for Negroes. The largest item approved was $600,000 to be contributed to Meharry Medical School for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn. The conference also recommended $355,000 for regional veterinary schools at the University of Georgia, Oklahoma A. and M., and Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

The United States Supreme Court has held that the states must offer equal educational opportunities to Negroes when they ask for such opportunity. Obviously, each state cannot afford to set up a separate Negro medical school or a separate Negro engineering school. The regional school to be attended by Negroes from all over the South is a workable compromise.

The Southern answer to Federal legislation is always: You must let us do these things in our own way since you cannot understand our problem. But change seems to come only when there is the kind of pressure the Supreme Court has applied.

FOR the South this matter of timing is crucial. Southern states are at present on a kind of divide between the past and future. Great changes have occurred and even greater changes are about to occur.

Most significant of all is the shift in population that is taking place. During the war the Southern states barely held their own, population wise, while other regions were showing extraordinary gains.

Reports indicate that the outward movement is continuing particularly among Negroes who are migrating to the North to join friends and relatives.

The mechanical cotton picker, which is beginning to come into its own since the war, will displace thousands of field hands. They are not likely to remain in the South. Or only those with the least

initiative and ambition will stay behind.

A region cannot grow and develop without human resources. One of the reasons for the remarkable development on the West Coast, where population gains of 40 per cent and more have been recorded, is the high caliber of the new immigrants settling there.

Among them are many Negroes who have gone into areas where before the war they were scarcely represented at all. In general, this revolutionary population change seems to be working out satisfactorily in spite of the lack of housing and the resultant crowding.

So long as people can move about freely in this country they will go, no matter what their color or creed, where there is opportunity and a chance for decent treatment. The explanation of the shift of peoples that is taking place is as simple as that.

IT IS here that the matter of timing comes in. This is a late date to be complying with the Supreme Court ruling. The time now is to come forward with a broad proposal covering the whole civil-rights issue; a proposal that would be within the framework of the Southern way of life.

Failure to act will mean more Federal coercion. President Truman is reported to be determined to push the civil-rights program at the earliest opportunity. He is deeply conscious of the fact that the Negro vote in a half dozen states had a great deal to do with his reelection.

Perhaps a filibuster by Southern diehards in the Senate can block for a time at least the measures the South finds most noxious. That kind of deliberate obstructionism has worked before.

But there is no kind of filibuster that can prevent the draining off of what has been one of the South's chief assets in attracting industry—a generous labor reserve. If the war between the South and the Federal government grows hotter, that process may even be speeded up.

In the meeting at Savannah 15 Southern states also agreed to establish a Southern foundation to inform the nation "correctly" about the South. That could be very useful if the foundation were really to get beneath the charm of the magnolias and the moonlight to talk about the facts of life.

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Congressmen Oppose Regional College Plan

New Yor, N. Y.—Assurances that the southern plan for segregated regional colleges will meet bi-partisan opposition in Congress were received heer this week in letters from members of Congress. Responding to a request by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, six congressmen said they would oppose congressional ratification of the proposal of the Dixie governors to establish regional educational institutions on a segregated basis.

"I shall oppose this resolution," wrote Congressman Claude I. Bakewell, Republican of St. Louis, "when and if it is referred to the floor of the House." Melvin Price, Democrat of East St. Louis, Ill., gave assurance of support of the NAACP position. The veteran legislator, A. J. Sabath, Democrat of Chicago said: "I shall vigorously oppose" the southern plan. Others who expressed opposition to the new plan for Jim Crow regional colleges include Walter B. Huber, Democrat of Akron, Ohio; T. Millet Hand, Republican of New Jersey and John J. Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn, N. Y. A dozen other congressmen expressed a sympathetic interest in the NAACP position on the segregated regional college proposal.

Governors Back Revolutionary Education Plan

Largest Item Tagged For Negro Medical School In Nashville

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 14—(AP)—Southern governors hauled out their familiar States Rights banner today after adopting a pioneer program for regional education.

Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, and Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, of Maryland, planned to outline a fight against a proposed federal control of the National Guard.

Gov. Beauford Jester was to argue for state control of tideland oil reserves. And Gov. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, States Rights candidate for president in the November election, was to brief the governors on the South's fight against alleged freight rate descrimination.

Walter R. McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission and chairman of the National Association of Utilities Commissioners, said he would ask for regional funds to pursue the South's rate scrap.

THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE and its subsidiary, the Southern Regional Council for Education, yesterday approved with little public discussion a $1,736,000 initial budget for the first two years of regional education.

States Legislatures must approve the scheme and make appropriations before the nation's first regional educational plan will begin operating next Fall.

When regional operations move into full pace after four years, the budget will be $2,434,000 per year.

The revolutionary plan, drafted by educators in lengthy conferences and approved by the governors, would be restricted at first to medical, dental and veterinary training.

Dr. John Steelman, assistant to President Truman, told the governors last night that states and the federal government must cooperate to expand education and scientific research to strengthen American democracy and preserve 'the safety of not only America, but of the world."

THE LARGEST EDUCATIONAL ITEM was $600.000 to be contributed by 14 Southern states for Meharry Medical School for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn. The fund would be divided among the states at the rate of $1,500 for each Negro medical student they would send to Meharry.

It was the South's first state-sponsored medical education for Negroes. Governors were warned that the large Meharry School would close unless they provided funds. They faced a Supreme Court decision calling for equal education for Negroes.

The governors advocated $355,000 for regional veterinary schools at the University of Georgia, Oklahoma A. & M., Auburn and Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

A $360,000 FUND for the first two years was approved for regional dental education for white students. Eight states without dental schools would pay $45.000 each to send students to other states under the cooperative plan. The eight are Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Alabama.

Each state would be assigned a specific quota for veterinary, Negro medical and dental students to send to regional schools. The states would pay $1.500 for each medical student and $1,000 for veterinary students they send out of their borders.

Two states without medical schools for white students, Florida and Mississippi, were given a quota of 25 students annually and $112.500 each to send their pupils to other states.

Comments From The Press

Doubts About Regional Plan For Negro Education

From the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

THE UNANIMITY of the Southern Governors Conference in taking a further step in Savannah toward the long-debated program of regional education for Negroes is the plain evidence of the advance of this attempt to solve the immense and complex difficulties of higher education for Negroes in the South. The conference formally approved a plan for providing $1,736,000 for the first two years for medical, dental and veterinarian payments, starting next Fall if all works well; and it contemplates after four years an annual expenditure of $2,434,000. The conference is looking ahead to an expansion of this program so as to provide for graduate students, but has not put that expansion into the mill yet.

The money would have to come from individual state legislatures. That is something which Governors cannot guarantee, but in the present plight of the Southern States, as they struggle toward an equalization of educational opportunity for Negroes, there is a good chance that most of the legislatures, and perhaps all, will start off by adding their blessings and the specified money for a plan which seems on its face to relieve the states of part of the financial burden of providing equalized education within their own borders. As matters stand at the moment, the program seems likely to advance further.

Yet this whole program needs much more careful examination than the Governors or the Southern Regional Council of Education (created for the purpose of giving professional study to the plan) appears on the record to have made of this attempt at solving the basic problem. The basic problem is educational equalization. To provide it now in a hurry, out of the meager resources of Southern States and after a century and more of segregated education and obvious inequality, is a very large order indeed. No easy solution is in sight by this method or by any other method. Inevitably the South will be struggling with the problem for a long time.

As now announced, the plan is pitifully meager. A million and three-quarters of dollars for medical, dental and veterinarian education in 14 States would mean thin support everywhere. When the sum is raised to $2,434,000 after four years, the total would still be small for a vast region where educational demands are certain to increase. Since the financial source would be 14 legislatures, most of which would be providing money for education elsewhere, the assurance of steady appropriations in hard years is subject to doubts. It is by no means certain, therefore, that enough money is envisaged for first-class educational opportunity anywhere or that the annual flow of this money is strongly enough supported to provide permanence in any real sense.

For such reasons as these the most thoughtful Negro leaders look on the program with suspicion. Some support for it has come from presidents of state colleges for Negroes, partly because of pressure from state governments which see the program as a way out of admittedly difficult problems. But many Negro leaders regard the program as a short-cut to meet the goal of equalization in a nominal sense and perhaps in a constitutional sense without meeting it in any realistic sense. The history of segregated education has been a record of one-sided education. Experience shows, therefore, that only by an immense effort could a system of regional segregation in higher education be established without maintaining the one-sided character which the states have shown. Such an effort is not suggested by the figures now announced.

What is needed is a thoroughgoing examination of the program by the most capable educational leaders, white and black. To this point it stems largely from Governors who are under pressure on the one hand to provide educational opportunity and under pressure on the other hand from the budget problems in their own capitals. Their difficulties—and indeed the difficulties of the whole South—are as serious as they are apparent. They have now produced a device. But whether they have found a real solution is so doubtful that it should have the careful investigation of educational statesmanship.

House Unit Supports Southern States Regional School Bill

WASHINGTON

A judiciary sub-committee of the House last week approved a bill to permit 15 Southern States to create a joint system of regional schools; and full committee action on the measure was promised this week.

The bill would permit the States to form a compact to use State funds to finance and operate the schools. Under the plan, Meharry Medical College in Nashville, would be taken over by the States for education of colored doctors and nurses.

Deny Racial Basis of Move

States joining the plan, for which Congressional sanction is necessary, include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The program has been turned over to a group of leading Southern educators, who plan to ask educational foundations to finance a survey of the needs of the South. Its sponsors deny that it is a move to enable poor Southern States to continue jim-crow educational policies.

Proposal Worked Out In Atlanta

Idea Pushed Without Approval Of Congress

By NNPA News Service

Under the regional education program, which is being pushed without congressional approval, Tuskegee Institute has tentatively agreed to provide veterinary medical training for colored students in Southern States, it was learned last Wednesday.

The proposal, worked out at a meeting held in the Atlanta offices of the Regional Council for Education on October 6, provides for smiliar training being furnished white students from Southern States at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn Alabama, and the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia.

The meeting was called after the Regional Council for Education had explored practical ways for meeting urgent needs for veterinary medical training in the Southeast. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the one state-supported school having a veterinary medical school, has been unable to accommodate the number of students applying for admission each year to its School of Veterinary Medicine.

Present at the meeting were Ralph B. Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; R. S. Sugg, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia; John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the council, and Mrs. Margaret C. James, program assistant of the council.

At the meeting, representatives of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia reviewed the facilities available for meeting the demands of Southern States for veterinary medical training.

TRAINEES ESTIMATED

Estimates of land-grant college presidents in Southeastern States of the annual number of students who will want veterinary medical training were as follows: Florida--12 white, 10 Negro; Georgia, 10 Negroes; Mississippi--20 white, 10 Negroes; North Carolina--30 white, 5 Negroes; South Carolina-20 white, 2 Negroes.

The School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee, now in its fourth year of operation, has a total enrolment of forty- nine students. A number of those are students from states other than Alabama, but no other state contributes to the support of the school. The current operating budget is $65,000, appropriated by the State of Alabama, plus amounts collected from tuition and fees.

It was estimated that within the next two years the capacity of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute can be increased to a total enrolment of 200 students, with a possible distribution in total enrolment of forty-eight students from Alabama and 152 from other Southern States. This would mean an annual admission quota to the freshman class of twelve students from Alabama and thirty-eight from other Southern States.

NEEDS LISTED

In order to expand its capacity the Tuskegee school would need (1) $50,000 for additional equipment (2), $50,000 to complete the physical plant, and (3) and annual operating budget of from $175,000 to $250,000, with additional funds for research.

The school also would need an increase in number of staff and an increase in staff salaries as well as additional clinical material.

Both the University of Georgia and Alabama Polytechnic Institute submitted much larger budgets for expansion than did Tuskegee Institute.

The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia, now in its third year of operation, has a total enrolment of 150 students with a current operating budget of $130,000. The capacity of the school is 200 students with a possible distribution of 100 students from Georgia, and 100 students from other Southern States.

For expansion it needs a capital outlay of $500,000, an annual operating budget of $250,000, and an additional staff with increases in staff salaries.

TENTATIVE PLAN

Under the tentative proposal while Tuskegee Institute would provide training in veterinary medicine for all colored students in the South wanting such training the University of Georgia would provide such training for white students from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute would provide such training for students from Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

A possible need was indicated for the establishment of a veterinary medical school to serve white students in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia. There also was indicated a need for exploration of the possibility that Oklahoma A and M and Texas A and M. could serve white students from Arkansas and Louisiana.

Under the proposal each cooperating state will pay to the Regional Council for Education $1,000 for each student enrolled in the regional schools through submission by their land-grant colleges.

The annual minimum payment of each state, however, would be not less than three-fourths of the amount required of the State if it fills its quota. For example, a state with four colored students would be required to pay a minimum of $3,000, if its quota was not filled, and $4,000 if its quoto was filled.

If a state's quota of students, is not filled for a year, the proposal allows another cooperating state to pay the additional amount, supply the additional students over its quota and relieve the deficit state of its proportionate share of its minimum payment.

REGIONAL DEGREES

Degrees would be awarded by the regional schools, bearing the information that the course of study was pursued under a program of the Regional Council for Education, in which the land-grant college of the student's state is participating.

Another agreement reached was that each state should pay to the student an amount sufficient to cover the difference in travel and living costs occasioned by the necessity of attending a school located outside of his own state.

The Regional Council for Education was directed to revise the proposal and submit the revised draft to Tuskegee Institute, the University of Georgia, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Another meeting of representatives of land-grant colleges in the fifteen Southern States is to be held for the purpose of reaching a final agreement for meeting the immediate demand for veterinary medical training in the South and to develop procedures and material for securing needed legislation.

South Plans Three Regional Schools

Commission Suggests Tuskegee and Meharry

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Holding the flaming torch of segregation in one hand and a "handful" of colored educators in the other, planners of southern regional education, Monday, proposed plans that they believe will allow them to hold on to separate education and still lift their schools to the "intellectual level of other regions."

Careful to avoid any mentioning of race in their reports, members of the commission recommended that Tuskegee Institute be used as a regional Veterinary Medical school for "all the States covered by the plan"; that Meharry Medicalcal College be used as a regional Medical College, that fellowships and grants be given to students interested and qualified to study for the Doctorate Degree" provided they return to the South to work."

Plan Nursing School

A recommendation was presented to the effect that all southern states build one school of nursing.

"Would that mean that all students that meet the requirements would be admitted?" asked Dr. A. E. Manley, North Carolina State College.

'Well. of course. we will have to build two schools in each State," stated Dr. Harold Stoke, Louisiana University, who was making the report.

Dr. Clifton Dummett, dean of dentistry, Meharry, asked the conference if there would be any compensation for "colored students who would have many inconveniences and added expenses by all having to attend one school while the whites have several?" Three medical and three veterinary regional schools are planned for whites.

"I do not think that these will be any added compensation," Dr. Stoke replied. However, someone suggested that each state take care of added expenses of colored students.

The meeting was held in the fashionable general Oglethorpe Hotel. Colored persons used freely the grounds and lobby. At dinner hour the colored educators were fed in Room 120, while white conference members used the dining room.

Officials at the hotel stated that several interracial conferences had met there—and that they usually rented a dining room and ate together.

On Sunday evening a conference banquet was held. The white members were at Hotel Oglthorpe while the colored used facilities at Georgia State College. The following personnel were billeted at Georgia State College:

W. H. Gray, president, Florida A. and M.; J. P. Drake, president, Alabama A. and M.; W. R. Banks regent, Texas State University; A. E. Manley, N.C. State College; S. M. Nabrit, Atlanta University; Clifton O. Dummett, dean of Dentistry, Meharry; George N. Reid, director of education, Fisk; R. E. Clement, Atlanta University; F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; W. H. Pipes, president, Alcorn College, Mississippi; N. E. L Carengie, dean of nursing education, Florida A. and M.; M. O Alston, Florida A. and M.; Huston Stallworth, Fort Valley; T. S Johnson, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Lula E. Johnson, Florida A and M.

Florida A. and M. Considered

There is a possibility that Florida A. and M. will be used for nursing education.

President R. E. Clement, Atlanta University, told the AFRO that there has been no discussion of using Atlanta University as a regional school.

"Sure I have attended the regional conferences. I feel that is my duty to attend all meetings that affect my people. I want to know what is going on.

"If there is a meeting where they plan to kill colored persons, I want to be in on the meeting. I want to know how and why they are going to kill them and who they are going to kill. I just want to know what is being done and the

committee may act next week. A similar bill for approval for the plan is also in the senate.

The 15 states agreeing to the setup are Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

House Sub-Committee Okays Regional School Measure

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — A judiciary sub-committee of the House last week approved a bill to permit 15 Southern States to create a joint system of regional schools; and full committee action on the measure was promised this week.

The bill would permit the States to form a compact to use State funds to finance and operate the schools. Under the plan, Meharry Medical College in Nashville, would be taken over by the States for education of colored doctors and nurses.

Deny Racial Basis of Move

States joining the plan, for which Congressional sanction is necessary, include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The program has been turned over to a group of leading Southern educators, who plan to ask educational foundations to finance a survey of the needs of the South. Its sponsors deny that it is a move to enable poor Southern States to continue jim-crow educational policies.

Colored Faculty Member Advocates Regional School

The Globe
Fri 3-5-48
Nashville Tennessee

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby And Editor Of Globe Say Regional Status For Meharry Has Little Merit And No Chance To Win Approval

Young Richard Harwood, a splendid objective reporter, who was sent by the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN to cover the debate on the question of turning Meharry Medical College over to the Southern Governors for a regional school, dropped in a line of "past history" in his story which may afford another topic for discussion equally as lively as the one to which a capacity crowd at First Baptist Church, 6th Avenue, listened to last Sunday.

Mr. Harwood stated that a proposal to unite Meharry with Fisk University had been rejected several years ago by the officials of Meharry. He did not say why Meharry rejected the proposal, and his makes more puzzling than ever the whole matter regarding Meharry's future, so local citizens believe.

The Globe

Last Sunday's debate was also covered by Tom Flake, reporter for the Nashville Banner. His story stuck close to the "Banner Line."

Pres. Clawson was Absent

The large crowd of people who gathered to hear last Sunday's debate was greatly disappointed because the advertised defenders of the affirmative, which included Dr. A. Don Clawson, president of Meharry and another white member of the faculty, did not put in their appearance. It was felt that they would be in possession of the closely guarded "secret" agreement between Meharry officials and the Southern governors that would convert the famous medical school, which enjoys a national status, into a Southern regional institution, with some of the trustees coming from Georgia and Mississippi, in all probability.

Fri 3-5-48

Dr. Clawson, who reportedly had evinced great enthusiasm for taking part in the debate, had to remain over for a meeting up at Oak Ridge, Tenn., he stated in a telegram to the sponsors of the debate. The telegram was dated February 28. In it he stated that Dr. D. T. Rolfe, who is a colored member of the faculty, and the public secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association, would be the school's representative on the program. For some reason, nobody else from Meharry came to defend its president's views on the burning question and therefore, Dr. Rolfe had to speak twice, and to meet the arguments of L. D. Williams, editor of the Nashville Globe and Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, both of whom admitted that they were handicapped as a result of not being allowed to examine the closely guarded agreement for making a "regional" out of Meharry. It is rumored this is an agreement that only a very few persons connected with Meharry, outside of Dr. Clawson, know. Dr. Rolfe, however, is understood to be one of the pressure to avoid setting up any more Jim Crow institutions. Williams said the status of the proposal was about like that of the boy who was asked by a passerby how many fish he had caught. Said the boy, "When I get the one now nibbling and four more I will have five."

Chas. Harwood

In answer to a question regarding a definite alternative proposal to the one now being discussed for Meharry, Williams held that Meharry should be consolidated with Fisk University, as its financial backers proposed when they moved the medical school from South to North Nashville around 20 years ago. Then, without racial segregation, the "Fisk-Meharry University" could with reasonable assurance command millions of dollars support from the Federal government similar to what Howard University, Washington, D. C., is receiving.

Williams challenged a statement made by Dr. Rolfe who had said Howard is a segregated university. The Meharry teacher had to admit that Howard has white students, attending its Medical school, but said the number is very small.

Atty. Looby Disappointed

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, who was expected to dissect the Meharry proposal from a legal standpoint, was deprived of this opportunity because of the failure of Dr. Clawson to show up with the contract and the failure of any of the celebrated lawyers who are said to have prepared the contract to put in their appearance. Under the circumstances, Mr. Looby stated that it would be as improper for him to debate the subject from a strictly legal standpoint as for Dr. Rolfe to debate it from a medical standpoint. However, Dr. Rolfe did make his biggest hit by reference to the high standing Meharry enjoys as a medical school and when he criticised those who would let the institution die in a legalistic battle over segregation.

Attorney Looby made much of the secrecy surrounding the maneuvers to get the Southern governors to take over Meharry. He wanted to know why the Meharry alumni were not being taken into the confidence of the Meharry administration and why the public must speculate regarding the intimate details of the contract that would consummate the deal. He confessed that he could trust Tennessee political leaders if they alone would have charge of Meharry, but wanted to know who could be sure of the kind of trustees who would be named by the Hon. Herman Talmadge if he is the next governor of Georgia or by Mr. Wright, the present governor of Mississippi.

The proposal was called a backward step by Mr. Looby, who pointed to the numerous recent decisions of the Supreme Court in implementing the 14th Amendment and making that part of the United States Constitution mean just what it was intended to mean when it became the law of the land.

Mr. Looby predicted that the enabling act, which must come before the Congress of the United States will be overwhelmingly defeated. He does not believe that congress will fly in the face of a large majority of the American people at a time when so many of them, without regard to party, and without regard to section, are supporters of the Civil Rights proposal of President Truman.

Attorney Looby also, in the few references he mad to the legal aspects of the Meharry proposal, said that the proposal for regional schools are unconstitutional; that they violated the letter and spirit of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Gaines case. Each state, he holds, under law, must provide and pay for the education of its own citizens.

In closing his talk, Mr. Looby called upon his audience to get a newspaper which would show who among Southern governors and other friends of reaction are fighting the proposed Civil Rights laws and it will show that in most every case these same persons are the proponents of the plan to make Meharry a regional medical school for Negroes, only.

The debate was under the sponsorship of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. Rev. C. L. Dinkins, president of the branch, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. L. B. Wilkins, pastor of the church.

Dr. George W. Harvey, editor-in-chief of the Sunday School Publishing Board presided and introduced the speakers. He suggested that the proposal be debated all over the United States.

"secret few" because he assured the audience at the beginning of his address that Dr. Clawson would approve the views that Dr. Rolfe would express.

Dr. Rolfe further proved that he was in possession of the "inside facts" by pointing to a handbag of considerable size which he brought to the meeting, saying he had brought these facts in his bag. During his address he announced that in the new dispensation, when Meharry becomes a regional, the present trustees would be "holding trustees." This suggested to some that Meharry trustees would probably be left "holding the bag."

The argument which Dr. Rolfe made in favor of accepting the offer of the Southern governors to make a regional out of Meharry was that Meharry faces a crisis; that it is destined to go out of business the coming July 1, unless it can get the aid promised by the Southern governors. He said every other possible source of revenue for keeping Meharry open had been explored and the offer of the Southern governors was the one last hope of keeping Meharry in business.

While the Nashville Banner which devoted most of its coverage of the debate to quotations from Dr. Rolfe's speech, did not do him justice regarding his views on segregation. Dr. Rolfe said that he considered acceptance of the offer of the Southern governors a temporary and necessary expedient; that he too would be glad if segregation in education were done away with. He said that he and other members of the Meharry faculty could do much better financially for themselves, if they left Meharry. Their chief interest he said, was to provide a place where the several hundred students could continue their medical and dental education.

In his address, Dr. Rolfe did violence to the fame Gov. McCord had achieved among those who glorify the ideology of the Southern governors. He stated that Gov. McCord did not originate the idea of making a "regional" out of Meharry. He merely carried to the governors' conference the plans and specifications that had been worked out by Meharry authorities. Gov. McCord, it had been believed, would be called "Father of the Meharry Regional" and words to that effect would be carved on a corner stone of one of nine buildings when the new dispensation was ushered in.

Dr. Rolfe was critical of the amount of financial support that Meharry had received from Nashville since its existence here. He did not, however, show that Meharry had been, comparatively as a great boon to Nashvillians seeking education as have been A. and I. State College and Fisk University. The amount of money Meharry has brought to town and put in circulation here has been tremendous, and it may have been that Dr. Rolfe was referring to the lack of reciprocity upon the part of those who have been blessed with the privilege of handling the big sums of philanthrophy and student fees.

Dr. Rolfe did well with his argument. He received geenrous applause from many in the audience, especially when he referred to the need for colored doctors and how critical it will be if Meharry goes out of business next July 1.

Editor Says Plan Reatcionary

Editor L. D. Williams of the Nashville Globe explored the political ramifications of the proposed "Meharry Regional." He quoted from a statement that recently appeared in the TENNESSEAN and which indicated Gov. McCord had rushed out to embrace the proposal because, as he said, something must be done or else colored students would have to be admitted to the state's professional schools and this would destroy the usefulness of these schools.

Williams said this view as expressed by Gov. McCord, showed that Meharry was to be used to pull chestnuts out of the fire for states that had disregarded the edict of the Supreme Court which nine years ago stated that all states must provide equality of educational opportunities for its citizens WITHIN their states, and more recently said this equality must be provided for colored citizens as PROMPTLY as it is provided for white citizens.

The editor emphasized several of his points against the plan with humorous anecdotes that caught the fancy of the large crowd. He stated that the subject for debate should have been "Gov. McCord's Strategy for Changing the Subject." The governor, he stated, was on a hot spot last October as a result of his sales tax and that it could be charged that he embraced the "Meharry Regional" as an issue that would permit him to get to talking about his efforts to give colored Tennesseans a big opportunity to get a fine medical education and at the same time keep them from "destroying the usefulness" of the state's professional schools now attended by white students, only.

In the end, Williams charged that the proposal had a long way to go if it ever became a reality. He pointed to the fact that the Meharry people had gotten a Louisiana congressman and a Florida senator to introduce in congress the bill that would sanction the establishment of regional schools

The Only Course Remains

Memphis Tenn

It is good to know that The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making plans to institute suit to test the legality of the segregated regional college plan, approved recently by the southern governors and educators. As a first step, the Association is urging qualified young Negro men and women to apply for admission to publicly-supported graduate and professional colleges within their respective states.

Title 12-6-48 14e(2)

"We maintain that the plan to ship colored students from one southern state to another for graduate training is in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Sipuel cases," declared Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP Counsel, in New York last Saturday. "Accordingly," Marshall continues, "we urge all qualified Negroes desiring medical education to apply to the existing publicly-supported medical school in their respective states rather than submit to this unlawful plan."

Memphis Tenn.

Anything the respective states do to furnish education for Negroes equal to that for whites within their boundaries meets the requirements of the Gaines and Sipuel decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court. Anything done to furnish education to Negroes across state borders is in conflict with that clear mandate. That is why we share fully the opinion of the NAACP and endorse wholeheartedly its action in urging a test of the legality against the procedure.

Now is the tiime to stem the tide against these so-called regional colleges before they are permitted to have official sanction. Once they are started it will probably be 25 or 35 years before they can be uprooted. Bootlegged regional colleges have no more right to operate in the American system than quack doctors. Both are undermining the sure foundations upon which individual achievement and initiative are built. It is more than an even guess, It is almost a certainty, that the courts will invalidate such colleges.

South's Share-The-Wealth Education Move Takes Step

The Montgomery Advertiser

ATLANTA, Dec. 5.—(AP)—The South's share-the-wealth move in college education is stated to get out of the talking stage and into action next week.

Montgomery Ala.

Southern governors, flanked by 150 college presidents and deans, meet in Savannah next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday to discuss the nation's pioneer plan for regional education.

Thurs 12-6-48

They are expected to adopt their first specific program for regional operations, in at least one field—veterinary education.

And they will outline more research and spadework toward extending their scheme into almost all branches of higher education.

The idea is that by regional planning and financing, the South can provide far more and better education than the single states could work out individually.

Lower Costs, More Education

Not all states, for example, can afford an expensive veterinary school. Demand wouldn't justify a separate school in each state, either. But, by establishing several regional schools, each state has almost all the advantages of its own veterinary college.

A research committee of educators is ready to recommend that veterinary schools at Oklahoma A & M, Auburn, Tuskegee Institute for Negroes and the University of Georgia be the first to embark on the regional program.

It should work like this: 12-6-48

A student from North Carolina, for example, could attend the Georgia school at the same low tuition rate charged for Georgia students. Otherwise. he would have to pay higher out-of-state rates, and might not be able to afford veterinary education unless his own state established a school.

Regional Fund To Help

The state of North Carolina, however, would draw from a regional education fund to pay a certain amount for each student it sends to Georgia. Thus the regional school would get top financial support, with low rates for all students.

Southern governors have been talking about such a system since they approved the general idea in Asheville, N. C., in October, 1947. They have created a regional education council to work out details. The council meets in Savannah with the Southern Governors' Conference.

The specific operating plan for veterinary education will be submitted to state legislatures this Winter and Spring. If as many as six states approve, regional education will begin at the Fall term in 1949.

Committees, meanwhile, will continue studies in other fields—to determine the South's top needs in education and how to meet them. Tagged for action next are medical schools—including dentistry, pharmacy and nursing—and graduate schools.

In the background is the problem of higher education for Negroes. Southerners hope to give a rapid boost to Negro education through the regional plan. And thus they hope to preserve, in large part, their tradition of segregation of races.

The immediate goal is to establish existing state schools on a regional basis. Eventually, in fields where no existing schools are adequate, completely new regional colleges may be established, financed by all Southern states for the benefit of all.

Kentucky has not yet joined the regional education plan. States participating in preliminaries are Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

Planning Regional Education

The State Tenn

A young man who has lived many years in Alabama has been chosen by the 14-state Regional Council for Education to prepare a plan by which the South can build its regional education system. He is 30-year-old Dr. John E. Ivey, a graduate of Auburn, where his father was a faculty member. He took his doctorate at the University of North Carolina, where he was professor of sociology and director of the Division of Research Interpretation. Formerly associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority, he was for six years the executive secretary of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education of the American Council on Education. His specialized knowledge lay in the field of Southern resources, and he has written a textbook on that subject. Thus he may be assumed to be particularly well fitted for the new job he has undertaken.

* * *

Dr. Ivey will devote all his time for the next 18 months to the task of drafting plans for setting up regional courses and research facilities in fields where there is an immediate need. He will prepare a long-range study on which the South can build a system of cooperative institutions designed to give Southern students technical training not now provided in the section. His work will be done under a budget of $100,000 provided by the Regional Council for Education. The results of his study should provide an intelligent basis upon which individual state legislatures can decide how best the states may cooperate with each other in establishing the needed institutions at strategic points throughout the South.

* * *

The plan in its general outline has been under discussion for some time. It would relieve the separate states from the burden of maintaining within the borders of each graduate, technical and professional schools at prohibitive expense and risk of duplication of work. The most difficult problem which the plan may eventually face is the matter of segregation of the races. If the courts should rule that Negro students must be provided with equal and immediate educational opportunities, the expense of setting up a dual system would be great, and doubtless in excess of what the South could afford. The only other alternative would be the admission of qualified Negro students on the same basis as whites, a matter which would cause profound misgiving and dangerous complications in the region.

Dr. Ivey's work is to prepare plans and to survey the field so that intelligent work can be done when, and if, the plan is ready to be activated.

Educator Denies State Will Evade Issue by Trickery

Atlanta Ga.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin emphatically denied here this week that North Carolina has any intention of becoming a "party to any action to circumvent the actions of the United States Supreme Court in establishing segregated regional schools for Negroes."

Dr. Erwin, along with President Alfonso Elder of North Carolina College at Durham, represented the State at the Regional Council for Education, at the request of Governor Gregg Cherry, In Atlanta, Oct. 11.

DR. ERWIN, LIBERALS, OBJECTION STATED

Dr. Erwin, one of the State's most distinguished liberals, asserted that, "If I had any idea that the regional plan was to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, I could no longer subscribe to membership and would immediately withdraw my support."

He stated, quoting a figure here and there, that those provide for whites. The regional plan is, Reports emanating from Atlanta understanding, de- this week indicated that President graduate and pro- Elder's request to include in the on for both races Council's minutes some statement cannot afford du- of specific guarantees for educational facilities equal in quality to those provided for whites.

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Reports emanating from Atlanta and there, that the regional plan is, according to his understanding, designed to provide graduate and professional education for both races Council's minutes some statement that cannot afford duplication of specific guarantees for educational facilities equal in quality to those provided for whites.

In Durham this week Dr. Elder, caused lively discussion, but no action.

Representatives of the Southern Governors admitted that to include such guarantees would "alienate Mississippi and probably some other States of the Deep South."

Governor Caldwell was requested to include in press releases statements favoring the guarantee of equal facilities for Negroes. The Governor declined to make such a statement.

Gov. Browning Wants Medical School As Unit of A&I State

"Gentlemen's Agreement" Made At Savannah This Week Must Be Approved By South's Legislatures; Texas and Kentucky Fail to Approve New Plan

The most realistic and unassailable plan for "saving Meharry Medical College" got not the least consideration form the assemyled educators and Southern governors at Savannah, Georgia on Monday of this week. Instead they worked out a sort of "Gentleman's Agreement" that apparently satisfied the sponsors of "Regional Education" whose enthusiasm for the regionals is inspired either by a desire to save themselves or to dodge providing equality of educational opportunity for Negroes of the South, in compliance with the law of the land as laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Best plan for saving Meharry and dodging a lawsuit, such as the "Gentleman's Agreement" seems certain to bring about, was offered by Tennessee's Governor-elect Gordon Browning, who went to the meeting with Gop. Jim McCord as his guest and therefore had no authority to press for the adoption of the Browning plan.

Governor-elect Browning wanted the state of Tennessee to take over Meharry as a state institution and make it a part of the A. and I. State College system. The state of Tennessee would then accept students from other states for the sum of $1,500 which "Gentleman's Agreement" has specified will be the contribution each state will send to Meharry with each of its selectees. Newspaper accounts of what went on behind "closed doors" at the Savannah conference which was carried on in an atmosphere of secrecy, stated that Gov. Browning would ask the 1949 legislature to make the necessary appropriations to take care of a definite quota of medical students that Tennessee will be permitted to have under the "agreement."

It is likely, however that much water will flow over the dam before Tennessee enters into the agreement. It is possible Governor Browning will become convinced that the Savannah conference did not adopt the best possible plan for saving Meharry and will seek further to relieve the crisis that has overtaken the medical school by bringing it into the state system, which would make it certain that the school's future would not be menaced by lawsuits, protests and other handicaps that are likely to affect the future enrollment at the medical college.

The proceedings at Savannah were carried out by the sponsors of regionalism as though they felt that they are able to compel colored citizens to attend school at Meharry whether they wish to or not. It is said they have not been able to get a single disinterested colored citizen of prominence to endorse their plan of saving Meharry Only such persons who have personal and financial interests to serve have been put up to "voice the approval" of the South's Negroes, it is revealed.

Those colored leaders in Nashville who have kept informed regarding the moves that have been made to convert Meharry into a repional school, are not convinced that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" entered into at Savannah, is anything more than a temporary expedient. Many doubt that it will receive approval of all the state legislatures that will be asked to appropriate money to finance the plan.

It is pointed out that the great state of Texas, with more money to appropriate for education than any Southern state, has refused to endorse the plan, and will instead take care of the medical education of all Texans, colored as well as white, right at home, just as Gov. Browning would do for Tennesseans. It is noted that, conspicuously absent as a signatory of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is the state of Kentucky. It is recalled that Senator Alben W. Barkley, recently elected Vice President of the United States, voted ayainst regional schools when the Southern governors were trying to get congressional approval of the proposition last year.

Another indication that Kentucky will not enter into the agreement is the attitude of colored physicians of Kentucky, led by Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore of Louisville, an eminent Meharry alumnus and who retired as president of the National Medical Association this year. Dr. Lattimore in his annual address strongly opposed the efforts of his Alma Mater to convert it into a regional school, for Southern Negro students only.

Whereas, there is virtual certainty of a lawsuit regarding making Meharry a regional school, there is none in prospect if Meharry should be taken over by the State of Tennessee on the plan suggested by Governor-elect Gordon Browning. His proposition would be merely an extension of the state's educational system to include medical training for its colored citizens.

The Browning plan, it is suggested would comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court in the Gaines case. There is a possibility however, of a lawsuit if Tennessee should insist on sending any of its students out of the state for training that is provided within the state for white students.

The feeling is that if Tennessee should take over the operation of Meharry it would mean using only a reasonably small sum of the vast accumulation of sales tax money to run the school. In addition state snpervision could provide for a more economical administration of Meharry's affairs and certainly would mean bringing to the college addtional colored experts in medicine who increasingly are graduating from the greatest medical schools of the nation.

Some say it is not too much to expect that the Federal Government itself would appropriate money for operating Meharry, just as it now appropriates money to run Howard University. A state-operated Meharry would be launched with the blessing and good will, not only of colored Tennesseans in every walk of life, but also with the good will of Meharry alumni, now living in Northern states, who are hostile to the regional plan because they believe efforts are going to be made to eliminate students from Northern states. It is held the quota system for Meharry, as proposed at Savannah, seems to carry out "off the record" statements which have been made to the effect that Northern students are trouble-makers; they interfere with the thought-pattern for colored Southerners that some of the bigoted sponsors of regionalism desire.

Many colored Nashvillians express deep regret over the fact that Hon. Gordon Browning was not in office when the 1947 session of the legislature was in session. They feel he would have taken steps to save Meharry for the state of Tennessee and thus assure the medical school a future which cannot now be predicted under the Savannah financial plan, which, even if adopted by the Southern states, rests on nothing sounder than a "Gentlemen's Agreement" which draws its inspiration from a well known best seller by the same name.

College President and representatives attendin[g] Regional Council for education conferenc[e] held in Savannah, Ga., at the General Oglethorpe Hote[l], December 11, 12, and 13. (Standing) W. B. Banks, President Prairieview A. & M. Colleg, Texas; Dr. C. O. Dummett, Florida A. & M.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; President James A. Colston, Ga. State College; T. H. Williams Fish University; A. F. Manlly, N. C. State College.

(Staed) Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta University, President; Mrs. Elizabeth Carnegie, Florida A. M.; Miss Lulu Johnson Florida A.M.; Dr. Sam Neshitt Atlanta University.

Let Meharry Close Its Doors

The National Medical Association in its recent 53rd annual session took high ground in condemning the effort of southern governors to establish regional colleges in the southern section of the United States. The immediate cause of concern for the convention delegates stems from attempt to convert Meharry Medical college into the first regional school.

Retiring President J. A. C. Lattimore is due great credit for the courageous stand he took in opposition to this reactionary movement. Dr. Lattimore told the assembled delegates:

"I would rather see Meharry close its doors than to see it reinforce the vicious pattern of Southern discrimination."

We are going places when we have strong leaders who speak out as in this instance, and receive the unanimous support of their constituency.

API Regional Training Plan Up At Meeting

Georgia Conference Set To Study Veterinary Medicine Idea

By L. O. BRACKEEN

AUBURN, ALA., Dec. 12—Southern governors and presidents and administrative officers of 55 institutions of higher learning meeting in Savannah, Ga., Sunday through Wednesday, Dec. 12-15, will have before them a "proposal for establishing and operating regional services for training in veterinary medicine" which was initiated on the campus of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Too, they will have facts that the veterinary school at Auburn has successfully operated as a regional school in veterinary education for the Southeast for 40 years. The school was established in 1907 and has admitted students from all southeastern states since that time.

These facts were revealed here today by Dr. R. S. Sugg, dean, Auburn Veterinary School, just before he left for Savannah, where he will represent Alabama Polytechnic Institute and its School of Veterinary Medicine.

Records here reveal that in September, 1946, the late Dr. L. N. Duncan, then president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, called a southeastern conference on veterinary education. Land-grant college representatives were present from 10 states, including Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Report Approved

Upon recommendation of a committee composed of Dr. A. L. Shealy, University of Florida, Dr. I. D. Wilson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Dr. W. T. Oglesby, Louisiana State University, and Dr. R. S. Sugg, Alabama Polytechnic Institute the group unanimously approved a report, which says in part:

"It is the sense of the meeting that a most serious handicap to the development of the livestock industry in the South is the lack of adequate veterinary service, particularly in the fields of teaching, research, nutrition, poultry diseases, artificial insemination, parasitic disease, general rural practice, livestock sanitary control, regulatory work, and public health, including dairy and dairy farm inspection, meat and food inspection, and diseases of animals transmitted to man such as burcellosis, tuberculosis, rabies, etc."

Following the meeting in 1946, the Florida legislature approved a plan for contributing financial aid for use by students studying veterinary medicine in other states. Since other states did not pass similar legislation, the Florida plan has not been operated.

Realizing the need for further consideration of the regional veterinary training service, Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, called a second southeastern conference at Auburn on Sept. 2 and 3 this year.

All 10 states were represented.

Plan Okehed Again

Also attending were: Dr. John Ivey, Jr., newly appointed director of the Regional Council for Education, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. A. R. Meadows, Alabama Superintendent of Education, and Dr. John T. Caldwell, President of Alabama College, Montevallo.

Present also were: Dr. W. L. Parrish, Clanton and Dr. Joe Davis, Albertville, members of the A. P. I. Board of Trustees.

This group again approved the idea of regional training in veterinary medicine and set in motion plans which led to the present proposal being considered in Savannah.

Under the proposal, Alabama Polytechnic Institute would provide regional services in veterinary medicine for Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee; Oklahoma A. & M. College services for Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma; Tuskegee Institute services for any Southern State contracting for them, and the University of Georgia would provide services for the states of Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, West Virginia and Virginia.

If the proposal is approved, legislatives of the various states will be asked to appropriate funds so that contracts between states can be executed. It is expected that by September, 1949, participating Southern states may begin to bear the costs which the Alabama, Georgia, and Oklahoma institutions incur in educating veterinary medical students from other states.

Tuskegee's President Defends Plan

Says Regional Education Is 'Entirely Sound'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(NNPA)—Defending the tentative arrangement under which Tuskegee Institute would become a regional school for veterinary medical training, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, its president, said regional education is "entirely sound."

Admitting that governors of southern states were probably using the regional education program as a means of defeating the fight to abolish racial segregation in education, Dr. Patterson said Tuskegee would prefer not to enter into the arrangement.

As an alternative, he suggested that 100 colored persons guarantee the institution $1,000 a year each, or 1,000 colored persons guarantee $100 a year each.

The School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute is in its fourth year of operation. It has a total enrollment of forty-nine students. A number of these are students from states other than Alabama, but no other state contributes to the school. The current operating budget is $65,000, appropriated by Alabama, plus amounts collected from tuition and fees.

At the meeting in Atlanta representatives of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Georgia with staff members of the Regional Council for Education, it was estimated that within the next two years the capacity of the school can be increased within the next two years to a total enrollment of 200 students with forty-eight students allotted to Alabama and 152 to the other sixteen southern states.

In order to carry out this expansion, the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, it was estimated will need $50,000 for additional equipment, $50,000 to complete the physical plant, an annual operating budget of $175,000 to $250,000

Patterson, defending his en- of meeting educational need to de- into the arrangement, said: feat the aspirations of Negroes to ard regionalism not only as do away with with segregation in uth. I realize it is probable of us who are working in Negro he southern governors are education must be exceedingly but recognize its existence education.

fact of long standing.

trouble is that we are con- "This I regard as extremely un- it with the racial policies of fortunate and it implies that those Accreditation cannot be made un- $1,000 for each student a state oth- "The trou til the middle of the fourth year of er than Alabama would send to its fusing it wi operation. Dean T. S. Williams ex- School of Veterinary Medicine. the South. pects to request examination of the DEFENDS ACTION at the s ng a pe

careful not to become instruments to assist the governors in the achievement of that objective.

"On the other hand, there is nothing that we can do in the case of certain offerings where the demand is limited and the costs are high except acknowledge the fact that making these offerings available on a regional basis is entirely sound. It just so happens that veterinary medicine is one such instance."

Six Governors Push Plan To Take Meharry

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—(NNPA). — Initial steps were taken here last Saturday toward the establishment of regional schools for white and colored students to relieve the financial burden on Southern States of affording equal educational opportunities for both colored and white students.

Governors of six Southern States approved a plan to establish jointly financed regional colleges and universities to ease the burden of providing graduate and professional education for both white and colored students.

At the same time trustees of Meharry Medical College offered the $8,000,000 school as an outright gift to fifteen Southern States to operate if the regional plan is put into effect.

The only condition of the offer was that the school "be operated at its present high standards".

The Committee on Regional Education for the Southern Governors' Conference, composed of six governors, reported complete agreement on the necessity of th regional educational plan and said it would so report to a full meeting of the Governors' Conference.

Governor William T. Lane, of Maryland, president of the conference promised to call a meeting of the conference within six weeks to act on the regional college plan and the offer of Meharry as the frist regional school.

The educational committee approved the plan after an inspection last Saturday of Meharry.

Governor Millard E. Caldwell, of Florida, dovetailed the Meharry proposal into an argument in favor of establishing regional colleges for all professional students white and colored.

The regional program, proposed by Governor Jim McCord, of Tennessee, at a meeting of Southern Governors last October in Asheville, North Carolina, also was discussed last Saturday by Governors Melvin E. Thompson of Georgia, William Tuck of Virginia, and Governor Lane.

In his statement last Saturday Governor Caldwell said:

"It is apparent that no single Southern State is financially able to supply the best educational facilities for all of its citizens. In certain specialized fields there are not enough students to justify establishment of separate schools in each State.

"It is apparent that if the Southern States work together they can establish and maintain the very best in educational opportunities in all fields for all of their citizens, regardless of race. Purely incidental to this meeting, the trustees of Meharry College have reached the conclusion that it must close unless the Southern States can take over its operation.

"Therefore they have offered to turn over this institution, including an endowment of five million dollars, to the several Southern States if the States will take over its operation and maintain its present high standards".

Meharry also has accredited schools of dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing.

The school at present has an enrollment of 490. It includes 190 bed Hubbard Hospital, a medical college approved by the American Medical Association, a class "A" dental school and a nursing school.

Regional Schools Opposed by NMA

Group Backs Truman; Raps J.C. Vet Units

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Opposition to regional medical schools, support for President Truman's Civil Rights program, and a reaffirmation of its stand against segregation in Veterans Administration hospitals were expressed here Feb. 2' by the board of directors of the National Medical Association.

The organization also went on record as supporting Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, in his efforts to have colored internes and doctors of Howard University make use of facilities at Gallinger Hospital in Washington.

Convention Here 16-20

Other resolutions passed by the NMA directors urged admission for colored people to all tax-supported hospitals.

The group selected this city as the site of their annual convention into be held Aug. 16-20. The organization is a sustaining member of the NAACP.

Segregated Medical Education Essential, Says Florida Leader

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2—(AP)—Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, of Florida, said yesterday that "Negro education in dental and medical fields can be had in this country only on a segregated basis."

And, he said, "if segregation were abolished today you'd have about 900 Negro medical and dental students thrown out of school."

Caldwell told the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, however, that the South is not doing its part in providing facilities for Negro medical and dental students.

He urged that regional schools be set up, on a segregated basis, to provide better facilities for whites and Negroes alike.

Caldwell is chairman of the Southern Governors Conference and of the governors' committee on regional education.

HE OUTLINED the conference's reasons for setting up the Regional Council of Education and its proposed plan of operation to the first general session of the association's 53rd annual convention.

"I believe I am safe in saying that before another school year starts we will have regional schools in operation," he remarked.

Caldwell said he wasn't primarily interested in the segregation angle of the council's plan to set up regional schools. What matters, he said, is that the South pool its resources and intelligence and set up a great system of schools.

The council proposes that Southern states get together and decide on what schools are needed. Then they will organize the schools and share the expense.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS APPROVE SCHOOL PLAN

Regional Education Program Wins Support

14 STATES TO TAKE PART

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Correspondent

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Eleven Southern Governors meeting here Monday approved an "action program" for a precedent-shattering regional education plan and checked the matter to their legislatures to provide necessary funds.

The program calls for 14 Southern states to contribute an annual total of $868,000 to the support of institutions teaching medicine dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

High Praise Given Plan

Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the Southern Regional Council for Education that drafted the program after months of study, said construction fo new institutes is not planned for the immediate future.

Instead, contributions will be made to the support and expansion of existing Southern universities for negroes and whites and they will accept students from other Southern states on a quota basis, he explained.

Governor Caldwell, who was continued as chairman of the council although his term as Governor of Florida expires in January, joined with his gubernatorial colleagues in hailing the leap across state borders in financing higher education.

Other comment:

Governor McCord of Tennessee: "I consider it the most advanced educational step ever taken. I am calm in the confidence that it meets the need of the hour.

Governor-elect Gordon Browning of Tennessee: "I am sure it will prove to be a very profitable arrangement. I shall ask the Tennessee Legislature to approve it and appropriate our share of the funds."

Governor Wright of Mississippi: "I think we have taken a long forward step." He added that the Mississippi Legislature already has granted legal approval. If a special legislature session is called this year to receive a highway report it will be asked to appropriate Mississippi's share of the funds, he said. Otherwise the appropriation will be requested at the regular session in 1950, Governor Wright said.

Governor Laney of Arkansas: "It is a very wise and favorable development which depends now upon the attitude of the legislatures. The governors have done all they can do. A solid foundation has been laid. I shall present the matter to the January session of the Arkansas Legislature."

Governor William Preston Lane Jr. of Maryland, chairman of both the Southern and the National Governors Conferences: "The progress that has been made is excellent. The basic idea, educational or otherwise, means to a large extent the salvation of the Southern states and great benefit to the Nation."

Governor James Folsom, of Alabama: "There is no race question in it. It is purely economic."

Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia: "By using all of our resources for a total effort we can accomplish more than we can single-handledly."

Meharry To Get Support

Under the terms of the plan, the states will contribute stipulated sums to the Southern Regional Council for Education. The Council will then contribute to the support of participating institutions.

Contributions will be made to the schools of veterinary medicine for whites of Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), Oklahoma A. and M., and the University of Georgia, and to Tuskegee Institute for negroes.

Meharry Medical College at Nashville is due to receive support of the education of negroes in medicine and dentistry. Howard University and a proposed negro medical college at the University of Texas also will be eligible for aid.

Cecil Sims of Nashville, legal adviser to Governor McCord, said the plan adopted assures the continuation of Meharry if the legislatures provide the funds requested. The negro college at Nashville has been faced with the prospect of closing because of a failure of former sources of income.

The medical and dental schools for whites to be aided have not been determined, Dr. John E. Ivey Jr. of Atlanta, director of the Council, said. Members reported that Emory University in Atlanta, and the University of Virginia at Richmond were considered at a closed meeting of the Council Monday afternoon.

The schedule of contributions adopted listed these amounts to be sought from the Legislatures of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1949.

Mississippi: $36,000 for white and negro veterinary medicine; $,600 for negro medicine and dentistry; $112,500 for white medicine; $45,000 for white dentistry; $14,000 for support of the council; total $250,100, or $125,050 per year.

Arkansas: $27,000 wor white and negro veterinary medicine; $36,000 for negro medicine and dentistry; $45,000 for white dentistry; $14,000 for support of the council; total $122,600, or $61,300 per year.

Tennessee: $36,000 for white and negro veterinary medicine; $55,200 for negro medicine and dentistry; $14,000 for support of the council; total $105,200 or $52,600 per year.

Steelman Is Speaker

Appropriations and contribution of these sums will enable the participating states to send a given quota of students each year to the designated regional schools.

Mr. Sims said the students would be enrolled in their own state universities but would receive instruction and credits from the regional schools. Tuition and fees according to the regular schedule would be paid by the students at the regional schools. The state contributions are merely for the overall support and mainteance of the institutions, Mr. Sims explained.

"The actual cost of operating institutions of higher learning is much greater than the amounts received from students," Mr. Sims said. The state contributions, he added, would seek to bridge this difference.

The schedules of state contributions is based upon a quota that calls for the payment of $1000 per year for each student of veterinary medicine and $1500 per year for medical and dental students.

The quotas were worked out by the Council on a basis of need in each Southern state. Tennessee, for instance which has the largest medical college for whites in the South, will not participate in the

regional plan for white medical ciple may be agreed upon later. He praised the work of the Gov-
education. Mississippi and Florida, Veterinary medicine and medicaernors at their meeting here and
neither of which have medical and dental education were placedcalled for co-operation between
schools, are the only participants in the forefront, Governor Cald-Federal, State, and Local Govern-
in this field well explained, because they arement. 12-14-48
Each Southern state as asked to regarded as most pressing in the "The great need now is for
contribute $7000 a year for the South at the present time. future," Dr. Steelman said, "is for
support of the Council, which will Dr. John R. Steelman, a formerall three types of Government to
continue its research on the re-Arkansan and Vanderbilt Univer-work together, to co-operate to-
gional lead. Members stressed sity professor, who now is an as-ward our common objectives of
that the present program is only sistant to President Truman, ad-providing for the national defense
a beginning and that many other dressed a banquet meeting Mon-and the general welfare of our
fields for application of the prin-day night. people."

Regional College Compact

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

By a vote of 235 to 45 the House has approved the Southern Governors' plan to set up regional colleges for Negroes. Competent Washington observers have predicted similar approval in the Senate, which when accomplished, will open the road for the 15 southern states to go forward with their scheme to extend the lines of discrimination and segregation.

Fri. 5-7-48

It is indeed regrettable that the highest lawmakers of the nation would be so short-sighted as to feel that such a step could be acceptable to any large segment of right-thinking American citizens, either Negro or white. But the fact that it is a virtual certainty that the compact will be approved, poses another and perhaps graver problem. In the past, the matter of Federal aid to education was universally approved by Negroes. Under the scheme of the regional compact, it is altogether likely that Negroes could not be expected to approve the expenditure of Federal education money to be used in such a discriminatory fashion. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will probably have some specific pronouncement on this subject in the near future. We hope that it will withdraw its support to the bill under these undemocratic conditions.

The regional compact is not a scheme to strengthen education for Negroes in the South. It is being advocated as the Southerners' answer to the United States Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' and Sipuel cases. It was not borne out of a realization that the South owes to and therefore must do more for Negro education. It is, to the contrary, a method of doing less instead of more, to equalize educational opportunities for Negroes.

Daily World

Moreover, as things stand now, the regional plan would benefit a small and inconsiderable number of Negroes, since it is designed for those on the graduate level. What we need most in the South is the expenditure of vast sums in the lower brackets of education for the Negro masses. The elementary and high schools, for example, stand in crying need of more equitable distribution of funds. It is in this bracket, where most of our people stop their education at or about the high school level, that we need the state's most generous expenditure. Yes, we need more education on both levels. But, as between helping a selected few to continue graduate and professional training, and leaving the great masses ignorant and uneducated, we should greatly prefer passing up the professional leaders, since it is both bad economy and poor insight to begin education at the top, rather than at the bottom.

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-7-48

Regional Schools Aired At Fisk U.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The topic of the southern plan for regional colleges was discussed both pro and con last week at the race relations institute at Fisk University.

1-31-48

Dr. Melvin O. Alston, educational research director of Florida A. and M. College, spoke in favor of the plan. He said that the governors had not planned this idea to avoid segregation.

MORGAN HEAD OPPOSES

But Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State College felt that regional schools as planned by the southern governors are "primarily to avoid the issue of segregation." He called this a violation of the principles of democracy.

Although not favoring the southern scheme, Dr. Jenkins said that regional schools were the only "logical and reasonable" approach to solving the educational problems.

7-31-48

STATES VS. INTER-STATE

Dr. Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said the question was one of state against interstate policy. He said that backers of the southern regional plan were "conniving to establish an interstate principle o segregation" in education.

Wayne Morse Succeeds In Fight To Shelve Southern-Sponsored Measure For Regional Universities In Dixie

The Worker

Sat 5-22-48

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (FP) — By a one-vote margin, the Senate bounced back to its Judiciary Committee Thursday a bill to approve a fifteen-state Southern compact providing for establishment of regional universities.

The vote was a hard-won victory for certain Republican legislators who contended that passage of the measure would have given Congress sanction to racial segregation in Southern schools.

The 38-37 vote came as the result of a recommittal motion made by Senator Wayne Morse, Republican of Oregon, who argued that the agreement did not require Congresional approval and that passage of the approval legislation would set a dangerous precedent, since Congress would in effect be backing segregation. The plan is seen by many as an attempt to get around recent Supreme Court decisions for equal educational facilities for Negroes, although proponents have insisted the proposal has been up since 1935 and for overall economic reasons.

Recommitting of the bill averted a knock-down, drag-out battle over civil rights legislation. Had the motion lost, Senator Morse planned to call up an amendment forbidding the Southern states to practice racial discrimination in the proposed regional universities.

If that amendment was defeated, he had threatened he would offer parts of President Truman's entire civil rights program as amendments.

This sudden move on the part of Morse caught the leadership of both parties utterly by surprise. The Truman plan, still locked up in committees, had called for anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-segregation legislation, plus creation of a permanent FEPC. None of the Senators had been prepared to tackle these delicate issues for at least another month.

Backs Temporary Regional Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 1-31-48

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES BY RACE

(In the 17 Southern States and District of Columbia where segregation is maintained by law.)

Courtesy: Journal of Negro Education and Southern Patriot

Key: W = White; N = Negro

	1930	1945
Value of school property per pupil	W-$166	$224
	N- 32	52
Average salary Elementary Teachers	W-$958	$1,307
	N- 510	959
Courses in state colleges and universities	Three times as many undergraduate courses for whites	
PROFESSIONS		
DOCTORS	Or. Five times as many white doctors in proportion to white population as Negro doctors to Negro population.	
	White- 1 to every 545 white persons	
	Negro-1 to every 4,409 persons	
Amount spent per pupil in elementary schools enrolled	W-$ 43.50	$ 73.67
	N- 11.26	32.46
Length of school term	W-162 days	173.5 days
	N-132	164

RANGE: From twice as many whites in Missouri to 22 times as many in Mississippi.

DENTISTS: White-1 to every 2,795
Negro-1 to every 12,101
(4 times as many white dentists)

PHARMACISIS: White-1 to every 1,714
Negro-1 to every 22,815
(13 times as many white pharmacists)

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

LAWYERS: White-1 to every 702
Negro-1 to every 24,997

SOCIAL WORKERS: White-1 to every 2,654
Negro-1 to every 11,537

ENGINEERS: White-1 to every 644
Negro-1 to every 130,700
(42 times as many in Oklahoma; Almost 900 times as many in South Carolina. No Negro engineers in Delaware and Florida.)

Sat. 1-31-48

Educators Say Regional Plan Undemocratic

Courier Pittsburgh
Sat 4-10-48

Group At Tuskegee Talks On Democracy In Higher Schools

TUSKEGEE, Ala—"It is unjust and undemocratic for a state to support institutions within its borders for one racial group and maintain at the same time that lack of funds requires Negro citizens to pursue higher education outside its borders," reported the resolutions and recommendations committee of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, when it met in twenty-second annual conference at Tuskegee Institute March 24, 25, 26.

Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, president of the association, presided over the sessions.

Fifty deans of colleges and thirty-four registrars attended the meeting which represented sixteen states and the District of Columbia. The theme of the meeting was "Extending Democracy in Institutions of Higher Education for Negroes."

Sat 4-10-48

WELCOME ADDRESS

In the absence of President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Dean I. A. Derbigny of the Tuskegee administration extended welcome remarks to the opening session which met in the auditorium of the Trade "A" building Thursday morning. He also gave a brief discussion of the development of the conference theme.

A panel discussion, "Handicaps to Intellectual and Cultural Growth in Colleges was held and participated in by Robert G. Brown, Tuskegee student; Dean R. A. Carter Alabama A. and M. College; Dr H. C. Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College; Dean B. W. Hall, Jr. Leland College, and Dr. Mozell Hill, Atlanta University departmetn of sociology.

Other topics discussed at the Thursday session were, "Democracy in Faculty Administration Relationships," Dr. George N. Redd, Fisk University head of the department of education; "Faculty Morale as it Relates to Rank, Tenure, Salary Scale and Sabbatical Leave," Dean W. W. E. Blanchett, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., and "Legislative Function of the College Faculty," Dr. James Holladay, University of Alabama, regional representative of the American Association of University Professors.

Sat 4-10-48

STUDENTS' ROLE

An address open to students, faculty and visitors was delivered in the Institute Chapel at 6:30 p. m., Thursday. Dr. T. R. Solomon, registrar, Prairie View A. and M. College, spoke on "Students' Role in the Democratic Progress" at this public meeting.

A banquet was given in Tompkins Dining Hall at 8:00 o'clock Thursday night at which Dr. Harry V. Richardson, former chaplain of Tuskegee, spoke on the conference theme.

FRIDAY SESSION

At the Friday session, a special committee report, "Survey on Educational Trends in Curriculum Planning in the Liberal Arts Colleges" was given by Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, (Pennsylvania). This was followed by a report, "Student Government and Participation in Activities of the College," given by Dean J. T. Cater, Talladega College.

New officers of the association elected are: Dean Bertram W Doyle, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., president; Registrar J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., first vice president: Registrar E. N. Wilson, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., secretary; Mrs. Charlis S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, assistant secretary; Registrar C. D. Batchlor, Langston University, Langston, Okla., treasurer, and Dean H. Manning Efferson, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., editor of The Journal.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn

Regional Education Plan

GOV. MILLARD CALDWELL of Florida, chairman of a 14-state group known as the Regional Council for Education, has just made an announcement that brings hope of sound accomplishment in that field. The council has chosen Dr. JOHN E. IVEY of the University of North Carolina, a specialist in the field of Southern resources, to prepare a detailed study of the need and the possibility of meeting it.

The regional education idea is to establish institutions for the teaching of technical subjects which would be open to all eligible students from the 14 Southern states interested. The prime consideration would be to train our best young people here in the South so that there would be a larger probability of their remaining here to work. The second consideration is that it is clearly inefficient and unnecessary for the several states to undertake to set up and maintain separate institutions.

It is estimated that the study on which Dr. IVEY and an adequate staff are embarking will require a minimum of 18 months. It will consist of factual information in general, and in particular will reveal plans for setting up regional courses and research facilities speedily in fields where there is an immediate need.

Wed. 8-4-48

This program for regional education, originated and promoted in large degree by Gov. JIM MCCORD of Tennessee, strikes us as one of the most sensible and practical proposals for the South. There can be no question of the South's need for improved facilities for technical training, while it is equally obvious that the coordination of the resources of the several states will meet the need much more successfully than otherwise.

Regional Schools to Open Next Year, Caldwell Says

Alfro American
Sat 11-29-48
Baltimore, Md.

Governor Tells Publishers Plan to Flout Supreme Court's Edict Set for September

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Gov. Millard D. Caldwell of Florida departed from his prepared address to the Southern Newspapers Association here last week to forecast that "by next Sepember you will see regional education in action."

He said the Southern Regional Education Council scheduled to meet Dec. 12 would draft specific proposals for submission to next year's State legislatures, but would not reveal what the recommendations would be.

Want Racists Castigated

The Florida executive told the publishers, regional education would help provide the best graduate schools in the world and keep Southern boys and girls in the South where they are needed.

He urged the publishers to "unsparingly castigate" any party or individual who attempts to inject race or religion in the public affairs of America.

The governor emphasized that the Democratic Party was split by the religious question in 1928 (Al Smith's nomination for the Presidency—he was a Catholic), and the racial question (civil rights) in this year's Presidential election.

Have Learned Lesson?

He then commented: We learned our lesson about religion in 1928, and, I believe we have learned the lesson about the races in 1948 . . .

"If the word 'Negro' could be banished from the air and the press for a few years, the nation would witness an astounding change in relationships."

14e(2) 1948

Regional School Pact Denounced

17 Land Grant College Heads Hit Dixie Plan

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—When the seventeen presidents of Negro land-grant colleges departed for their respective States after having attended a three-day conference in Washington last week, each expressed his determination to continue his fight against the segregated policy now being practiced by the Southern institutions, and to do all in his power to see to it that every American citizen is provided with equal facilities to obtain an education.

The subject which drew the most fire was the regional school compact, which was so authoritatively interpreted and ably presented by George M. Johnson, dean of the School of Law at Howard.

SOME IN DISFAVOR

Apparently some of the presidents had been looked upon with disfavor for attending a regional conference in Atlanta where several Governors, white college heads and other State officials had presumably met for the purpose of furthering plans for the regional school compact.

G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University in Oklahoma, and L. A. Davis, president of Arkansas State College, made it clear that they definitely opposed the regional school idea, but attended the conference upon the invitation of the Governors.

They further expressed their belief that Negroes should be present at any meeting where plans were being formulated which directly affected Negro people.

A statement was read from the report of a previous Governors' conference held in Florida which quoted President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and President Trenholm of Alabama State College as having said they approved "any" plan that stood for higher education for all people.

CLEMENTS DEFENDS

President Clements, who was scheduled to lead the discussion in this particular session, was absent from this meeting. Neither President Patterson nor President Trenholm attended. Rushing in before the afternoon meeting closed, however, President Clements defended himself of the charge brought to the floor in the morning session.

He declared that he had always opposed segregation whether it be regional or local and said he had constantly contended that the present pattern of segregated schools of the South was uneconomical, unjust and un-Christian.

He admitted that he had said that the regional planning was sound but he did not approve of segregation. He emphasized his willingness to discuss this question of segregation anywhere either openly or prviately.

MARSHALL SPEAKS

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, delivered the main address in the Wednesday afternoon session, speaking on "The Courts and Equal Opportunities for Negroes." Mr. Marshall cited cases which had been brought to the courts, charging equality in education, by the NAACP and the results or status of each case. He spelled out methods by which Southern colleges could go about obtaining equal opportunities, repeating many suggestions made earlier by James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University.

Dr. Nabrit had suggested that college presidents make a list of everything which the white colleges offered which their colleges do not, then ask for the things which they do not have. An avalanche of applications of Negro students should immediately go into the white land - grant institutions on the grounds that the Negro colleges are not able to offer research or experiment stations, etc. Then sue the institutions if these applicants are denied the right to enroll.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

The presidents charged the Department of Agriculture as being the most prejudiced of all Federal agencies. They pointed out that Federal funds intended to further agricultural research in the South had been spent wholly for white schools to the exclusion of Negroes.

The college presidents attending the conference were J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M.; L. A. Davis, Arkansas State; H. D. Gregg, Delaware State; W. H. Gray Jr., Florida A. and M.; C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State; F. G. Clark, Southern University; J. T. Williams, Maryland State; W. H. Pipes, Mississippi A. and M.; S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln, Mo.; F. D. Bluford, North Carolina A. and T.; G. L. Harrison, Langston; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State; E. B. Evans, Texas A. and M.; L. H. Foster, Virginia State; J. W. Davis, West Virginia; R. E. Clement, Atlanta University, and James A. Colston, Georgia State.

Regional Plan

Educators Helpless In Move to Halt Drive

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Southern States are going forward with their plans for regional education, and Negroes—at least the institutional presidents—are being carried along with the movement.

Last week, seven college presidents met with the invited heads of white colleges and four governors and other State officials in an official launching of the Southern Council with headquarters in Atlanta.

The educators were virtually "handed" the plans of the governors and the staff that has been appointed to implement the regional college idea. There was virtually no opposition to the plans as explained by officials, everything being in the general rather than the specific.

SUGGESTIONS TABLED

Two Negro educators were reported to have told the gathering that Negroes generally were against the regional college idea since it seemed a move designed to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling of equal education within the States' borders. The discussion was tabled in quick order by the chairman.

Another suggestion tabled was that the council clarify its position on Negro education and guarantee equality of expenditures and facilities.

Meharry, as a regional institution, was mentioned by one of the speakers, but no action taken.

The council meeting ended, leaving the matter up to the legislatures of the Southern States for appropriation. The regional college compact idea was defeated in Congress during the last session.

Negro college presidents attending the meeting included:

Dr. William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas A. M. and N.; Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; Dr. William E. Henry, Maryland State Teachers College; Dr. Alfonso Elder, North Carolina College; Dr. G. L. Harrison of Langston, and Dr. W. H. Banks of Prairie View.

It is the plan of the group to establish regional schools for both Negroes and whites in a region "economically poor."

Disagree Over Regional Plan

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The effect of a Dixie scheme to continue Jim Crow education through a regional college plan now before congressional committees, was the subject of disagreement among members of the State Board of Education here Wednesday.

The so-called "Negro issue" is the topic of the day by sullen southerners, the Alabama education board is no exception.

State School Supt. A. R. Meadows said at the Wednesday meeting he thought a southwide regional Jim Crow educational plan for Negroes would "have a chance" to win U. S. Supreme Court approval.

Attack High Court

However, two board members disagreed in an attack on the nation's high court for not bowing wholly to the South's chicanery to deprive Negroes of equal educational opportunities.

Former Lt. Gov. Landy Ellis of Columbiana, said he doubted the regional education plan now being worked out by southern states would win Supreme Court approval, "the way the court is presently constituted." Continuing he declared "If I were on the court I would vote for it."

Former Alabama Rep. Joe Starnes who was a member of the notorious un-American activities committee bebore being defeated for re-election, agreed with Ellis but hoped that a reactionary sentiment would control the nation's political and judiciary life in the near futurc.

He speculated that "maybe the political situation in Washington won't be so acute in a few years."

National Press

Regional Schools

From The Washington Post

The nine Southern governors who have entered into a compact laying the foundation for a regional system of higher education no doubt believe they have hit upon a neat scheme to circumvent the recent edict of the Supreme Court in the Ada Lois Sipuel case. The scheme is to establish, by pooling the resources of some 15 Southern states, medical and law schools for Negroes who are now excluded from the tax-supported institutions of the states themselves. It is true, to be sure, that under this arrangement the states will be able to offer Southern Negroes graduate schools better staffed and equipped than could possibly be made available to them if each state were to attempt separately a wasteful duplication of its present facilities for white students. It seems extremely improbable, however, that the scheme will succeed in satisfying the Supreme Court's requirements, the legitimate aspirations of the Negro people or the moral responsibilities of the state governments.

A decade ago in the Gaines case the Supreme Court ruled that a state could not meet its constitutional obligation to provide equal educational facilities for Negro students by sending such students to institutions in neighboring states and paying their tuition there. Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for the court at that time, found that "the white resident is afforded legal education within the state; the Negro resident having the same qualifications is refused it there and must go outside the state to obtain it. That is a denial of the equality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the state has set up, and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another state does not remove the discrimination." It is hard to see how the discrimination would be removed by the provision of a regional school in another state unless white students were confined to an equivalent regional system.

In any case, however, such segregated schools could not possibly afford Negroes the equality of opportunity to which they are legally and morally entitled. The very fact of segregation itself imposes upon the minority subjected to it a humiliation and degradation which are the antithesis of equality. Half a century ago when the Supreme Court first gave its consent to statutory segregation, Justice Harlan, a Kentuckian, had the integrity and foresight to declare that "the thin disguise of 'equal' accommodations . . . will not mislead anyone, or atone for the wrong this day done." What the Southern governors propose is nothing more than a new way to perpetuate this wrong. What better place could they find to initiate the righting of the wrong—by offering Negroes the equality of opportunity that can be found only in free association—than in professional schools where the maturity and education of the students can be counted upon to erase racial prejudice?

Southern Regional School Opening Scheduled in '49

(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, Oct. 11. — Southern regional schools, operated through the co-operation of several states, will be ready to open by September 1949, Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida said today.

Contracts for the actual operation of regional professional and graduate schools will be submitted to the Legislatures of Southern states in January, Caldwell said.

The regional council for education, of which Caldwell is chairman, held a closed meeting here today. Caldwell reported results in a press conference.

The council voted to name technical commissions to explore the immediate demand and need for regional education services, develop specific proposals regarding facilities needed to meet these demands and needs, and propose methods for inaugurating a regional educational service program.

These proposals are to be ready for presentation to state legislatures by January 15.

States in which regional contracts are involved will be asked to provide funds to finance the regional education of their students, the Florida governor said.

The council concluded the most immediate needs are regional schools in veterinary medicine, medical and health services, social work, forestry, engineering, law and graduate studies, he added.

The council approved appointment of Dr. John Ivey of Atlanta as executive director. It set up a budget of $63,000 for the year.

Congress Asked to Okey Regional Education Pact

27 Democrats, 2 Republicans Offer Joint Resolution in Senate for Plan's Approval

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—A joint resolution to give the consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into by Southern States at the Southern Governor's Conference at Tallahassee on Feb. 8, was introduced into the Senate last Wednesday.

A similar joint resolution had been offered in the House on Feb. 24 by Rep. Sam Hobbs (Dem., Ala.) Congressional approval of such a joint resolution is necessary because the United States Constitution forbids any State to enter into a compact or agreement with another State without the consent of Congress.

Bill's Sponsors Named

The Senate joint resolution is sponsored by 27 Democrats and two Republicans. The Democratic sponsors are:

Sens. Spessard L. Holland and Claude Pepper of Florida; Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman of Alabama; John J. McClellan and J. William Fulbright of Arkansas; Burnet R. Maybank and Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina; Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell of Georgia; Millard E. Tydings and Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland; James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis of Mississippi; Kenneth McKellar and Tom Stewart of Tennessee, Tom Connally and W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas; Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson of Virginia; Clyde R. Hooey and William B. Umstead of North Carolina; Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma; John H. Overton and Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, and Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia.

Educators Attack Plan

The two Republicans are Sens. John S. Cooper of Kentucky and E. H. Moore of Oklahoma. Sen. Chapman Revercomb (Rep., W.Va.) did not join his colleagues as a sponsor of the resolution.

At Atlantic City on Feb. 23, the executive committee of the conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges for colored students adopted a motion declaring that "We do not approve of regionalism as a method of equalizing educational opportunities for colored students."

Regional Plan Major Topic Of Discussion

Inequality In Grants Of Federal Gov't. Is Also Considered

By LOUIS LAUCHIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The 26th annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges last Wednesday was told that the proper remedy against inequitable distribution of federal funds between colored and white land-grant colleges is legal action to compel admission of colored students to the white institutions and to enjoin the Secretary of Agriculture from making disproportionate allocation of funds.

This advice followed a discussion of the southern regional school program, during which several of the college presidents who attended a meeting of southern governors and educators in Atlanta on Oct. 11 answered a number of questions asked by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, to bring out that efforts were being made to corral the support of the nation for the regional education program.

DR. TROUP PRESIDES

With C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley (Georgia) State, presiding, addresses were given at the morning session last Wednesday by Herbert O. Reid, a Howard University law school instructor, and James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University, on "Remedies under Statutes Granting Federal Aid to Land-Grant College," and by George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard law school, on "Regional Universities" with particular reference to Congressional consent to the compact of southern states to set up regional schools.

Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University, who was present at the opening session of the conference on Tuesday, October 19, failed to show up to lead the discussion on the southern regional school program, and James A. Colston, president of Georgia State College, substituted for him.

QUESTIONS ASKED

Dr. Davis asked a number of questions concerning the meeting of southern governors and state attorneys general at Atlanta, which was attended by William H. Gray, president of Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College; Dr. Troup; Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. and M. College; William E. Henry of Maryland State College; Alonzo Elder, president of North Carolina State College; George L. Harrison, president of Langston University, and W. R. Banks, president emeritus of Prairie View State College.

Questions by Dr. Davis developed that other meetings of various educational organizations were to consider the regional school program and that the subject would come up again in the Eighty-first Congress.

Replying to one of Dr. Davis' questions as to whether there were any off-the-record conferences in connection with the Atlanta meeting, Dr. Harrison, who was named as a consultant by Governor Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma, said that it was secret meetings at which controversial issues were settled.

Referring to a report sent him on a previous meeting, at which Dr. Clement and Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were present, Dr. Harrison said the report stated that these educators were invited to speak pressed an interest "in any pro- before the conference and they ex- gram" that would be for the welfare of all the people.

OBJECTED TO PHRASE

Stating that he objected to the phrase, "any program," Dr. Harrison said he had written Dr. Davis that if colored people were going to be misquoted, he thought it was time for somebody to be on guard and correct misstatements.

When Governor Turner designated him to serve as a consultant, Dr. Harrison said he told the governor that he was vigorously opposed to any segregated program of education, and the governor told him it was his privilege to speak freely and to take any position he chose.

Replying to a question by Dr. Davis as to who is financing these meetings, Dr. Harrison said nine southern states had put up $3.000. each, the General Education Board had donated $30.000, and the Carnegie Foundation had been asked or has promised an additional $30,000.

"There is a considerable amount of study going on in this issue," Dr. Davis commented," and for once in this life the Negro people, especially educators, should rally themselves so that the American creed and the American deed might get together and work harmoniously for the good of the nation."

DR. DAVIS SPEAKS

Just before the meeting recessed for lunch, Dr. Davis of Arkansas said he hoped it will not be construed that mere attendance at the Atlanta meeting carried with it an indorsement of the regional school plan. He added that he had opposed the plan even to the extent of being called by the governor and being asked to state his position. He said he had attended the Atlanta meeting as an observer because he had been appointed by the governor.

Dr. Nabrit told the conference that as land-grand college presidents they had no constitutional rights and cannot avail themselves of equal protection of the laws as institutions. He said that as college presidents it was not fitting that they should attempt to do that as individuals but it would be wiser that citizens in the various states should appear as plaintiffs and question the allocation of federal funds in these states.

Funds distributed by the United States Office of Education for resident education of land-grant colleges are equitably divided between the white and colored colleges, Mr. Nabrit said, but pressure should be brought upon the Federal Security Administrator and his staff to get them indoctrinated with the idea that they should lend their good will and the influence of their offices in the contacts they have in the various states to prevail upon the states to increase the distribution of these funds to colored colleges to make up for inequitable distributions in the past.

RESEARCH PROGRAM

Regarding the program for research in the colored land-grant colleges, where the situation is "deplorable," Mr. Nabrit suggested that the proper remedy is "an avalanche of applications to the white land-grant institutions on the ground that the Negro land-grant institutions are not in position to offer the instruction in research either at the resident level or in the experiment stations which the states are offering to white [illegible]

told the twenty college heads from seventeen states that they should seek an end to oral contracts for being allotted a proportionate share of the funds.

Immediately upon rejection of these applications, he said, suits should be instituted-one at the state level to force admission into the white institutions because of a denial of equal protection of the laws, and, enjoin the Secretary of Agriculture from making allocations in those states in which the

Mr. Marshall said he had attended the New York Herald Tribune annual forum, and all of the speakers at that forum, except one, condemned racial segregation. South.

The oral contracts, relics of Reconstruction days when most colored people were illiterate, fail to provide for compensation for improving the land, he said, contributing heavily to the disappearance of the South's farm resources.

One of those who did not speak two, condemning segregation, said Mr. Marshall was James B. Conant, president of Harvard.

MARSHALL SPEAKS

Thurgood Marshall special counsel for NAACP said the fight to abolish segregation in institutions of higher learning must be continued in an address last Wednesday.

14e(2) 1948 (Southern Governors Conference

White Leaders Work Overtime After Recent Court Decision

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 2-6-48

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Feb. 5.—(AP)—The U. S. Supreme Court decision in an Oklahoma case that Negroes are entitled to the same educational opportunities as white students has white leaders in the South working overtime.

They are trying to find a solution to equal racial education without disturbing the segregation pattern fixed by state constitutions and laws.

The Court did not dispute Oklahoma's right to segregate the races. It said simply that if a course is available to white students, it should be available to Negro students at the same time.

To provide such educational facilities for all, the southern states would have to spend millions of dollars they do not have, or eliminate segregation.

In the latter event they would run head on into the fact that most state constitutions forbid mingling of the races in schools.

So far only the southern governor's conference has come forward with a proposed solution.

At last October's conference of the 15 member governors in Asheville, N. C., Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee suggested that the southern states pool funds and purchase a school to provide graduate education for Negroes in the entire region.

The suggestion came before the Oklahoma decision but after the Texas case in which the Supreme Court held the state must provide facilities on a graduate level equal to those offered white students. This decision did not include a time element as did the Oklahoma ruling.

Texas is now spending $3,000,000 for the establishment of a state University for Negroes.

Whether the Southern governors' plan to establish a regional school would win court approval was anybody's guess. Ten years ago the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in a Missouri case that the state must furnish within its borders equal educational opportunition for Negroes.

As a first step toward implementing Gov. McCord's suggestion, a five man committee on regional education from the governors' conference held a meeting Jan. 18 at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

After a closed meeting with trustees of Meharry, the committee's chairman, Gov. Millard T. Caldwell of Florida, said the $8,000,000 institute had been offered for sale to the southern states.

The Advertiser

Said Gov. Caldwell: "It is apparent that no single southern state is able financially to supply the best education at facilities for all its citizens. In specialized fields there are not enough students to justify establishment of separate schools in each state.

"Purely coincidental to this meeting, the trustees of Meharry College have reached the conclusion that it must close unless the southern states can take over its operation.

"Therefore, they have offered to turn over this institution, including an endowment of $5,000,000 to the several southern states if the states will take over its operation and maintain its present high standards."

Before the southern states can take such a step. Gov. Caldwell said, it might be necessary to ask congressional approval. Action by the various state legislatures also would be required.

Member states of the Southern Governors' Conference are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Oklahoma.

6 Dixie Governors Seek Negro College Solution

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 1-18-48

By JACK TARVER
Constitution Associate Editor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17—Governors of six Southern States gathered here Saturday night to investigate the possibility of taking over Meharry College as a solution to their problem of providing professional training for Negroes.

The Governors — Thompson, of Georgia; Caldwell, of Florida; Lane, of Maryland; Tuck, of Virginia; Laney, of Arkansas, and McCord, of Tennessee — comprise the Committee on Regional Education of the Southern Governors' Conference, named to look into the feasibility of setting up jointly-financed professional schools to train students "in subjects which attract too few enrollees to make it economically practical for each State to provide separate facilities."

The matter of providing such regional schools was originally undertaken with both races in mind, but last week's Supreme Court decision that Oklahoma must admit a Negro to its law school or set up equal facilities for him emphasizes the need for immediate action in the Negro field.

Meharry College is one of the largest Negro institutions in the Nation. It has accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. While its plant is modern and its faculty capable, its endowment is not large and there is reason to believe its trustees would be willing to have it taken over by a financially responsible agency such as the Southern Governors' Conference.

The States, on the other hand, jointly have been appropriating several hundred thousand dollars annually to provide graduate training in private schools to qualified Negro students who make application.

The Constitution

Georgia, for instance, appropriated $35,000 for the purpose this tion the amount will have to be increased considerably in the net few years as more and more Negro students, many aided by the GI Bill of Rights, complete their college work and make application for graduate studies.

Georgia's Acting Gov. Thompson, a member of the Committee which will make recommendations on the subject, is on record as favoring a regional school, jointly-operated by the various Southern States, to provide professional training for Negroes. So, although not as positively, is Herman Talmadge. It was during one of the administrations of the latter's father, incidentally, that Georgia began setting aside money to send Negro professional students to private colleges.

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 1-18-48

The Only Practical Solution

The Constitution

There is no over-estimating the importance of the conference of Southern Governors which is to be held today in Nashville.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Supreme Court has ruled, in effect, that where separate facilities of equal caliber are not provided, any qualified Negro who applies must be enrolled in the State's professional colleges.

That means a Negro student who has completed the prerequisite training could apply tomorrow to Georgia Tech or the University Medical School at Augusta or Law School in Athens and, by order of the highest court in the land, be admitted.

Sun. 1-18-48

Georgia has circumvented this problem in recent years by providing money for qualified Negro professional students to get their higher education elsewhere, the State paying the difference between the cost at private Negro universities and what tuition would have been had the student been able to attend the State University System.

This is currently costing the State of Georgia approximately $35,000 annually and indications are that, even if such a solution were legal, the appropriation for this would have to be doubled or trebled in the next few years. Other Southern States are spending as much or more with the same outlook for the future.

Because, from the economic standpoint, it is not presently possible or practical for each State to set up and operate graduate schools for Negroes in the fields of medicine, dentistry, law and other professional studies, the Southern Governors are looking into the feasibility of undertaking jointly to meet their obligation to their Negro citizens.

There are those, of course, who question the legality of the proposed solution, which a strict interpretation of the

But it seems a plausible one and is undecision would entail. Indeed, the

For the Benefit of All—Black and White

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Too many people are thinking of the for the good its traditional new regional educational agreement between the Southern states as a temporary cially unable, expedient aimed at circumventing recent aid, to estab-federal court decisions relating to Negro o universities students.

Atlanta, Ga.

n of the latest The truth of the matter is that leading ed, they would have but a handful each of students if we could.

Sun. 1-18-48

A regional professional school, jointly operated and financed, seems the only practical answer.

Court ruling a Negro to its qual facilities

Atlanta, Ga.

without millions in Federal aid,

educators for years have recognized that no Southern state was providing, or was financially able to provide, technical and specialized education in the graduate fields on a par with the best in other sections. Sun. 2-15-48

The Southern Governors Conference long has nurtured the idea that, by prorating the cost, the South could afford at least one Grade-A school in fields where it is impractical for each individual state to maintain its own schools.

"What we are discussing is EDUCATION, period. Not Negro education or white education," said Florida's Governor Caldwell at last week's Tallahassee conference on the subject. "The South often has been accused of wasting its material resources, but it is just as guilty of wasting human resources when its most progressive youth has to go North to obtain adequate training in many technical branches . .. and remains in the North to the South's loss. The phrase 'elementary college education' expresses what we have been doing in the South." Sun. 2-15-48

Governors Would Scuttle Education To Save Jim-Crow

The Worker
New York, N.Y. Sun. 2-15-48

By Martin Craig, Jr.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Governors of nine Southern states this week indicated their intention of crippling higher educational facilities for all students below the Mason and Dixon Line rather than altar the system of educational Jim-crow. Taking advantage of a loophole in the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Sipuel Case, the Governors signed a compact to build a regional education system, purportedly to consist of equal but separate facilities for whites and for Negroes. Sun

The Supreme Court held that the State of Oklahoma must provide "equal" law school facilities to Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher, a Negro law student. after she was barred from the state law school. But the Court evaded the question of segregated facilities. thus following other U.S. Supreme Court precedents which hold that segregation does not necessarily involve discrimination. 2-15-48

According to the governors' agreement, all 15 Southern States would pool their funds and educational equipment to afford separte regional school facilities for whites and Negroes. This means, in effect, an end to the state universities, and will consequently — if realized— penalize the majority of white university students as well as Negroes.

NEGRO OBSERVERS here, however, scoffed at the governors' talk of providing "equal" facilities. One leading Negro educator who preferred to remain anonymous said the evasion of providing equal facilities for Negroes in anything was a persistent practice throughout the South, and that it was fallacious to argue that segregation does not mean discrimination.

"Only the most cynical sophists can look at the facts of American life and put forward such an argument," this educator said. "Segregation, as it works out here, renders discriminatory treatment easier. Every schoolboy knows it is easier to discriminate against people inside a ghetto than if they are integrated throughout the entire community." 2-15-48

★

THE GOVERNORS agreed to set up a Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. This Board would administer "the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of such educational institutions as may be authorized by the states." It will hold title to any property acquired under the compact, and will be financed through public funds allocated in the proportion each state's population has to the combined population of the participating states. 2-15-48

The agreement is to become effective upon ratification by six state legislatures. It was signed by the Governors of Alabama, Georgia Florida, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina. Signatures are still to come from the Governors of Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia, all of whom were absent from the conference held south of here at the resort town of Wakulla Springs. The Worker

This action came as the Governors denounced the vote-catching civil rights' appeal of President Truman, the political trickery of which they gave indication of understanding, however, by spiking all talk of "bolting the Democratic Party." New York, N.Y.

The governors elected a five-man committee to study ways of "protesting" Democratic Party leadership, and the committee is to choose a place for another governors' conference within the next 40 days.

Regional College Plan To Benefit All Groups

News 3-13-48 Sat.

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP)—Southerners said Friday the question of racial discrimination is in no way involved in their plan to set up regional universities and professional schools. Birmingham, Ala.

They told a Senate judiciary subcommittee their plan has been under discussion for years—long before the present controversy over civil rights legislation. Ala

Gov. Caldwell, of Florida, a spokesman for the Southern group, testified it is "unfortunate" that the plan came before Congress at this time and that "political and racial questions" have been injected into it.

Before the subcommittee is a resolution by a group of Southern senators to give congressional approval to a compact entered into by 15 Southern states for establishment and operation of regional schools of higher education. News-4

Caldwell said the only purpose of the compact "is to further education in the South. . . . It is idle to contend there is anything in it that conflicts with the constitution or that attempts to circumvent any decision of the Supreme Court.'

* * *

ASKED By Sen. McGrath (D., R. I.) if such a plan "would obligate you to provide equal facilities for whites and Negroes," Caldwell said: 3-13-48-Sat.

"That is a legal question, of course, but it is our aim and purpose to furnish the finest in education for Southern youth—whites and Negroes alike."

Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.) interposed that he had received a "flood of communications indicating this compact is to circumvent the rights of Negroes."

"It is clear that is not so," he said. "It seems to me this is a forward looking step we should welcome."

At the outset of the hearing Sen. Cooper (R., Ky.) withdrew his name as a sponsor of the resolution. He said he desired to make a further study of "legal phases" before expressing his stand.

Rep. Priest (D., Tenn.) read a statement from Gov. McCord, of Tennessee, who said Southern states individually cannot afford technical schools and "it is more sensible for us to establish regional schools."

Priest and McCord both mentioned that Meharry Medical Institute at Nashville, a medical, dental and nursing school for Negroes is due to close in June.

Under the compact, Priest said Southern states plan to take over and operate this school for Negroes of the South. Birmingham,

* * *

SEN. McKELLAR (D., Tenn.) urged approval for the compact. He said Southern states now are "badly handicapped" in operation of professional schools. Ala.

* * *

SEN. SPARKMAN (D., Ala.) said the plan offers Southern youth, "white and colored alike," opportunity to make big strides educationally.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) said the plan was suggested by the late President Roosevelt in 1934 as one which would permit the South to do more for education.

Sen. Maybank (D., S. C.) said Southern states had joined similarly in developing the Southern pine industry. News

Rep. Peterson (D., Fla.) told the committee that "no one had any idea of using the compact to discriminate against the Negro."

Caldwell said he wasn't certain congressional approval was even necessary but that it was being asked "in the interest of orderly procedure."

14e(2) 1948 (Southern Governors Conference)

Regional Colleges Idea Nearer Use

The News Birmingham, Ala.

BY MALCOLM B. JOHNSON

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 5—(AP)—The South's educators pushed their regional college plan a little father toward actual operation today.

The council set up a 14-state compact to do the spade work, named an executive committee headed by Gov. Millard Caldwell, of Florida, and made plans to ask two national foundations to finance a study to recommend a detailed program.

Gov. Caldwell said he thought it might take as much as $100,000 to make the survey. The Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board will be asked to put up the money.

Until they act on the application, the states will start the ball rolling with contributions from their contingent funds.

* * *

KEY FIGURES in both the Carnegie Foundation and the General Education Board yesterday endorsed the Southern plan to pool state resources for setting up in highly specialized fields top-ranking colleges which no state alone could afford.

The endorsements came from Owen D. Young, New York industrialist and member of the General Education Board, and Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Both said the Southern plan also would answer Northern needs for specialized training.

The regional education scheme has been talked about for years. It received general approval from scores of leading educators of the South and other sections at a conference here yesterday in connection with ceremonies inaugurating Dr. J. Hillis Miller as president of the University of Florida.

The News

THE PLAN CONTEMPLATES both white and Negro regional schools. Negro education received official recognition when the council invited presidents of three Negro colleges to sit with them in the planning session.

The board recommended that the governor of each state name an outstanding Negro educator to join future discussions.

The operating council issued a statement of policy which said "a program of cooperating education may not cost less than the states now are spending, but would cost less than if each state were left to develop an adequate program of its own. "Also, the proposed program would provide a higher quality of education than any state could develop on its own resources."

Carnegie Foundation Head Okehs Regional College Plan

The News Birmingham Ala.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 4—(AP)—The Southern states' regional college scheme, divorced from politics by absence of governors from the planning table, won approval of the Carnegie Foundation's president today.

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Foundation, said the only hope of providing adequate training facilities in certain highly special fields "is some kind of cooperative undertaking on the part of the several states."

The New Yorker made the statement to some of the nation's leading educators attending a conference on regional education and the inauguration of Dr. J. Hillis Miller as president of the University of Florida.

Millard Caldwell, of Florida, was the only governor present at the session called by governors to plan detailed operation of their Wakulla Springs compact to pool educational resources.

* * *

ANNOUNCING the other Southern governors would be absent, Gov. Caldwell said "in view of the state of national politics, this is in harmony with the necessity to avoid any implication that regional education may be linked with either racial or political questions."

Largely because the plan came into the limelight about the same time, it has been confused with issues arising from President Truman's anti-discrimination program and the U. S. Supreme Court decision that the University of Oklahoma law school must admit a Negro.

The News

Dr. Carmichael said several state and private institutions in the South already are cooperating in efforts to avoid duplications of their programs.

* * *

THE GOVERNORS' plan would go farther. It calls for actual joint financing of regional colleges, with contributions in proportion to state populations.

The schools, both white and Negro institutions, would be owned and operated by an interstate board of control.

Dr. Carmichael said the regional education plan would be applicable to schools for social study, veterinary medicine and natural sciences. All those, and several more, are on the list for first consideration in the South.

Thurs.

He said "exceptional resources already exist in the South for the development of an outstanding center for research and training in the physical sciences in the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant near Knoxville, Tenn."

Backs Temporary Regional Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-31-48

By LOUISE STEPHENS

The recent Nashville meeting of southern governors to discuss regional schools for higher education of Negroes serves to show that pressures too strong for Jim Crow are abroad in the land. Especially concerned, of course, are the 17 states and District of Columbia where school segregation is maintained by law.

Currently the most widely known of such pressure is the Supreme Court decision that Oklahoma must immediately furnish a law school for Ada Sipuel which shall be equal to that furnished whites. Of this ruling, in a special wire to the Defender, President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce State college says:

WESLEY SPEAKS

Defender

"Supreme Court Oklahoma decision another milestone in the development of educational opportunity. We should now press this issue courageously for actual admission and not be satisfied with any exclusively separate establishments.

In the intervening years since that incident, many white and colored people have increasingly found mutual interests in the professions, in business, and in public service. Frequently these normal contacts include lunching together or meeting at group dinners.

Unlike the "Mammy" referred to above, these people are not awed in the presence of white people. Such casual contacts are "all in the day's work," and leave no more impression than eating with their own people.

Another factor, too little recognized, which has further reduced "awe and excitement" on the part of colored people in normal contacts with whites is business competition. Sales people, nowadays, with front office sanction, are not unduly sensitive about the color line when good and sizeable accounts are in prospect.

And by the same token, colored purchasers consider company attitudes as well as they do quality, price, and service.

The intemperate language used in some of the discussions of civil rights leaves the impression that in addition to its political implications, a very real concern is the effectiveness—more and more apparent—of those customs and devices designed primarily to keep colored people awed and timid, and the increasing difficulties encountered, under world scrutiny, in justifying adopted practices which defeat the principles of democracy so ardently advocated by our country.

TO SOUTHERN GOVERNORS

It is going to be pretty hard to find a better answer, written by a Southerner in answer to Southern governors than the following comment by Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute.

He writes:

Present discussions of President Truman's Civil Rights program recall a similar furor, which forty years ago followed the occasion when President Theodore Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to lunch with him in the White House.

A Southern writer of that period quoted a colored "Mammy" as saying: "Dat colored man ought to be ashamed of heself for eatin' wid white folks."

Following the death of Booker T. Washington, Mr. Roosevelt (then ex-President) was one of the speakers during memorial services held at the Institute. On that occasion he gave the reason for his friendliness to Tuskegee's founder when he said:

I turned to him as I turned to only a limited number of men for advice and help when I was President, because I knew that never would he give me one word of advice with any selfish purpose of benefit to himself. He never gave me any advice save what in the exercise of his best judgment he deemed would be best, not only for the people of his race, but for the people of all races.

NINE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS SCUTTLE PRES. TRUMAN'S 10-POINT PROGRAM

WAKULLA SPRINB, Fla.—The Southern Governors Conference gave the National Democratic Party 40 days in which to reverse its stand on civil rights or face a threat of secession by the traditionally solid South.

With no dissenting vote but with three governors abstaining, the conference adopted a resolution by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, calling for another meeting of the conference within 40 days specifically for "careful consideration of the problems of the Southern states arising from the civil-rights proposals."

Thurmond called the 10-point civil-rights program advocated by President Truman in a congressional message "an outrage and an insult by Democratic Party leaders who think Southern Democrats have no place to turn."

Gov. Beauford Jester of Texas said all the nine governors attending the meeting here were in accord with the preamble of three separate resolutions offered by the governors — each denouncing the President's stand.

Jester agreed with Thurmond that action on the issue be postponed at this meeting and that a committee should go to National Democratic Chairman J. Howard McGrath with a flat warning of "drastic action" unless the party reversed its stand.

Jester said McGrath should be told in no uncertain terms that the South stood ready to withold funds collected at the party's Jackson Day dinners and possibly to withhold electoral votes from the Democratic presidential candidate.

Thurmond said, "We are shocked by the spectacle of parties bidding for the vote of small minorities by attacking customs of the South."

Gov James E. Folson of Alabama, who earlier had proposed that Southern states send delegates committed to a favorite son from their own state or send delegates without commitments at all, said, "I agree (with Thurmond's ideas). We should fight out our party differences within the party. We should go to the convention with our sleeves rolled up for action."

Folson has offered himself as a favorite-son condidate in Alabama for the presidential nomination.

Later reports indicate the president will issue an order appeasing the threatening secessionists.

Negro Educators Not Invited To South's Council

Jacksonville, Fla. —(G)— Because the Council of Southern Governors "have not yet invited a single Negro to sit in on their deliberations concerning Negro education, it is being doubted that their pretended interest in Negro higher education is genuine. Not only are there no Negro educators who have been invited to take part in the sessions, but, with one exception, no white man serving as state director or supervisor of Negro work has been invited to these meetings.

When any goup says that it is concerned about any matter but refuses to its meetings the vey people most capable of giving information and advice, it is difficult to feel that there is much sincerity or honesty in such a gathering.

Governors Okey Jr. Universities

Score Truman but Stop Dixie Secession Talk

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Conference of Southern Governors which met here Saturday and Sunday, approved the establishment of regional universities jointly financed as a means of maintaining racial segregation, but vetoed a proposed revolt against President Truman because of his bold civil rights program for racial minorities.

Eight of them affixed their signatures to a history-making agreement for the co-operative operation of schools of higher learning in the South—an accord prompted by the whip-lash of the U. S. Supreme Court against separate and unequal education for colored students.

Eight States Join Pact

Subject to approval by Congress and the State legislatures, the governors of Florida, Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas. Arkansas and Tennessee agreed to set up regional universities of engineering, medicine, forestry, game conservation, veterinary science and fine arts—for white students also, if necessary.

Reference to segregation is concealed in the document which mentions Meharry Medical College at Nashville specifically as a school to be acquired in the regional universities' system.

Thurs the governors hope to achieve a double triump—Congressional assent to racial segregation in education, and satisfying the Supreme Court's insistence upon equal educational opportunities for colored students, without providing duplicate schools i nall States, and without admitting them to white universities.

Lane Drafts Compromise

Gov. William P. Lane of Maryland effected a compromise by linking an explosive preamble to a mild resolution, expressing Southern dismay at the President's demand for FEPC, antilynching and anti-poll tax legislation while preserving party regularity.

It was freely admitted around the conference table that recent talk about Dixie desertions from the Democratic party was an empty gesture, "that all of us are going to be for the Democratic nominee in November, and all of us know it."

Council Makes Plea

The Southern Regional Council, George S. Mitchell, executive director, se t each governor a telegram Saturday which said in part:

"Surely the statesmanlike thing for the South to do in the civil rights controversy is to declare an honest intention to provide speedily the fundamental civil rights which the nation and the world expect from us."

Governors Balk Over Civil Plea

WAKULLA SPRINGS, Fla. "Damn democracy, if it means the uplift of the Negro," was the keynote of the Southern governors conference which issued the Nathreatening warning on recent attacks on "white supremacy."

Waving a all-out Bourbon revolt in the party's face, the governors agreed to meet in 4 days to "review developments."

The conference rejected an alternative proposal by Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi, which would have called for a meeting of southern Democrats March 1 to consider a bolt from the Democratic party. The resolution failed for lack of second.

It also ignored a resolution by Gov. James Folsom of Alabama who advocated support of "favorite son" candidates pledged to uphold traditions of "white supremacy" in the Democratic national convention.

Form Probe Body

They will meet again within 40 teddays at a time and place desigdays at a time and place designated by its chairman. In the interim, a special committee will give "careful consideration" to problems arising from President Truman's program of civil rights for Negroes.

The committee will recommend "joint and common action" to make the south's displeasure heard in Washington and in the Democratic party.

Governors McCord of Tennessee, Jester of Texas, Caldwell of Florida, and Laney of Arkansas joined Wright, Folsom and Thurmond in castigating Truman's program.

"We have been betrayed by the leadership of the Democratic party If these (laws) are to be imposed upon us, I for one would rather they come from a Republican than from the party for which I have given my allegiance," Laney said.

Against Split

Folsom and McCord urged the southern governors to fight their battles within the Democratic party. They said the south should especially insist on return of the historic two-thirds rule, by which two-thirds majority was required for nomination of party candidates.

Caldwell told the confernece the south had only itself to blame for allowing repeal of the two-thirds rule in 1936, when President Roosevelt was renominated.

MINORITY RULE

The ultimatum given President Truman last week by the Southern Governors said, in effect, "stop attacking white supremacy or we will wreck the Democratic Party." The Governors even appointed a watch-dog-committee which will report in "forty days" on how the President is behaving.

Mr. Truman has been further threatened by a motley group of Dixie demagogues in the Congress. Their outbursts have been so offensive many newspapers refused to publish them.

This mad chorus welling up out of Dixie is calculated to intimidate the President and frighten those national leaders who believe that we must ever work toward a more perfect democracy.

The common chord which all the Southern belligerents strike is that the President has been guilty of knuckling to the racial minorities. This point was graphically made by Congressman Rivers of South Carolina who declared; "It has gotten to the sad sight of 13,000,000 tails wagging 130,000,000 dogs."

As a matter of fact, the Dixie "white supremacists" constitute a vicious minority which has influenced national affairs more than any other comparable group in the history of our country. It has been often said that while the North won the Civil War the South really won the peace.

The truth of this assertion becomes apparent when one examines the gradual [illegible] of the racial practices of Dixie in many of the enlightened states of the North.

The Southern bloc in Congress has not only intimidated various national administrations, it has killed off liberal legislation which has been proposed in the national interest year after year.

The ten Southernmost states, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, which represent the die-hard "white supremacy" section of the nation. have a white population only slightly in excess of 20 million. Further not all the whites in this section subscribe to the doctrine of "white supremacy".

When one examines the nation-wide influence of the Southern bigots it begins to appear that the tail that is wagging the dog is a possum's tail deep in the heart of Dixie.

We believe that the great majority of the American people agree with President Truman the time has come to clip the possum's tail.

14e(2) 1948 Southern Governors Conference

As We See It

mon. 2-9-48

Why There's Heat Under Southern Governors' Collars

Daily Worker
14e
new york, n. y.

By Abner W. Berry

THERE are tens of thousands of good rea wrought up over President Truman 10-point sons why 11 southern governors are so civil rights program.

But let me hasten to add that few of these reasons are to be found in Washington—and not one of them in the White House. In my opinion they are to be found in the thousands of white students and in the 90,000 Negro students who are fighting Jimcrow education.

The heat under the collars of the southern governors, most of whom owe their offices to Jimcrow practices and polltaxes is generated by their disgruntled constituents.

Thousands of white southern students have had a chance to voice their opinions of Jimcrow education and each time they have opposed it. Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, North Carolina and Texas student bodies have expressed themselves on the issue. And I am sure that there is no doubt as to the position of the 90,000 Negro students.

Well, about 100,000 articulate opponents to Jimcrow adds up to an "equal rights" spectre haunting the Bourbon empire.

This opposition is beyond the talking stage.

mon. 2-9-48

OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY students proved that a week ago. The two demonstrations—one against, and one for, segregation—was enough to send a chill down the spine of a reactionary southern governor. Both demonstrations were inadequately reported by the wire services. From an on-the-spot source I learned the following:

More than 700 students stood in three inches of snow for more than half an hour to applaud Howard Friedman, a student from Oklahoma City, when he denounced Jimcrow as "an extension of the Hitler myth of racial superiority."

Defending Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher's right to attend Oklahoma University, the student spokesman declared: "The University is not a place to spend four years in absentia. It is for the development of minds, not the preservation of color lines."

The spontaneous demonstration ended with the cremation of the 14th Amendment and mailing the ashes to President Truman. All that happened during class time Thursday, Jan. 29.

The next day a pro-Jimcrow rally was called. More students turned out than on the previous day. As the speakers at the rally began to crack anti-Negro jokes to bolster their position in favor of Jimcrow they drew "Heils!" from the audience.

mon. 2-9-48

PAUL HAGGARD, an Oklahoma City businessman, tried to rescue the chauvinistic speakers by trying to "give you students a little information on racial mongrelization." Equal rights, Haggard said was "the first step on the road to communism."

A student popped up and shouted, in answer to Haggard's red baiting: "I don't care who's behind this movement. I'm not a Communist, but if they're against segregation, I'm with them!" 2-9-48

What settled it for the pro-Jimcrow group was an answer to one student's shouted question: "What about the Bill of Rights?" A pro-Jimcrow clacque in the audience shouted back: "To hell with it!" Haggard had to give up. The pro-Jimcrow meeting had been turned into a rally against segregation.

That happned on the campus of Oklahoma University, known traditionally as "the country club of the Southwest." In this stronghold of sports and social life has come social struggle around one issue—Jimcrow. This is what the southern politicians are faced with. It's a revolt on the campuses of their own states which has then frightened.

Daily world

TRUMAN IS WOOING this progressive current in the South with his paper proposals for civil rights legislation. The southern politicians will try to hold onto their special privileges even if they have to abolish all graduate schools in their states. That is the idea already put forward by Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee.

mon. 2-9-48

As to where President Truman stands in the struggle of the students to maintain and extend their educational standards against the Jimcrow dangers is self-evident. So far he has not answered the attacks of the governors. The Attorney General has not even growled an ugly word at them for their attempts to subvert the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The students are wise enough to understand that Jimcrow is strangling them. They are not too dumb to learn that the old politicians' words cannot stop the process.

These 100,000 students now active in the fight for non-segregated, free education are likely to be a thorn in the sides of both the southern Bourbons and the Truman Democrats who cynically are shadow boxing with Jimcrow.

Southern States Discuss Merging College Efforts

The News
Birmingham, Ala

Governors Blast At Truman's Policies Sent To Committee

Mon 2-9-48

WAKULLA SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 9—(AP)—Southern governors pushed aside politics long enough yesterday to set up an interstate college plan which they hailed as the most important development of the past century in higher education.

They signed a nine-state compact calling for the joint financing and operation of Southwide colleges to offer top rate training in specialized and professional fields which no one state could afford on its own.

Their widely publicized revolt against President Truman's civic rights proposals was left in the hands of a committee where some thought it might cool off a little before they meet again on call within 40 days.

The regional education plan, calling for both white and Negro schools, won't become effective, however, until it is ratified by at least six state Legislatures and is approved by the federal Congress.

While this legislative action is awaited, a regional council will make a detailed survey of Southern education facilities and needs. The council will hold its first meeting at Gainesville, Fla., March 4.

* * *

AT THAT TIME, the council will also go further into the offer of Meharry Medical College trustees to turn over their institution at Nashville, Tenn., for the cooperative schooling of Negro doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists.

The compact signed by the nine governors provides for the participating states to contribute tax monies in proportion to their populations to a common pool for the regional schools.

The Tennessean

Two or more states within the whole region could agree between themselves to operate joint colleges. The whole scheme could not be abandoned without unanimous consent of the participating states, but a state could withdraw on two years' notice.

Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

THE PACT WAS SIGNED by the governors of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Maryland, Tennessee and South Carolina. The governors of Louisiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia were not present.

Mon 2-9-48

The governors' conference was called solely to discuss regional education, but it turned its attention Saturday to the president's request for laws against racial discrimination in employment and for anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and anti-segregation legislation.

The governors capped their resentment of Mr. Truman's proposal by adopting a resolution asking for a committee to study just what the South can do about the proposed civil rights program.

Chairman William Preston Lane, Jr., of Maryland, named Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, author of the resolution, to head the committee. Other members are Govs. Beauford Jester, of Texas; Ben T. Laney, of Arkansas; Gregg Cherry, of North Carolina, and William Tuck, of Virginia.

The Times

Tuck and Cherry were not at the conference. Thurmond said he would get in touch with them by telephone and see how they felt.

LANE SAID GOV. WRIGHT of Mississippi declined to serve on the committee "because of the situation he might have in his own state."

Birmingham, Ala

Lane did not amplify the statement, but Wright said a mass meeting in Jackson next Thursday to discuss means of some action against the national Democratic leadership will be held as planned.

He also said he had not entirely given up his idea for a general meeting of Southerners to organize resistance to the Truman program. His resolution calling for such meeting on March 1 found no support among the governors.

2-9-48

REGIONAL COLLEGES CHARTED FOR SOUTH

The Times
New York, N. Y.
Mon 2-9-48

Nine Governors Agree on Plan to Give Higher Education to Whites and Negroes

14e(2)

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAKULLA SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 8—An unprecedented step in the educational annals of the country was taken today when the Governors of nine Southern states affixed their signatures to a compact that would establish a geographical district with cooperatively owned and operated regional schools to provide higher education for whites and Negroes.

The compact was drafted at a two-day extraordinary closed session of the Southern Governors' conference. Copies of the compact will be forwarded for signing to six other Southern Governors who are members of the conference but were unable to attend the special session.

The Times

The Governors' signatures, however, represented approval with reservation, since the compact provides that it shall not take effect or be binding upon any state until it has been approved by the Legislatures of at least six of the states whose Governors have subscribed to it within eighteen months from today.

New York, N. Y.

Also, it was learned, the compact will be presented to the Congress of the United States for approval, although experts in Constitutional law were reported to have informed the drafters of the compact that they did not regard such approval as "necessary" but

An Answer to High Court

The compact asserts that it is aimed at improving the educational facilities of all people in the South, but proposed implementation steps indicate that for many it also constitutes the South's answer to recent successive Federal Court decisions affecting the controversial problems of providing equal but segregated schooling for Negroes.

The fact that two weeks ago the trustees of Meharry Medical College for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn., informally offered the similar ruling affecting a Negro applicant for law school in Oklahoma. The situation also developed in Texas. Last Oct. 21, at the Southern Governors' conference in Asheville, Gov. Jim Nance McCord of Tennessee proposed the establishment of regional schools to provide professional, technical and graduate training for white and Negro students in the South.

The Times

The extraordinary session of the Southern Governors Conference was called solely to hear the report of the educational committee

Meharry College Sought

At that time a committee under

and take action on a situation which the Governors have already described as "acute."

Although there have been suggestions for regional schools in the South for the past ten or twelve years, the general feeling is that the "pressure" of the recent Supreme Court decisions made it imperative to Southern executives and legislators to seek some solution in line with the South's traditional Jim Crow policies.

From the first proposal, however, the southern Governors have maintained that the need for regional schools affects both whites and Negroes, thus involving the welfare of the region, and that also the southern states are unable financially to provide many forms of higher education facilities within their own borders.

It was learned that the Governors hope to bring about the establishment of five regional institutions, possibly with a medical and dental school for white students in the South, similar to the proposed use of Meharry College for Negroes in the medical and nursing fields. Wash. 2-9-48

Interim Group Set Up

An interim committee to be known as the Regional Council, consisting of the Governor and two designers from each state signing the compact, will survey the higher educational problems in the southern states and will hold its first aeronautics, ceramics, mining, petroleum, textiles, dentistry, nursing, medicine, public health and optometry. Wash. 2-9-48

Under the terms of the compact the states will enter into a broad educational area with a pooling of funds on a scale without precedent in this country. No one ventured to predict the cost of the regional schools to the participating states. When the legislatures of six states have approved the compact it will become binding on the six states within sixty days. Other states can join upon conditions to be agreed upon at the time they apply. 2-25-48

Then the member states will set up a board of control for Southern regional education, similar in membership to the interim committee at this time, which will be the key organization in the regional compact.

Regional College Progress

The plan for the establishment of cooperatively financed colleges for the whole Southern region, drawn up into compact form at the recent conference of Southern governors in Florida, is being carried another step. The compact requires congressional approval. Rep. Sam Hobbs, of Alabama, has introduced a House bill authorizing the states to pool their money for the project. Sen. Holland, of Florida, is reported to be preparing to offer a similar bill in the Senate. Birmingham, Ala.

It is good that congressional action on the plan is now under way. It is to be hoped that these bills will not get bogged down in the mass of legislation up for congressional consideration. Southern representatives and senators should keep alert to assure swift passage of the legislation. ala.

There is another legislative hurdle that must be passed before the plan can be got under way. The Legislatures of at least six of the states concerned must approve the compact before it can take effect. Speedy action at this level is another pressing requirement. Ga. 2-26-48

Southern Governors Submit Plan For 15-State College Authority

The Times

Program Would Establish Board to Operate Schools for Both Negroes and Whites—Congress Asked to Act Soon

New York N.Y.

Wed. 2-25-48

By BESS FURMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb 24—Southern Governors today presented their proposed fifteen-state compact for regional schools of higher education to the Senators and Representatives of their states. Accompanying the program was a request for immediate Congressional sanction.

Modeled along the lines of the New York-New Jersey Port Authority compact, the Governors' interstate agreement would establish a board of control for Southern regional education. This organization would be authorized to establish, acquire and operate graduate, technical and professional schools for both white and Negro advanced students in states within the compact.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, who presided at the meeting of the Governors, legislators and educators here, called the compact "the most significant step forward in education in a century."

Joint Sponsorship Urged

The Times

Legislators crowded around Florida's Governor when the session ended, indicating their wishes to comply with his request that when the enabling measure is introduced in Congress it be sponsored by the Senators and Representatives of all fifteen participating states.

On the grounds that one of this country's two Negro medical schools will be forced to the wall unless it is quickly supported on a regional basis, Governor Caldwell urged the utmost speed, both in endorsement of the compact by Congress and in ratification by the state Legislatures. He said that if Congress acts rapidly six state Legislatures can vote on the compact this year. New York N.Y.

However, the Florida Governor emphatically stated that the compact was of far more importance to the education of whites than of Negroes. He also insisted that the recent civil rights issue is "a complete aside" to the question of the compact, which has been under discussion for more than ten years.

Not a Civil Rights Issue

Wash. 2-25-48

Questioned as to how the United States Supreme Court decision in the Oklahoma law school case of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher might apply to the proposed regional colleges, Governor Caldwell said:

"That problem is an incident here. The thing that is important to the South is education."

He said it is now accepted that the Southern states, individually, cannot support great schools and that too many of their most promising youth have had to go North to get advanced education and have remained there.

Other speakers noted that the Oklahoma Negro mandate hinged on the law school there being the only one supported by the state. It was pointed out that the proposed regional schools for both Negroes and whites would be supported by all states in the compact. Governor Caldwell said that a test case could be brought just as soon as the Mehary Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., with its $4,500,000 endowment and $5,000,000 of buildings is taken over by the regional control board.

Fiscal Straits at Meharry

The Times

The case for the Meharry Medical College was presented by Governor Jim Nance McCord of Tennessee and hisl egal adviser, Cecil Simms. They said that, due to an operating deficit for the last five years, which had increased from $112,000 to $350,000 annually, this Class A institution, which has half the facilities for educating Negroes in medicine and dentistry, will cease to function. Every state in the South has students there, and 65 per cent of its enrollment comes from the South. Meharry wil be carried one more year by cutting into the endowment principal, pending action on the compact, the Tennesseans said.

Mr. Simms added that Negro students fared better both at Meharry and at Howard than they would "under civil rights" in that white applicants at both institutions would have crowded the Negroes out this year on a "competition, personal basis" had it not been that the Negroes had a preferred status. New York N.Y.

Only an occasional Negro applicant, he said, "prefers his so-called civil rights to Howard and Meharry, where he can belong to clubs and fraternities and go back to reunions." But if Meharry closes, Mr. Simms added, Negro students, half-way through, would be "going back to their states and demanding open doors." Wed. 2-25-48

Mr. Caldwell said the governors had never discussed Federal aid to the proopsed regional colleges, and he was against it.

The governors of five states were present: Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida.

Governors of these nine states signed the compact on Feb. 1: Maryland, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. Two have signed since: North Carolina and Virginia. Two more, West Virginia and Kentucky, were expected to sign later today.

Louisiana and Oklahoma will sign very soon, it is understood.

FLORIDA STUDENTS REBEL AGAINST DIXIE GOVERNORS

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI—(ANP)— In riotous protest over the March 4 meeting of the Southern Governors Regional council at Gainesville, Fla., a group of 35 white students of the University of Florida have labeled the caucus "undemocratic" in that its sponsors "advocate an unjust and inequitable system of education in the south."

Feb. 3-9-48

The students were motivated in their action primarily as a result of the Wakulla Springs meeting two weeks ago at which time nine southern governors met and severly criticized President Truman for his request of a civil rights program. These executive meeting at Wakulla Springs and operation of regional education such as no one southern state could presently afford for Negroes.

The student resolution in part protesting the governors meet reads:

"This meeting can only further hatred and prejudice, and our university will inevitably be stigmatized by the meeting of this group." Feb. 3-9-48

Student leaders attempted to forestall the adoption of the resolution by the protest group, but to no avail. The University of Florida student body numbers more than 8,500.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, who had just returned to Florida from Washington, is confident that the rebel students will lend their support to the regional movement

"I am in favor of doing everything possible to make Truman rescind the civil rights 'bill.' Wallace has already split the party in the south and I do not feel that the southerners should secede but that they should make Truman rescind the parts of the bill that are objectionable. Some one may arise on whom the south could unite and swing the election.

"We would be helplessly lost if we did secede. We can't go to Wallace or to the Republicans."

Said Edgar J. Wall, Jacksonville postmaster:

"We have always known how to treat the Negroes in the south once they know the facts. Said Gov. Caldwell:

DEFENDS OTHERS

"The regional education plan provides for both white and Negro schols on an interstate basis."

Ramsey, state committeewoman, to handle this problem down here ner March 30 elicited the following remarks from Mrs. J. Reid and they have always known how to treat us. We have been able ways will be."

A circuit court judge, M. W.

14e(2) 1942

Southern Governors Conference

MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFERED TO SOUTH

New York Times, N.Y.

$8,000,000 Meharry Center Urged on Governors' Group as Regional Negro Unit

Mar. 1-19-48

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18—The first step in a Southern plan to solve the controversial problem of providing higher education and preserving racial segregation policies was taken today when the $8,000,000 Meharry Medical College was offered informally to the Southern states for joint operation as a regional medical school for Negroes.

The Southern Governors Conference Committee on Regional Education, meeting in closed session here, announced the Meharry development one week after the United States Supreme Court commanded Oklahoma to provide virtually immediate legal education for a Negro woman under the constitutional guarantee of equal protection for all citizens.

The committee announced that its members were in "complete agreement on the board picture of the necessity for regional schools in the South to provide certain forms of advanced and professional training for all citizens, regardless of race or economic standing."

It was also reported that the conference would meet within six weeks at a site as yet unchosen to enable the Governors and their educational advisers to study the Meharry offer further and to initiate the necessary steps for "setting up the overall framework for establishing regional schools for all citizens of the South." 1-14-48

Evading of Courts Disavowed

The committee members emphasized at a press conference that they considered the Meharry development "a mere incident in the broader picture of providing regional schools for all citizens" and said the general plan "is not a defensive move to circumvent any court decisions but actually an offensive move to obtain the best possible education facilities for white and Negro students." Mem.

The members stressed further that the subject of regional schools had been discussed by Southern Governors for almost ten years and that the first formal resolution calling for positive action had been introduced at the Southern Governors Conference in Asheville, N. C., last October by Gov. Jim Nance McCord of Tennessee. 1-14-48

Governor McCord's resolution, which was approved by the conference, called upon Congress to authorize the Southern states to enter into a compact permitting establishment of the regional schools. It was pointed out that similar compacts concern irrigation problems in the West and the Port of New York Authority.

In presenting his resolution Governor McCord informed the conference that he had reason to believe that Meharry Medical College in Nashville, the only exclusively Negro medical school in the country, could be obtained for regional training purposes.

Financial Limitations Cited

The Times

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, chairman, in describing the results of the committee's session today, said that the group recognized that "the problems of regional education and the economy of the whole section moved hand-in-hand with the degree of education the citizens enjoy."

"It is apparent," Governor Caldwell said, "that no single state in the South is financially able to support the best in education for its own citizens and it is obvious that in many fields there would not be a sufficient number of students to warrant establishing certain forms of education.

"It is equally apparent that by working cooperatively the Southern States can establish and maintain the best in education for all people without reference to race or economic condition." New York N.Y.

Governor Caldwell said that Meharry was faced with a financial crisis. As a privately endowed school it is receiving about one-third of the net income it formerly received and that amount is purchasing only one-half of what it formerly did, he said, although the school has not lowered its standards and is a Class A medical college.

Trustees Ready to Act

"If the regional school plan works," he said, "the trustees, we know, will turn the school over to the Southern States if there is some assurance that the Southern States will maintain it and operate it according to present standards."

The Governor said that if Meharry closed its doors the medical education of Negroes in the South would be "severely penalized." Mem. 1-19-48

Other members of the committee present were Govs. McCord, William Preston Lane of Maryland, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference; William M. Tuck of Virginia and Melvin E. Thompson of Georgia. New York, N.Y.

Also attending were J. Hillis Miller, president of the University of Florida; Raymond R. Paty, chancellor of the university system of Georgia; Doak S. Campbell, president of Florida State University; Cecil Sims, adviser to Governor McCord, and Dr. Hugh Morgan, member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Meharry Medical College.

The committee and its associates lunched at Meharry College and made a tour of the buildings and grounds. The Times

As We Thurs. See It

What the Southern Governors Really Want

Daily Worker 2-12-48

New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS completely played down the dangerous conclusions reached by the conference of Soluthern Governors last week-end in Tallahassee, Fla. Uniformly the papers told readers that the governors (1) sought to improve Negro education and (2) refused to consider bolting the Democratic Party. New York N.Y.

What the readers weren't told, however, is that the governors actually planned to cut the already inadequate education for both Negroes and whites. Thurs.

Jim Nance McCord, Governor of Tennessee, a state where movies featuring Lena Horne have been banned, is the father of the idea. McCord's proposal, adopted at the meeting last week, was made some time ago. 2-12-48

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THE PROPOSAL is simply this:

• Abolish all graduate schools in each of the 11 participating states. Then no Negro could apply as there would be no schools provided for whites either.

• Two regional schools would then be provided—one for Negroes and one for whites, with each state assuming a portion of the financial burden.

That is how the irate, white-supremacist governors plan to meet the "separate but equal" mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court. The plan now goes before the legislatures of the 11 states and if six of them ratify the agreement the Jimcrow-saving plan will go into effect.

Now how reporters, on the spot, could report this as a plan "to improve Negro education" escapes me. Thurs 2-12-48

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IT SEEMS to me that the governors wouldn't like too much publicity around their "plan." Southern white students surely haven't shown enough love for educational Jimcrow to give up their rights to an education in their own states to preserve it. And I think that it is the fact that southern white students are NOT showing a love for Jimcrow that lies behind the anger of the Bourbon governors.

They need Jimcrow and more Jimcrow to bolster their rule which is being challenged bit by bit. So in answer to the fight of the Negro students and the Negro people against the separate schools, these unreconstructed Claghorns propose super-Jimcrow. 2-12-48

At their meeting they elected to make their pro-Jimcrow fight within the Democratic Party. Well, that was hardly news. That's the party they control. That is their vehicle to the spreading of Jimcrow practices throughout the nation. Why should they leave?

Cooler heads than Sen. James O. Eastland, of Mississippi and Gov. Fielding H. Wright prevailed. And why not? I can almost hear them being told the score at the closed session. 2-12-48

"Now see here," a governor would say, "can't you see which way the wind is going? You know that the President has to get a few votes from them mongrelized cities. So he's got to make out some sort of a program for 'em." The governor licks his lips and gazes intensely at another governor in the front row and asks, man to man: "But don't you notice he didn't say a word about this education issue which we are about to discuss?" Thurs

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A FEW HEADS began to nod. The governor speaking at the moment smiles a knowing smile and continues, "Another thing, I'll bet these social equality folks didn't win the President on mixing colored and white in the army. Now let that be a hint to you, and let us quit talking about splitting the party." Daily Worker

That settled the party unity question. They can still hold on to their Jimcrow domains with Truman. They might even get some help in corralling the grumblers who are going off after that Wallace fellow. If they can put across their Jimcrow plan in the South, without any outside interference, they can stop all threats to their one-party dictatorships.

So far no official has interfered with them and their attacks on the 14th Amendment. 2-12-48

Truman said through his secretary that he was not going to back down on his Negro rights proposals, but he said so one day after approving Jimcrow in the Army. "Absolutely" he's for Negro rights and Army Jimcrow. Thurs

While the battle of words goes on between Truman and senatorial white supremacists, the southern Democratic leaders are destroying education and patching up their Bourbon dictatorship.

6 Dixie Governors Push Super Jim Crow School

PM New York, N.Y. 1-19-48

By United Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn. At the same time the Southern Governors' Conference was offered Meharry College for Negroes here $8,000,000 in outright gift by the trustees, duced income from investments have forced a drastic reduction in the school's endowment and that it "would be best for all concerned if the joint States would take over the school." 1-19-48

Governors of six Southern States have approved a plan to establish jointly-financed regional colleges and universities to relieve the bur- Gov. William T. Lane of Maryden on separate States of providing higher education for all citizens. land, president of the Governors' Conference, said he would call the members of the 15 State group, into session within six weeks to act on the regional college plan and the offer to Meharry.

Meharry, a privately operated ,000,000 institution, has pro- ced half of the estimated 5000 egro physicians in the Nation. It so has accredited schools of den- try, pharmacy and nursing.

Trustees said high costs and re- sion," Caldwell said in apparent

"Thinking in regional education matters antedates any court deci-

reference to a recent Supreme Court ruling that a Negro student, Ada Lois Sipuel, seeking a law school education in Oklahoma, "is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a State institution."

The Supreme Court decision implied that a scholarship offered by a state for a Negro to attend an out-of-state school admitting Negroes was not enough.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court on Saturday directed the State Board of Regents to provide Miss Sipuel a legal education without violating State laws requiring segregation of the races. The State court indicated that the U. S. Supreme Court had not ruled a segregation statute in that State unconstitutional.

Dixie Leaders Act To Revamp Truman's Plan

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Five-Man Unit Created To Voice South's Views On Civil Rights Issue

Mon. 2-9-48

Wright Begs Off

Regional Education And Meharry Negro School Backed By Governors

By G. C. LONG
Advertiser Staff Writer

WAKULLA SPRINGS, FLA., Feb. 8.—The Southern Governors' Conference today appointed its own five-man political action committee to demand concessions on "White Supremacy," from President Truman, and also signed an agreement for interstate operation of colleges for specialized and professional training of the South's youth. Mon. 2-9-48

The committee, headed by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina, will go to Washington, to voice the South's displeasure at Mr. Truman's recommendations for new "civil rights" legislation and Gov. Thurmond asserted it would speak "in the strongest possible language."

Still Debated

The real significance of the action taken by the conference to combat the president's civil rights legislative recommendations was still being debated here today as the session adjourned.

Gov. William P. Lane, Jr., of Maryland, appointed the five-man committee under terms of a resolution introduced Saturday by Gov. Thurmond, to investigate the problems brought about by the president's civil rights program and make recommendations at another meeting of the Southern Governors to be held not more than 40 days from now.

The Committeemen

Named to the committee to make the investigation and recommendations were Governors Thurmond, chairman; Beauford Jester, of Texas; Ben Laney, of Arkansas; Gregg Cherry, of North Carolina; and William M. Tuck, of Virginia. Montgomery Ala.

In naming the members of the committee, Gov. Lane, who is chairman of the conference, explained that he had left Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, who has been an advocate of the South pulling away from the national Democratic party, off the committee at Wright's own request. The Advertiser

Lane said Wright gave as his reason for not wanting to serve, as "the home state situation."

Gov. Wright introduced a resolution at the conference calling for a conference of "true Democrats" in Jackson, Miss., on March 1, "to form our plans that will enable us to use our electoral votes in a way that will best serve the South and the nation.

Resolutions Lost

The Mississippi governor offered his resolution as a substitute for the one introduced by Gov. Thurmond, but it died, as did one introduced by Gov. James E. Folsom, of Alabama, for lack of a second. 2-9-48

Gov. Thurmond's resolution has been considered by many observers on the spot as a compromise between the two extremes in the South—those who would like to pull the Southern Democrats out of the national party and those who would like to continue to follow President Truman in spite of his recent message to Congress asking for an FEPC law, anti-lynching legislation, anti-poll tax and anti-segregation legislation.

Opinions Differ

Gov. Wright was classed as one of the chief executives who would like to pull out, while Gov. M. E. Thompson, of Georgia, has indicated he thinks there should be no bolt. The Advertiser

Most chief executives here have taken the attitude that a course of action should be taken that would not lead to a hasty decision. Hence, Gov. Thurmond's compromise to the effect that a committee be appointed to study the matter and then report back to the governors at a meeting to be held not later than 40 days from now. Montgomery, Ala.

Among most of 35 to 40 newspapermen gathered here to cover the conference the action taken by the governors was not considered as an ultimatum to President Truman and the national party.

Compact Signed

As for education, the nine governors assembled here today signed a compact to be submitted to Congress for approval that will permit the Southern States to enter into agreements on regional education. Mon. 2-9-48

Under the terms of the agreement reached here, the governors and their representatives will meet again on March 4 in Gainesville, Fla., to pursue the matter. The motion to that effect, introduced by Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, read:

"That a regional council be formed to consist of the governor and two designees from each of the states signing this compact; that the council be instructed by the conference to make a thorough-going survey of higher education in the signatory states. Asking such staff and such foundation funds as may be available; that within the over-all survey the council be instructed to direct immediate attention to the necessity for the early establishment of regional schools or institutions covering the fields which have been indicated by the subcommittee as being urgent, including the Meharry Institution, and that the council meet in its first session on March 4 at Gainesville, Fla.

To Accept School

The Advertiser

The governors agreed in the compact, subject to approval by Congress and the individual state legislatures, to take over Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., as a regional medical college for Negroes. Montgomery Ala

In addition the governors agreed that an urgent need for regional education exists in the fields of engineering (aerobautic, ceramics, mining, petroleum and textile), forestry, conservation of game and wildlife, medical and health services (dentistry, nursing (collegiate schools), medicine, public health and optometry, music and fine arts (graduate level) and veterinary medicine. Mon.

Specific location of any of the regional schools named was not given but it was learned that the Alabama Polytechnic Institute may be the location of the veterinary school in the event it is set up on a regional basis. 2-9-48

The governors also went on record as recognizing the need for a continuation of basis education and recognizing its importance in relation to advanced education.

On the importance of the educational work done here by the Southern governors, Dr. Austin R. Meadows, Alabama state superintendence has taken a very important step forward for education in Alabama as well as the South. This program, I believe, merits the support of the people."

Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College at Montevallo, stated: The Advertiser

"It is the most important thing that has happened in sounder education (and possibly national) in my generation. It opens up a new field for interstate cooperation. It is the constructive and affirmative answer to the critics of Southern effort to attain a high standard of education for all. Montgomery Ala

Governor Folsom said:

"The action will save one of two medical institutions in the United States for Negroes. It is a matter of pure economy and states rights are not invaded."

As for a meeting by the committee of governors appointed by Lane to study and make recommendations on President Truman's civil rights program, Lane said the time and place for the meeting would be named later, taking into consideration recommendations of the committee on the matter. Mon. 2-9-48

Expediting Regional Education

The Constitution

A bill has been introduced in Congress paving the way for establishment of regional schools for graduate education by the Southern States.

An outgrowth of several meetings of the Southern Governors' Conference, the proposed measure would provide congressional authority for 15 States joining together to furnish training in fields in which it is impractical or impossible to offer adequate instruction individually. Atlanta Ga

The bill, introduced by Rep. Hobbs, of Alabama, may be superfluous. Various States have contracted together for educational purposes in the past, although never on so large a scale. West Virginia, for instance, has an arrangement with the University of Virginia for the training of third- and fourth-year medical students. And veterinary students from Mississippi attend Auburn under an agreement between the two States. Mon 2-26-48

The Hobbs Bill will merely assure that the plan has congressional approval.

Unfortunately, professional race protagonists are seeking to label the proposal an attempt on the part of the South to circumvent, rather than live up to, responsibilities in the field of Negro education.

The truth of the matter is that regional education for Negroes may not meet the Supreme Court interpretation of "equal facilities," although it seems to us Southern States cannot be accused of not showing good faith in thus endeavoring to meet their obligation. Montgomery Ala

Certainly, in the first such institution likely to be acquired, the Negro facilities will be the superior, if anything, to the white. Meharry Medical College in Nash-

8-10-48 Mon

return. Montgomery Ala

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As our own Chancellor Paty has frequently pointed out, there are numerous specialized phases of education for which our youth must go elsewhere. And, all too frequently, they do not

14e(2) 1948

Charge Move To Sabotage Truman Plan

BY VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Less than a week after reaffirming his support of President Truman's civil rights program, Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the National Democratic committee, lined up with Sen. Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.), in brazen support of continued segregation in education in the south.

Sen. McGrath's position was looked upon as an attempt to regain the support of Dixie Democrats by cabotaging the Truman rights plan.

Sen. McGrath and Sen. Wiley comprise a two-man Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing testimony on a joint resolution introduced by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D. Fla.), asking congressional approval of a proposed regional education compact drawn Feb. 8, by the conference of Southern Governors.

Only the governor of Kentucky has not joined the plan, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R. Ky.) has withdrawn his sponsorship of the bill which would permit several states to finance one school.

In New York last week the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People passed a resolution demanding that congress withhold approval of the compact, and instructed Walter White, and Leslie Perry to lobby against it in the subcommittee hearings.

Lack-Authority

Tangling with Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, McGrath argued heatedly that Congress does not have the "Constitutional right" to prescribe that the compact be administered "without distinction as to race, creed, color, sex, as to students, faculty, and administrative officers" as recommended by the NAACP attorney.

Marshall countered, "Congress can say to the Southern Governors, you will put in the amendment, or we will disapprove the compact."

Here McGrath asked Marshall, "Would you support the continuation of the present education condition of Negroes in the South rather than have the compact approved?"

Marshall replied, "I would either disapprove it, or require that the regional schools be set up without distinction as to race."

Sinks Intelligence

McGrath quoted figures which had been introduced into the hearings on the previous day by President M. Don Clawson of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., showing that only 86 Negro students had been admitted to interracial medical schools in the North. He, like Dr. Clawson implied that the reason for the sparsity of Negro students in these schools was inferior mental ability to that of white students seeking admission.

To this indictment, Marshall admantly replied, "I deny any implication that there are only 86 Negro students in the country capable of being admitted to interracial medical schools."

Marshall made the bold accusation that the proposed Southern governors compact "is merely an effort to circumvent the effects of the recent Supreme Court decisions" in educational cases. He said that what the Southern governors are seeking is "federal sanction for the perpetuation of the policy of racial segregation."

He told the subcommittee that Congressional approval was not needed for the compact, and the governors had been so advised by their own counsel. He said congressional approval of such a compact, if granted, might later be used to becloud the issue in any future court consideration of the issue of segregation in education.

In wording the compact, the governors have assiduously refrained from making any mention of segregation. It was for D. Martin Jenkins, education advisor for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to force this issue into the open. In reply to a direct question by Jenkins, Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida, stated the schools would be operated within the constitution of the various states signing the compact, all of which provide that schools must be organized on a racially segregated basis. Significantly, the only specific proposal in the compact is the taking over of Meharry Medical College, "because of the present financial condition of the institution."

Ties In Sipuel Case

At the meeting of the Southern governors, legislators, and educators here Feb. 24, Cecil Simms, legal adviser to Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee, related the proposed regional plan to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sipuel case, involving the University of Oklahoma.

He stated then, that if Meharry was not able to maintain itself, the Negro students sent there by the Southern states would come back home demanding admission to the state-supported white medical schools.

Dean George Johnson of the Howard University school of law and Dr. James Nabrit, law professor at the same institution, made a brilliant legal back on their heels For up to this point the constitutionality of the proposal had weathered all attacks. Senator McGrath was not present, having quit the discussion after his heated set-to with Marshall.

Johnson and Nabrit appeared as representatives for the Conference of Negro Land-Grant College Presidents whom they testified were opposed to the compact and to all segregation, especially segregation in education.

Hits Legal Aspect

Challenging the constitutionality of the compact, Nabrit told the subcommittee that if they persisted in approving it in spite of opposition, they should make clear that Congressional assent to the plan "should in no way to construed as an endorsement of segregation in education."

Nabrit warned the subcommittee that their assent to the compact may well enlarge the area in which the constitutionality of segregation must be tested. He asked, "Does Congress want to add additional disability to a Negro plaintiff wishing to test segregation under the equal protection guaranteed by the Constitution.?"

He further contended that where suits are brought in such cases, it is difficult to find out the parties to sue. In fact he said ,a plaintiff might find himself in the position of having no one to sue.

This argument was in rebuttal to that advanced by Senator Wiley who contended from the beginning of the hearings that the compact should by all means be approved as a forward step in education. He said if any individual later found his civil rights jeopardized under the compact, he could bring suit.

Compares Jobs

Supporting the compact, Senator Holland cited studies which show that six times more Negroes hold responsible positions at all levels in the South's segregated educational system than do in the North. Taking him up sharply on this defense of segregation, Nabrit made clear that large numbers of Negroes would rather be "just plain American citizens with the same rights as any other American citizen," than hold these positions glorified by Holland.

He said, "The price of position in order to hold that type of inferior post is too high. It is a position in a worthless educational structure, and therefore the status is inferior."

The day, before M. Don Clawson, pres. of Meharry Medical College spoke in favor of the compact. Meharry will be forced to close July 1, if financial aid is not available.

Clawson criticized the refusal of a large segment of Negroes to go along with the proposal. "Those who would destroy Meharry for imaginary reasons should direct their fire at the constitution of the state," he said. Closing the school would not change Dixie segregation laws he declared.

Immediate goal of the compact is to regionalize Meharry, thereby avoiding admitting Negroes to white state universities or providing in state training under the terms of the Supreme Court ruling in the Sipuel case.

Two organizations financing Meharry, the Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundations, have agreed to support it for a year past July 1, 1948 if financial relief under the regional plan is assured at the end of that time, according to Clawson.

Hints Inferiority

Clawson claims that Negro students have little chance for admission to unsegregated schools where they would compete with the white students with "superior" abilities for vacancies. The Meharry president said only 86 Negroes are enrolled in medical schools of the north, and that he is constantly beseiged with requests for superior Meharry students whom these schools would like to enroll "for appearance's sake only."

Dr. B. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association testified that the "overwhelming majority" of graduates support the regional plan ,including the Chicago chapter, which originally opposed the idea.

Admits Protests

Senator Wiley admitted that he had been deluged with wires opposing the regional plan.

Lightning like efforts of the southern governors to have their plan rectified by Congress is said to be based on the desire to get the the plan in action before the Heman Sweatt case brings the question of "separate but equal" education before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dr. John Russell of the U. S. Office of Education warned the subcommittee that the plan will require long and careful study by experienced educators. He said the compact as now drawn "does not give assurance of stable control."

Fears Administration

Answering Senator Wiley as to whether the compact violates constitutional rights of any individual, Dr. Russell said: "As a compact it does not. I can see that it might be administered so as to interfere with the rights of the individual."

Frank Chambers of the Justice Department told the subcommittee that the legality of the compact is now under study by his agency.

Others appearing before the subcommittee in opposition to the compact were: Miss Alma Vessells, national Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Dr. J. G. Gathings, National Medical Association; M. C. Clark, National Negro Insurance Association; Miss Marian Perry, National Lawyers Guild; James B. Cobb, National Alliance of Postal Employes; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America; George L. P. Weaver, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Howard Long, American Teachers Association.

Southern Governers' Conference

Walter White a 'Liar' Says Rufus Clement

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C.—"If I had been at the meeting, I would have told Walter White that he was telling a lie," Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, told the AFRO-AMERICAN, shortly after he delivered a fiery address to the 67th annual convention of the N.C. Teachers Association.

"After talking with me about an munism and Rankinism. He was hour regarding my visit to the in an angry mood, and minced no Southern Governors' conference in words in "setting the record Florida," Dr. Clement declared straight" as to where he stood on angrily, "Walter White then went important matters that face the away and made a speech stating world today.

that I approved the Southern Educational Regional Plan."

Did Not Accept Their Invitation

"Just before the first meeting of the Governors in Florida," he explained that while he and could see that!

Losing Fear of Klan

Pointing out that colored persons in Georgia don't scare very easily, the speaker stated that "When the Klan first marched, no colored persons showed up at the polls the next day.

Says Plan Is Sound

"The second time, about one dozen where at the polls and voted. The last time they marched, about every colored person who intended voting was at the polls the next day.

"I think that I can explain that. Many of the voters had been off to

During his hour-long talk to the teachers, Dr. Clement denounced Southern Governors, Henry Wallace, Walter White, Bilboism, Communism from a friend, stating that the Gov-

war where they came face to face with real dangers of death and destruction. Surely, they were not going to return home and be scared by a few men in sheets and pillow cases."

Speaking of the Southern Governors, "somebody ought to grab them and sit them down," he insisted.

Sorry for Wallace Supporters

"America is the last outpost of freedom," he continued, "and we are facing a war that might see the last of human liberty."

"I am disturbed over colored persons' following Henry Wallace. The Russians have gotten Wallace. He is in captivity. I cannot call him a Communist, but the Communist are dictating to him."

In conclusion, he declared that "we cannot stop Communism until we stop Bilboism and Rankinism. Human beings are human beings. The time has come when a man should live his life in peace-time, as well as give it in time of war."

Negroes And Higher Education

The Supreme Court's decision in regard to the Oklahoma law school case will come as a shocker to many people. Yet administrative officials in all Southern colleges and universities supported by tax money have known for a long time that sooner or later they would be directly face to face with the problem. That time has now arrived. Action of some kind must be taken, and soon.

The court's decision has two parts. Both of them are important for members of both races in the South. The court ruled (1) that Negroes are entitled to receive in state institutions any sort of educational training that white persons can get in such schools, and (2) that they are entitled to get it as quickly as any other group.

Thus the state of Oklahoma is faced with the immediate necessity of doing one of two things: it must either admit Negroes to its state tax-supported schools *at once*, or it must provide equal opportunity for Negroes to get instruction of equal quality, *also at once*. Much of the same sort of decision was made by the Supreme Court in a Texas case some time ago. But the state of Texas then announced it would provide educational opportunities for Negro students of equal quality, but that such opportunities could not be provided at once, inasmuch as it would take some time to build up a school of the sort the law demanded. Then it set about in leisurely fashion creating a school to be attended by Negroes. When it was finished it was obviously not the equal in opportunity or instruction to the state's university, but it was better than anything else which the state of Texas had ever offered its Negro citizens.

In this present case, however, the court ruled that there must be no time lapse while a new school is built. A new term of college instruction opens this month. The Negro must then be admitted to the school of choice now, or a provision for equal instruction must be provided within the next week. One presumes it would be possible for the present instructional staff to hold extra classes to which only Negroes are admitted, that the same laboratory and library facilities be granted to the Negroes. Thus, however, the work of the teaching staff would be doubled, even though a very few students presented themselves for teaching. It would be expensive. It would mean that other teachers must be hired, for a teacher cannot give more than a certain number of hours of his time to the classroom. Men and women competent to teach in college and in professional schools are not easy to find at a moment's notice. The ruling may have the unhappy effect of lowering scholastic standings all the way around. That is, unless the university admits the few Negroes who are prepared to take professional training in college to the regular classes without discrimination on account of color.

The ruling did not say what the university ought to do to solve this problem which the court has thrust upon it. From the standpoint of millions of American citizens, the matter is simple. From the standpoint of other millions who have lived in the South always, and among whom the mixing of races within the classrooms and laboratories of a school has never been considered, the solution is complex and full of problems too difficult to be solved by a flourish of the pen.

It is all well and good to say what ought to be done. It is another thing to fly directly in the teeth of traditions so deeply embedded in a section's consciousness that more than writing on a scrap of paper will be required to remove them. We must not be blind to the facts because we are unmindful of a situation, no matter in what section of the country we live.

Educators of Alabama are fully aware of these problems as they are likely to affect this state. On Wednesday of last week the State Board of Education ordered an immediate study to determine how best to provide professional educational facilities for Negroes in Alabama. The work will be initiated by Supt. A. R. Meadows. He has suggested that facilities of the State Teachers College at Montgomery be expanded. A member of the board remarked that the cost to Alabama may run into millions of dollars, but that no matter how expensive, the state must do something about the problem.

Legal suits are now planned by Negroes to force the University of Alabama and Auburn to accept members of their race into the student body. They admit they have no legal case by which to try to force admittance to these schools for regular liberal arts courses, although they insist that the work offered by the state's two tax-supported Negro institutions is not comparable in quality with that provided white students in the white colleges. Negroes make the incontestable point, however, that the university and Auburn offer much specialized work—engineering, veterinary medicine and some courses requiring expensive laboratory equipment—which is wholly unavailable to their race in any Alabama college.

It is for such reasons that the N. A. A. C. P. has been readying cases to bring to trial. Its feeling has been that suits similar to those brought in Texas and Oklahoma may have to be brought in each Southern state.

The state's recent policy has been to grant funds to qualified Negro students who wish to study such professional courses as law, medicine or dentistry. Negro students whose training qualifies them for the state's professional schools are now being sent outside the state at public expense for graduate work. The plan will obviously become more and more costly as greater numbers apply for its application.

Many Negroes do not approve of establishing a large Negro college and university center in a Southern city to which qualified Negro students may be admitted from all over the South. They insist that such discrimination is still a form of segregation which is humiliating to the dignity of a human soul, no matter what the color of the skin. It is unlikely that great sums of money are going to be spent by several Southern states to build such a school as long as there is a possibility that its functioning, as the South wants it to function, may be invalidated by a court decision.

Alabama faces the necessity of making a decision. The choice has already been forced upon her. The handwriting is on the wall very plain. Governmental and educational leaders know that fact and are taking cognizance of it at this moment.

Congress Speeds Jimcrow

THEY'RE about to freeze Jimcrow education in the South by Congressional consent. Already — two months after the southern governors demanded action to prevent Negro students gaining admission to all-white colleges — their regional segregated school plan has been approved by both House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

This unusual "treaty" between several states not only endangers Negro education but threatens general education in the South. Under the regional compact of the 14 southern states participating states would pool their resources to establish regional white and Negro schools. It is conceivable that many all-white schools now located in states would be closed.

It is indicative of Republican cynicism that both committees which approved the bill are GOP-controlled. As for Truman and the Democrats, it should be noted that Sen. Alben Barkley, Senate minority leader, is one of the bill's sponsors.

It seems that the louder the talk about democracy the greater the speed in the opposite direction. It's about time the people took a hand to let the gentlemen in Congress know that action on civil rights is demanded, that Jimcrow has got to go.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH

The Supreme court recently told states that draw the color line that they must either admit Negroes to the professional colleges of the state universities or provide truly equal facilities elsewhere for Negroes. Fifteen southern states then negotiated a compact for joint support of educational institutions.

When the compact was presented to the senate for approval, Sen. Morse offered an amendment providing that no institution established under it should make race, color or creed a qualification for admission. This would kill the compact, because its initial purpose is that the co-operating states would take over the support of Meharry Medical college in Nashville and send all their colored applicants for medical education there. Sen. Morse and Sen. Ives, who has a looser amendment, have the backing of the Republican majority in the senate. The Republicans cannot do otherwise than support them.

This incident, and the fulminations of the southerners over it, is typical of the dither into which the south has got itself over what its citizens call state rights. If the southerners were genuinly concerned about the rights, they would directly for scholarships to send their rep- colored students there. Also, it is questionable whether the support of a single public medical institution for Negroes in 15 federal states would meet the Supreme court test

of equal opportunity. 5-15-48

The strongest objection to the proposal, however, is that it is just plain silly. The immediate problem of the southern states is to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes in law and medicine. The obvious solution is to admit them to existing state institutions.

Segregation has already been abolished in public vehicles in Richmond, Va., once the capital of the confederacy. Negroes now are received in dining cars on trains in the south without raising more than an occasional ripple of discontent. People who ride in street cars and trains are not selected for intelligence and self-restraint. People in universities are. If segregation can safely be abolished in public vehicles in the south, it ought to be possible to abolish it in state universities. In fact, there is reason to believe that the young people of the south, particularly those from the kind of families that send their children to college, would accept the presence of Negroes in the classroom just as calmly as they are accepted at Harvard, the University of Iowa, Oxford, the Sorbonne, and every other first rank university in the world excepting those in our south.

The stiff necked attitude of the southern politicians can only stimulate pressure to solve the problem by federal action. A solution dictated from Washington may well be as injurious to the Negroes as it would be humiliating to the white people of the south. Certainly a rational treatment of the problem in the south is preferable.

TEXAS U. SENIOR: Meeting at the first discussion session of T. S. U.'s Faculty Seminar are, left to right: Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, Dean, School of Arts and Science, TSU; Dr. Alonzo Myers, Chairman, Division of Higher Education, New York University; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, President of TSU, former Minister to Liberia and former Acting President of Hamptony Institute, greeting the first lecturer, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, Professor of Higher Education University of California at Los Angeles— former President of Hampton and FEPC head; Dr. L. L. Click Assistant Dean, College of Arts and Science, University of Texas and Dr B. A. Turner, Dean, School of Technical and Vocational Education at TSU, formerly Chairman, Teacher Training Department in Industrial Education at Hampton. (TSU Photo by Richardson)

Dr. Weaver Named Texas College Dean

DR. E. K. WEAVER

TYLER, Texas.-At the beginning of the 1948-49 academic year at Texas college, Dr. Edward K. Weaver, distinguished educator and world traveler, was presented by President D R . Glass as dean and director of instruction of the institution. Dr. Weaver comes to Texas college from Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery, Ala., with a rich background of training, experience and travel.

The new dean of instruction is fitting most uniquely into the academic and administrative setup at Texas college. He has inaugurated a progressive program that is destined to improve the college and increase its usefulness and efficiency in preparation of young men and women to fill adequately the needs of the various professions, communities and areas which they seek to serve.

Dr. Weaver was an All-American lineman at Langston and received his undergraduate degree from that school; also the M. S. degree from the State University of Iowa and the doctor of education degree from Columbia university.

Dr. Weaver was joined here by his wife, Mrs. Geneva Weaver who likewise boasts a varied and unusual record of experiences and travel. She attended West Virginia State college and Teacher's college and taught at Bethune-Cookman college and Alabama State college.

Mrs. Weaver has traveled extensively with her husband in Canada, Mexico, England, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy. Yugoslavia, Algeria, French North Africa, and participated in the International Dance Competitors at Prague, Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1947 and did research work at Litvinof and Lidice in Czechoislovakia.

Tex. Law School Opens Sept. 20

HOUSTON—President R. O'Hara Lanier of Texas State University for Negroes has announced the opening of the University's Law School, Sept. 20, when all fall-term classes will begin at T. S. U.

The board of directors has approved Ozie H. Johnson as acting dean of the Law School.

SUIT TO SET UP TEXAS U. BRANCH

AUSTIN, Tex. — (ANP) — A suit to force the University of Texas to establish a Negro branch here, was dismissed by the state supreme court last wednesday on a technicality. The suit was brought by Dr. Everett H. Givens.

Givens had been refused a rehearing in the third court of civic appeals. According to law, he was allowed 30 days in which to apply to the higher court for writ of error. The supreme court counted 31 days between the time he was refused a hearing and applied for a writ of error.

Texas State Univ. Opens Law School

HOUSTON — (ANP) — Freshman and sophomore classes in the newly opened law school of Texas State university will be operated here Sept. 20, the opening day of school, it was announced this week.

Ozie H. Johnson has been approved by the board of directors as acting dean of the law school, President R. O'Hara Lanier announced. Other members of the law faculty are Earl J. Carl, (Yale); Everett Bell (Kansas university); William George (Western Reserve), and Roberson King, J. D (University of Chicago).

According to Dr. Lanier, the law library has 25.000 volumes on hand or on order. These include English and American reports and periodicals. The school has already applied for approval by the American Bar association.

DAY NIGHT CLASSES

Freshman classes will be held in the day and evening divisions, and second year classes in the day only. A limited number of scholarships and fellowships are available for persons of high scholarship. Interested persons may apply to the University Committee on Admissions.

An enrollment of nearly 3,000 students is expected this fall. Other new courses being offered besides law are health and nursing education both awarding degrees. One shift of the school of vocational and technical education for veterans has been discontinued.

The following deans and heads of departments have been announced:

S. E. Warren, Ph.D., (University of Wisconsin), division of social sciences; Mrs. Harriett E. Hale, chairman, department of business administration and commerce; G. T. Wiggins, Ph. D., Ohio State university, chairman, department of education and dean of the graduate school.

PIERCES ON FACULTY

Mrs. Juanita Pierce, D. Ed., New York university, chairman, physical education for women: Mrs. Ina Bolton, chairman, philosophy, and dean of women: Herbert H. Hartshorn, Ph. D., University of Minnesota, veterans registrar and councilor;

Joseph Pierce, Ph. D., University of Michigan, chairman department of mathematics and division of natural sciences and mathematics; Joseph Dorsey, Dr. Ed., University of Pennsylvania, chairman, division of fine arts; J. W. White, acting chairman, department of English; John Carter, Ph. D., University of Illinois, chairman, foreign languages;

John Codwell, Ph.D., Michigan, chairman, physical education, health and nursing education and recreation and director of athletics; Howard Wright, Ph. D., Ohio State, chairman, psychology; Eugene Richards, Ph. D., University of Southern California, chairman, sociology; Ira Bryant, D. Ed., Southern California, dean of students, and B. A. Turner, D. Ed., Pennsylvania State college, director, school of vocational and technical education.

Dr. Raphael Lanier, U. S. Minister To Liberia Named President Of Texas State Univ.; Takes Post June 1

HOUSTON, Texas—Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, United States Minister to Libera, has been named president of Texas State University for Negroes. The announcement was made by Craig F. Cullinan, chairman of the Board of Directors. Dr. Lanier is expected to assume his duties by June 1.

Favorably known throughout the nation as an outstanding educator and administrator, Dr. Lanier has held many important positions with educational institutions and with the government.

He served as Dean of Florida A. & M. College, 1925-33; Dean of Houston College for Negroes, 1933-38; assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, Washington; acting president and Dean of the College, Hampton, Institute; special assistant, Bureau of Services, UNRRA; and American Minister to Liberia since March 1, 1946.

Dr. Lanier received the bachelor of arts degree cum lauda from Lincoln University in 1922, his master of arts degree from Stanford University in 1928, and doctorate of pedagogy from Lincoln University in 1941. During 1931-32 he attended Harvard University on a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship.

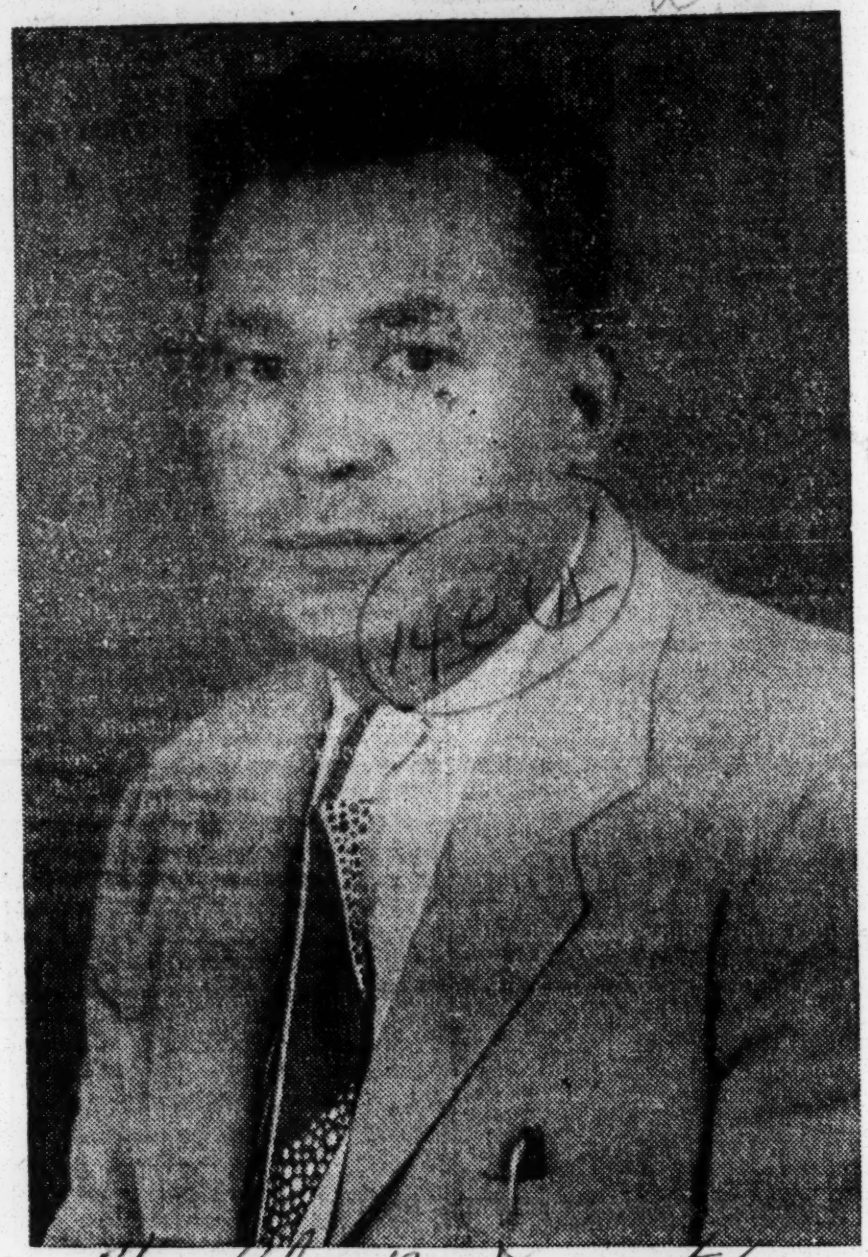
Aside from being listed in the 1948 Who's Who in America, Dr. Lanier is a member of a number of leading national associations, and has contributed to educational journals and other publications.

Editor Sees Trick In Huge 'Goodwill' Gift

HOUSTON, Texas—(ANP)—Although he gave $100,000 to Houston college "as evidence of my good intentions toward the Negro race," the intentions of Hugh Roy Cullen are not appreciated by the Negro race, an editorial in the Houston Informer, March 2, said.

The editorial was written in answer to a statement to the white press of this city in which the "philanthropist" urged the Negroes of the south to "oppose the passage of federal anti-lynch anti-poll tax, anti-segregation, FEPC and other civil rights laws."

Cullen said politicians who promised the Negro race more rights were demagogues and "agitators." In his "address to the Negro race" he said the passage of President Truman's



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Mrs. Weaver has traveled extensively with her husband in Canada, Mexico, England, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy. Yugoslavia, Algeria, French North Africa, and participated in the International Dance Competitors at Prague, Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1947 and did research work at Litvinof and Lidice in Czechoslovakia.

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TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY BEGINS SECOND SEMESTER

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

HOUSTON — The Texas State University for Negroes opened its door for registration for the second semester on Monday, January 26, 1948. Registration continued through Friday, January 30, and classes were resumed on Monday, February 2.

Lanier Heads New University

HOUSTON, May 2 (AP)—Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, Negro educator who is the United States Minister to Liberia, yesterday was named president of Texas State University for Negroes. Craig F. Cullinan, chairman of the university's board of directors, said Dr. Lanier has submitted his resignation to the State Department and will arrive here before June 1. He became Minister to Liberia March 1, 1946. The university began its first term in September and Dr. Lanier will be its first permanent president.

Dr. Lanier Named Texas State Head

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-7-48

Minister To Liberia To Assume Duties By June 1

HOUSTON—Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, United States Minister fo Liberia, has been named president of Texas State University for Negroes. The announcement was made by Craig F. Cullinan, chairman of the Board of Directors. Dr. Lanier is expected to assume his duties by June 1.

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James E. Dorsey On Texas State Faculty

Journal Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — James E. Dorsey, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1924, has been appointed chairman of the fine arts department and professor of music at Texas State University, Houston, Texas, it was announced last week.

Dorsey has had extensive training and long experience that eminently qualifies him for his new post. He received his A. B. degree from Lincoln University in 1928. His musical education was received from the University of Pennsylvania where he was awarded the degree of bachelor of music, 1933, master of arts in music, 1935, and Ph.D. in music, 1947. He also holds a degree in education from Columbia University.

From 1925 to 1928 he was student instructor of music, Lincoln University, Penn. From 1928 to 1943 he had faculty rank at Lincoln, as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor. From 1943 to 1945 he was on leave for study. In 1945 he was appointed professor of music and chairman of the department of music at North Carolina State College, Durham, N. C.

Dorsey spent several hours at Tuskegee Institute last week and while on the campus received congratulations from his many friends here who wished him success in his new post.

Tex. Law School Now in Houston

The Courier Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex.—With Attorney Ozie H. Johnson, Temple University graduate at the helm as dean, the Texas State University Law School will be moved from Austin this summer and will open on the campus proper here.

The law school was set up in a basement in Austin as an aftermath to Heman Marion Sweatt's attempt to enter the University of Texas Law School.

Other action taken by the board was authorization of President R. O'Hara Lanier to seek establishment of an ROTC unit at the school.

Texas State University

Texas State Law School to Open on September 20

The Afro American Sat. 9-11-48 Baltimore, Md.

3,000 Students Expected at University; Faculty Enlarged; More Library Facilities

HOUSTON, Texas—President R. O'Hara Lanier of the Texas State University has announced the opening of the University's Law School on September 20, when all fall term classes will begin.

The board of directors has approved Ozie H. Johnson as acting dean of the Law School, with four additional instructors: Earl J. Carl, LL.B., (Yale); Everett Bell, LL.B., (Kansas University); William George, LL.B., (Western Reserve) and Roberson King, J.D. (University of Chicago).

President Lanier also noted the rapid expansion of the law library, with approximately 25,000 volumes on hand or on order. Appliciation and is such approval is andressed to the American Bar Association and is anticipated at the ticipated at the Association's next regular meeting.

A combined enrollment of close to 3,000 students is expected when the fall term opens. With the discontinuance of one of three vocational shifts by the State Approval Agency at Austin, enrollment of veterans is expected to be only 1,000.

New staff members for the coming year are listed below. A completed list will be released following the board meeting on Sept. 14.

Deans, Departments Heads

Dr. S. E. Warren, Division of Social Sciences; Mrs. Harriett E. Hale, Chairman, Department of Business Administration and Commerce; Dr. G. T. Wiggins, chairman, Department of Education and dean of the Graduate School; Mrs. Juanita Pierce, chairman, department of physical education for women;

Mrs. Ina Bolton, chairman, department of philosophy and dean of Women; Dr. Hermert H. Hartshorn, Veterans Registrar and Councilor; Dr. Joseph Pierce, chairman, division of natural Sciences and mathematics; Dr. Joseph Dorsey, professor of music and chairman, division of fine Arts;

J. W. White, acting chairman, department of English; Dr. John Carter, chairman, department of foreign languages; Dr. John Codwell, chairman, division of physical education, health and nursing education and recreation, and director of athletics; Dr. Howard Wright, chairman, department of psychology; Dr. Eugene Richards, chairman, department of sociology; Dr. Ira Bryant, dean of students; Dr. B. A. Turner, director of the school of vocational and technical education.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

House Bottles Up Education Aid Bill

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—It hasn't been publicized, but the census takers have unearthed the shocking fact that 10,000,000 American adults cannot read or write.

Yet Congress, willing to spend billions to train young men for war, has bottled up the $300,000,000 aid-to-education bill to train young men and women for peace.

Georgia's Democratic Congr. Don Wheeler has been begging for 218 of his House mates to sign a discharge petition to force the federal-aid-to-education bill out of the education and labor committee where it has been salted away by the GOP leadership. But he has not been able to scrape up more than 43 names!

Chief obstacles are Speaker Joe Martin and Majority Leader Charlie Halleck, who have ordered the committee not to let the bill out. Also, they have passed word to Republicans not to sign any discharge petition. So far only one Republican has defied these orders—North Dakota's Bill Lemke, who joined with 42 Democrats already on the petition.

However, Minority Leader Sam Rayburn also has quietly blocked the petition and has succeeded in keeping Texas and Virginia Democrats from signing.

* * *

Less Literate Than Russia

MEANWHILE, LITERACY in the United States has sunk to an alarming low—probably lower than Russia. What the public also doesn't realize is that the nation's 10,000,000 illiterates over 24 years old are not Southern Negroes, but many of them native-born whites. Official statistics show that 4,200,000 adults, who cannot read or write, are whites born in this country. Another 3,100,000 are foreign-born whites, whereas only 2,700,000 are Negroes. The remaining handful are Latin Americans and orientals by birth.

Furthermore, illiteracy isn't found exclusively in the South. For example, more than 1,000,000 illiterate adults live in New York, another 696,000 in Pennsylvania and 462,000 in Illinois. However, 36 per cent of Louisiana's total population cannot read or write.

During the war, the draft boards weeded out 350,000 young men who could only sign their name with an X. Of these, 150,000 were physically fit to serve in the Army but were disqualified because of lack of education—a loss to the country of approximately 15 divisions.

Sens. Morse, Magnuson And Kilgore Sponsors

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Three Senators last Thursday introduced a bill providing for Federal aid to the states for the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults.

According to the 1940 Census, there were more than 10,000,000 adults in the United States, 25 years of age and over, who were functionally illerate, who could not read and write at all, whose reading and writing ability was insufficient to be of practical use.

Of that number, 4,200,000 were native born whites, 3,100,000 were foreign-born whites, 2,700.00 were colored and another 100,000 were classified by the Census as "other", including persons of Latin-American or oriental birth or parentage.

WORLD WAR II

In offering the measures on behalf of himself and Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, pointed out that during World War II the Selective Service System found that 350,000 illiterates signed their names by an "X". Of this number, 130,000 were white and 220.000 were colored.

The national literacy education bill provides for a cooperative program of action between the United States Office of Education and state departments of education.

It authorizes an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, $10,000,000 for the fis cal year 1950, and $15,000,000 for each fiscal year from 1951 through the fiscal year 1957, and decreasing to $5,00,000 in the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 when the program of Federal aid would terminate.

ALLOTMENTS

Each state, from which an application was received and approved by the Commissioner of Education, would be entitled to an allotment of Federal funds in the proportion that the number of adults in the state who had not completed the fifth grade of school, as reported by the Census Bureau, bore to the number of such adults in all the states.

The funds so allotted would be used under the direction and supervision of state departments of education to stimulate the organization of classes for adults designed to classes and for the fostering of research, experimentation and demonstration in eeducational institutiins of improved methods and materials for use in such clazses.

The plan outlined in the bill parallels closely the adult illiteracy program which has been carried on under the supervision of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education in the United States Office of Education.

They Can't Read

Would you know what to do if you saw a sign that said "Explosives—Keep Away"? Or "Poison—For External Use Only"?

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-W. Va.) says the census reveals that slightly over 10,000,000 Americans—one out of every seven adults—wouldn't know. He calls them "sheer or near illiterates." He proposed $130,000,000 federal aid to help such people learn to read and write. His bill died, but educators says it is sure to come up again.

What is an illiterate? Where do these 10,000,000 illiterates live? Kilgore says the answers to these questions are so amazing the situation can only be described as a national disgrace.

First, he describes illiterates as persons without the equivalent of a fourth grade education. They can't read or, if they can, they can't understand what they read sufficiently well to function as citizens.

Second, he says many of these people—probably the majority of them—don't live far out in the sticks, where an education is hard to come by. And the majority are not foreign born, but native Americans.

He gives these figures: 4,200,000 are white people, born in this country A total of 3,200,000 are foreign born whites; 2,700,000 are Negroes. He says one-tenth of the 10,000,000 live in New York, 462,000 in Illinois and 385,000 in California.

Louisiana has a higher percentage of illiterates among its total population than any other state. Kilgore estimates the number at 36 per cent. Iowa has the lowest, 4.1 per cent.

There are three times as many illiterates in the country as college graduates, Kilgore adds. He says this weakens democracy because many of these people cannot read the words "freedom" or "peace." Communists are aware of this situation and take full advantage of it by using only the simplest types of propaganda or by making personal contacts, the senator says.

He proposed that $5,000,000 aid be given the states in 1949 to teach people to read, write, speak and understand the English language, to perform elementary arithmetical computations and to understand the basic features of United States government. He would appropriate $10,000,000 for the teaching program in 1950, and then $15,000,000 a year until 1957, decreasing to $5,000,000 in 1958-59. By that time, he believes, illiteracy would be eliminated in the United States.

One difficulty is that illiteracy apparently hasn't been accurately defined. Most authorities agree that the 10,000,000 estimate may be wide of the true mark, one way or the other. Until 1940, the United States Census Bureau counted illiterates merely by asking people if they could read and write in any language. If they couldn't they were classified as illiterate. In 1940 the census classified people by their degree of education—number of years they attended school. This is the origin of the estimate that there are 10,000,000 people without the equivalent of a fourth grade education.

During the war, the Army used the fourth grade as the dividing line between literary and illiteracy. This was based on the wartime experience of the Army. It found that as a general rule people with less than a fourth grade education couldn't read or obey the simplest sort of orders.

Army officials say 350,000 soldiers between 21 and 45 had to "make their mark" with an "X" because they couldn't write their own names.

Progress Noted in Fight Against Adult Illiteracy

Project Well Under Way, Says Dr. Caliver; 500 Enrolled in 25 Classes in 3 States

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Concrete progress in the attack on adult illiteracy was claimed last Monday by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, a specialist in Negro education in the United States Office of Education and director of the Adult Education Project, sponsored by that office.

The project now in its second year aimed at attacking the problem of illiteracy among adults who have had less than five years of schooling. It is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which recently granted $25,000 for its continuance for two more years.

Dr. R. O. Johnson, assistant director of the project who is on leave from Morris Brown College, said the project now is well under way with about 500 adult students enrolled in 25 classes in colleges and communities in three States.

In addition, textbook material, prepared by Miss Ella Griffin, project editorial assistant, is being used in co-operating public school systems in Atlanta, Washington and Baltimore.

Typical is the work being done at Fort Valley State College in Georga, where there are seven classes, 150 students and three full-time teachers. The classes are conducted in the college, a church, a high school, a suburban area and a rural area 30 miles from Atlanta.

The colleges uses churches, newspapers and a radio program to create interest among illiterates.

Dr. William Boyd, who heads the program admits recruiting many of his students from the pool halls and popular hangouts located in the town. Classes also are conducted for students who wish to teach adults.

Similar programs are being carried on at Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, Tennessee State Atlanta and Fisk Universities.

Illiteracy at a Record Low in U. S., With Rate at 2.7%, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—There are 2,800,000 Americans over 14 years of age who can neither read nor write, but the figure is the lowest on record, the Census Bureau said today as it announced results of a survey made late last year.

The present 2.7 per cent illiteracy rate compared with a rate of 4.7 per cent in 1930. The rate was 6.5 per cent in 1920, and 20 per cent in 1870.

The bureau credited this "marked progress" to these factors:

"The greater enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws, the extension of educational opportunities, the dying off of the relatively numerous aged illiterates, and the special training given illiterates in the armed services during World War II."

Nevertheless, the bureau found, five in every 100 persons in farm areas (double the general average) and eleven out of 100 non-whites (nearly four times the general average) still could not read or write.

The 11 per cent illiteracy rate for non-whites — mostly Negroes, although American Indians and Asiatic races were counted too—was six times as high as the 1.8 per cent rate for white persons.

Yet, the bureau added, the data on non-whites by age groups reflected "dramatic" progress: Twenty-four out of twenty-five non-whites aged 14 to 24 could read or write; among those over 65, only one out of three could.

Among whites, the illiteracy rate was about the same for females as for males. But among non-whites, illiteracy was nearly twice as prevalent among women.

Including the people who could not read or write at all, the bureau said, there were 8,200,000 persons above 14 who were "functional illiterates" — meaning they had no more than four years of schooling.

"In a society with a highly complex technology the mere ability to read and write — perhaps with difficulty—is in itself an index of only limited usefulness," the bureau commented.

THOSE WHO CAN'T READ

Illiteracy in the United States dropped from 20 per cent of all persons over 14 in 1870 to 6.5 per cent in 1920, 4.7 per cent in 1930 and 2.7 per cent in 1947, the Census Bureau has just reported. Reasons are found in the dying off of an older generation of illiterates, in better schools and compulsory attendance and in special training given drafted men during the Second World War. Another cause may be the increasing percentage of the population now living in urban areas. People in cities can hardly get along if they can't read. What poor schools and poor opportunities generally can do is shown by the percentage for "non-whites," most of whom are Negroes. Of these 11 per cent are unable to read.

Worse yet, there are what the Census Bureau calls "functional illiterates," who have had not more than four years of schooling and did not learn enough to be at home in the world of the printed word. There are about 5,600,000 of these. There must be many others who never acquired the reading habit—probably enough to throw a national election one way or the other if they all voted alike. They do not vote alike, but they do vote on what is obviously insufficient information. The radio might be a substitute, in part, for the written word. An illiterate citizen who listened to all the broadcast speeches of all the Presidential candidates might be able to make up his mind intelligently. But it is not likely that illiterate citizens do listen to that extent. The ability to understand general ideas, of the sort that go into even the simplest political speeches, requires a background of reading.

We have come a long way. For instance, 24 out of 25 "non-whites" between 14 and 24 can now read, as contrasted with one in three of those over 65. But we need to go further. We need not only to wipe out illiteracy but to teach young people in our schools to read easily and understandingly. Our democracy is imperfect if they do not.

Reporting Progress In Eliminating Illiteracy

There are only 2,800,000 Americans 14 years of age and over who can neither read nor write, a survey made late last year by the census bureau reveals.

This gives the United States an illiteracy rate today of 2.7 per cent as compared with 4.7 per cent rate in 1930. The rate was 6.5 per cent in 1920 and 20 per cent in 1870.

The illiteracy rate for whites was 1.8 per cent and for non-whites—mostly Negroes although American Indians and Asiatic races were counted in this group also—was six times as high as for whites, or 11 per cent.

Yet the data by age groups reflects "dramatic" progress in this non-white group. Twenty-four out of 25 non-whites aged 14 to 24 could read or write; among those over 65 only one out of three could.

There are geographical differences in illiteracy rates. For example five out of every 100 persons in farm areas—double the general average—could not read and write.

These figures are encouraging, indicating that we are approaching victory in our attempt to wipe out illiteracy. Parents are making the effort to guarantee to their children the educational opportunities that they did not enjoy. The census bureau credits this "marked progress" to four factors: the better enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws, the extension of educational opportunities, the dying off of the relatively numerous aged illiterates and the special training given illiterates in the armed services during World War II. The illiteracy rate in both races will continue to decline as the older illiterates die out.

But there are not only 2,800,000 Americans who lack sufficient education to make their way in today's increasingly complex world. Including these 2,800,000 illiterates there are 8,200,000 Americans aged 14 and above who are "functional illiterates"—meaning that they have had no more than four years of formal schooling. And even four years of schooling isn't enough.

"In a society with a highly complex technology the mere ability to read and write—perhaps with difficulty—is in itself an index of only limited usefulness," the census bureau comments.

The battle must, therefore, go on. And the easiest way to win it is to insist upon the strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance laws. The state is spending money to provide the schools and teachers, but if the pupils do not attend, it is money and energy wasted. And it's one of the more costly and dangerous ways of wasting the state's money.

ELKS WILL CRUSADE ON ILLITERACY

First Effort On National Scale

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) —Delegates appointed by the governors of 14 states, including college presidents, editors, high school principals, teachers, Community and organization leaders and just plain citizens, are included among the more than 500 persons who will attend a three-day conference on functional illiteracy to be held here at Metropolitan Baptist Church, Jan. 29-30.

The conference is sponsored by the Elks Educational department.

It represents the first time in the history of American fraternal life that a fraternal order has tackled the problem of illiteracy among colored people on a national scale.

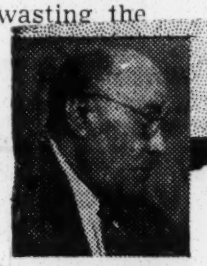
According to the conference director Judge William C. Hueston, Elk commissioner of education, the conference will be a "workshop" meeting from which will be launched a national community class-room program for teaching thousands of adults how to read and write, according to the army education training plan used in the war.

"Our aim is not to try to teach basic English to the entire colored population," he said, in explaining the plan, "but to provide a six-week course in as many communities as we can reach during the next six months, which will enable large numbers of our people to conduct their everyday affairs more efficiently.

"We hope that this step will stimulate a nation-wide interest by the United States government and all citizens for the passage of federal-aid-to-education bills now before congress.

Principal speaker at the conference will be Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, Pennsylvania.

Among the college presidents who will attend are Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce; Dr. R. V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman college; Dr. Richard I. McKinney, Storer college; and Dr. L. Harrison, Langston university, Okla.



ALBERT Barnett

Illiteracy Rate High In State Of Alabama

THERE is much of interest this week along the news fronts of the nation.

From Alabama, seat of government of the Confederacy during the stirring regime of famed Jeff Davis, comes word that the illiteracy rate is assuming alarming proportions.

Florence, Ala., reports that a recent state-wide study reveals that only 20 percent of the students go further than the eighth grade and only seven percent go to college for one year. Even in the first grade, one third of the state's pupils make miserable showings.

Commenting on the situation, a State Teacher's college instructor, doubtless hit the heart of the trouble when he stated:

"We have illiteracy not only among the illiterates, but also among the intellectuals, for they do not assume civic, health and human responsibilities. Our rural children in Alabama are two years below the national average."

The instructor's statement gives both substance and weight to the great training program conceived by Booker T. Washington when he laid the foundation for the great work that has since made Tuskegee Institute the vocational center of the world, many of whose graduates have distinguished themselves both at home and abroad in various lines of endeavor.

On Adult Illiteracy Progress In Attack Claimed By Caliver

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Concrete progress in the attack on adult illiteracy was claimed last Monday by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, a specialist in Negro education in the United States Office of Education and director of the Adult Education Project, sponsored by that office.

The project is aimed at attacking the problem of illiteracy among adults who have had less than five years of schooling. It is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which recently granted $25,000 for its continuance for two more years.

Going into the second year of the project now is well under way with about 500 adult students enrolled in twenty-five classes in colleges and communities in three states.

Dr. R. O. Johnson, assistant director of the project who is on leave from Morris Brown College where he is the head of the department of education and psychology, said the attack on illiterates to become functionally literate.

Dr. Caliver and his staff point to progress from the problem of illiteracy to the actual teaching of

General

Anti-illiteracy project to receive funds; 15,000 adults to be schooled yearly

Lincoln Clarion — Wed 11-3-48

Kansas City Call

Washington—(ANP)—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, FSA specialist for higher education among Negroes, announced here last week that he had received pledges of financial assistance to a project sponsored by the U. S. Office of education to wipe out illiteracy among adult Negroes from four national Negro organizations. The assistance given by these organizations will help maintain the project, which has been underway for two years until adequate federal funds are procured.

The organization named as supporters of the plan are Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, Conference of Negro Land Grant colleges, American Teachers association and the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The project is currently in operation at Atlanta university; Fort Valley, Tennessee and Virginia State colleges; and Hampton institute, aided by grants totaling $48,910 from the Carnegie cororation.

Dr. Caliver said that the program offered workshops, college courses and fellowships to provide teachers and community leaders specifically trained for adult work. The assumption of greater responsibility by 50 Negro colleges in preparing 5,000 teachers and 250 supervisors of adult education will lead to making between 15,000 and 20,000 individuals literate in another year, he added.

Wed 11-3-48

During the last two years, nearly 1,000 teachers of adults have been aided by the project. Dr. Caliver pointed out that these teachers have donated $15,000 to further the work, as evidence of their faith in it.

Through June 30, $45,000 has been expended on the project. Allotment of $17,050 to six participating colleges were spent within their areas for demonstration classes and college courses in adult education .Hampton served as custodian of the fund provided by the Carnegie corporation.

In addition, services for the adult education. Hampton served contributed without cost to the government by Miner Teachers college, Washington; several divisions of the D. C., public schools and those in Baltimore; Albany, Ga.; Little Rock; and the state department of education in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas.

Dr. Caliver held that the "timeliness" of the project was emphasized by the army experiences during the last war and the "anticipated problems of the selective service here at home."

He also reported that representatives of Belgium, Haiti, China, England, India, Indonesia and South Africa, and UNESCO officials have sought information from this project as an aid in combatting illiteracy among other peoples.

Bill to Reduce Adult Illiteracy in Senate

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Three Senators, last Thursday, introduced a bill providing for Federal aid to the States for the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults.

1948

According to the 1940 Census, there were more than 10,000,000 adults in the U.S. 25 years of age and over, who could not read and write at all, or whose reading and writing ability was insufficient to be of practical use.

S. 1513

In offering the measure on behalf of himself, Sen. Wayne Morse (Rep., Ore.), Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (Dem., Wash.) and Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (Dem., W. Va.) pointed out that during World War II, the Selective Service system found that 350,000 illiterates signed their names by an "X." Of this number, 130,000 were white and 220,000 were colored.

As We See It

Negro Industrial Schools, A Retrogressive Campaign

By Abner W. Berry

IT STRIKES ME AS BEING slightly awry that a campaign for Negro industrial schools should be launched in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator. But that program was announced by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial on Lincoln's birthday.

On rereading the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," friends and adviser of Lincoln, and the outstanding spokesman for the Negroes before and during the Civil War, I found that he favored such a program back in 1848. Now something must be wrong—and not with the Negroes—if we can come back to the same program in 1948, 100 years later.

Dean Ernest O. Melby, of New York University, chairman of the Booker T. Washington campaign in New York City, ought to know—and he does.

"The failure of America to provide adequate education for our Negro citizens," Dean Melby states, "has increased disease, fostered crime and lowered the living standards of the entire nation."

The good Dean plans to raise money for such schools through the sale of the Booker T. Washington half dollars, charging one dollar for each coin.

•

MAYOR O'DWYER added his send-off to the campaign and called it a fitting way of honoring Lincoln and Washington. Both gentlemen are off the right track leading to adequate education for Negroes.

It was all right for Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Abolitionist writer, and others to organize industrial schools for the free Negroes in the northern cities. Then the citizenship of the Negroes wasn't clear. The great majority of the Negroes were still enslaved. Private industrial education was, then, a means of furthering freedom.

But now that the Civil War is over and presumably WON by the federal armies, to campaign for Negro industrial schools is to turn backward toward the 19th century.

It is even more than that—it is subsidizing Jimcrow.

FOR THE BENEFIT of the Mayor and Dean Melby the facts show that the poorest Negro schools and the best white schools in the South are located in areas where Negroes constitute a majority of the population. The local school boards get funds based on the Negro population, and then divide it as follows:

In Mississippi, latest statistics reveal that $11.96 is spent on a Negro child to $71.60 for a white child. In individual counties the disparity is even greater. This situation holds true from Maryland to Texas.

Now, the Booker T. Washington Memorial is asking the people of New York and America to make up this discrepancy. And if we do we will make Jimcrow schools profitable.

Negro education needs more than a voluntary program for building industrial schools. What is needed in 1948 America is a program to do away with the arrogant Jimcrow system which is being militantly defended by the minority which profits from it.

It is not as Dean Melby puts it at all. He says, "By establishing industrial training schools, the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial will be rendering a great service to the nation."

•

IT WOULD BE a service to the would-be insurgent Southern governors and the white-supremacist politicians now on the warpath against non-segregated education. And anything that is of service to these gentlemen is, in my opinion, **against the nation.**

The best way to honor Lincoln is to fight for the expansion of freedom—in education as in every other sphere of American life. Education cannot be free for Negroes or white as long as it is Jimcrow education.

The white students in the South are in danger of losing their educational rights because the Bourbon bigwigs want to retain Jimcrow. They would abolish all education rather than endanger their political dictatorship.

The Mayor and the Dean are doing a disservice to education in the South with this new industrial school program. The fight for free education is in an entirely different arena.

The launching of such a program on Lincoln's Birthday is, to me, a misuse of historical landmarks.

S. J. Phillips Is President; Enroll 150 For Training

Industrial School at Virginia Birthplace of Famed Educator Made Possible By Sale of 1 Million Memorial Half-dollars To Public

Roanoke, Va.—Despite the harsh criticism from many of the "agitating" members of his race, S. J. Phillips of Tuskegee has succeeded in erecting an industrial school at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, twenty miles from here. The school which opened in October, began with an enrollment of 150 students, most of whom come from the immediate area in which the school is located. Mr. Phillips who is president of the school says that soon there will be a dormitory on the campus and the school will then be able to take care of boarding students.

The campaign to launch the school began in 1946 when the Federal Government minted five million memorial half-dollars and gave permission for them to be sold for one dollar each. One million have already been sold, out of which the school realized a half million dollars. The school was begun with this sum and the campaign is now under way to get the remainder of million of the half dollars sold, Mr. Phillips announced. When this is done, it will bring in a total of two million dollars. Mr. Phillips states that one million dollars will be set aside as an endowment fund and the other million put into the operating treasury. He says the size of the school will be determined by the support the public gives it and he hopes that every American who reveres the memory of Booker T. Washington will buy one or more of the memorial half-dollars.

Students enrolled in the school are taking training in building trades, agriculture, auto mechanics and home service occupations, all of which are occupations demanding well-trained persons and which pay well. Other occupations in which some students are enrolled are typing, tailoring, printing, and truck and transportation driving. The school owns a 216 acre farm.

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington has been a faithful aide to Mr. Phillips in getting the school established. Now 65, she continues very active in all she can do to make the project succeed. Recently she reviewed the circumstances under which the school project got started. She stated that she read in the paper that the plantation at Hale's Ford where her father was born was to be sold at auction. She got in touch with S. J. Phillips, who in turn spoke to the executives of the Nehi Corporation of Columbus, Georgia, and they enthusiastically advanced the money with which to purchase the plantation. The executives also granted Mr. Phillips a leave of absence from his salesmanship work with the corporation to push the sales of the memorial half dollars.

Mrs. Pittman is unashamed of lauding the educational theory her father expounded more than fifty years ago and which he so notably put into practice at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Washington, she stated "always thought that one should learn to do common things in an uncommon way. In that manner, you can develop cooperation and racial understanding. Those things take care of themselves if a person can make his own living and thus become a better citizen."

Booker T. Washington was born in 1856. At the time of his death in 1914 he was one of the nation's most illustrious citizens. A successful industrial school erected near his humble birthplace is regarded by many citizens as the most appropriate memorial the nation could erect in Booker T. Washington's memory.

A Negro Program

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

My father, Booker T. Washington, was a firm believer in the kindness and helpfulness of all men. He felt too that our Southland would never achieve its highest goal until those of us who are of the South—white and black—learn to work together for the common good.

For the past four years I have been working with the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial to establish a program based on my father's teachings. It was his belief—and it is ours—that the Negro will succeed in proportion as he earns for himself the respect and good will of those about him. We believe that this can best be achieved by learning to do the things that the world needs done—and doing them efficiently.

To this end, here at my father's birthplace and in nearby Roanoke, we have set up a program of trade and industrial education that is arousing the interest of the nation. It is based on the sane, fundamental teachings of my father and will help the Negro to stand on his own feet. We believe that many of the problems of today can be solved through such a program. We know that there will be no room for distrust, for communism and all of its attendant evils among those whom we inspire with my father's ideals. S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, is a sincere, capable person who is doing a grand job among the masses of our people along lines indicated by my father.

As the only living child of Booker T. Washington, I am happy to see a program being put into effect that will mean so much to the South in particular and the nation in general. I would be deeply grateful for expressions of good will and encouragement from anyone who might be interested.

TWO-SCHOOLS-OF-THOUGHT DEPARTMENT

The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial boys (S. J. Phillips put on a show for House Congressional Committee on Public Works. In favor of his bill (HR 4664 introduced by Miller, R-Neb.) to acquire Carver and Slowe government residential halls for training Negro domestics, he presented himself, his Vice Prexy Howard, Booker T.'s daughter Portia, and a Reverend Jemison who claimed his father represent 4 million Baptists.

Then as a "piece de resistance" or "Mickey Finn" according to your point of view, he brought in some dozen characters dressed as maids, janitors, waiters, carpenters, etc., and put on a "demonstration" of what would go on in his schools. The maids swept, the

janitors janitored, but the popeyed Congressmen had eyes only for a luscious turkey being carved by a chef. Chum, it was a killer. The Congressmen accepted and eagerly gobbled the turkey but somehow we weren't hungry. We went away from there firmly converted to the old DuBois anti-Booker T. school of thought.

Now get us straight, there's nothing wrong with being a janitor or a waiter or a personal servant, personally we have been all of them and more in our varied career. But they certainly didn't belong, it was agreed at the press table, in Congress.

It was a pleasant relief to hear the other side. Rep. Keef (R.-Wis.), Administrator Raymond Foley of Housing, Prexy Mordecai of Howard U., etc. all urged without fanfare passage of HR-5509 which would give these properties to Howard for dormitories.

School At Washington's Birthplace Flourishing

ROANOKE, Va. — One hundred and fifty colored men, most of them veterans, are beginning their second month as students of the newly established Booker T. Washington School of Industrial Training located on the site of the noted educator's birthplace about 20 miles from here.

In explaining recently to New York newsmen that the institution was established more than a year ago, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington, stated that three years ago she read where her father's birthplace would be sold at auction. "I had always wanted the place to be recognized and developed. Up until that time nobody paid any attention to it," she said.

Quick Action

Quick action on the part of Mrs. Pittman and S. J. Phillips resulted in executives of the Nehi corporation in Columbus, Ga., agreeing to advance the money for the property. Then there was the problem of financing the school.

In 1946 the government minted 5 million Booker T. Washington memorial half dollars. The school received permission to sell them for $1 apiece, and with the sale of the first million, the school realized $500,000, enough to open its doors this fall. The plan now is to sell the remainder and build a million dollar endowment fund for the school and a similar amount for its operating treasury.

On the site where the noted educator was born in 1856 now stand new buildings in which building trades, agriculture, auto mechanics, home and service occupations are taught.

Mr. Phillips' only comment was: "We'll make the school as big as the American public will help us to."

Teachers are being trained to impart to the students Washington's idea of the dignity of efficient labor and the ability to live on the farm and off the farm.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL

TULSA, Okla. — Tulsa county commissioners this week will award contracts for the construction of a new $1,400,000 Booker T. Washington high school building. Specifications in all bids require that the building be ready for occupancy within 500 days.

14h 1948

County

Library Set Up In Bartow County

Students in the Atlanta University School of Library Service last week were in Cartersville, Georgia, to organize the library collection of the Bartow County Schools. Invited by the Bartow County Teachers Association, the students were assisted in this experience by members of the faculty including Dr. Virginia L. Jones, Miss L. K. Daly, Mrs. Hallie B. Brooks and Mrs. Josephine Thompson.

The books, numbering between six and seven thousand, were a gift from Mr. W. L. Buffington of Paine College (Augusta, Georgia), who has given many books to the Faith Cabin Libraries.

The library in Cartersville is one of several county libraries being set up in Georgia.

14h 1948

Faith Cabin Libraries

Used Books for Georgia Negroes

Residents of Greene County have collected 17,000 pounds of used books for a log cabin library being erected at Haddock in Jones County, Ga., in the plan for a series of Faith Cabin Libraries to serve Negroes in backwoods communities in the South. This was announced yesterday by Herman Styler, who heads the New York drive for books to stock the libraris.

14h 1948 Public

Columbus Library

Editor Constitution: This letter is prompted by my deep interest in the welfare of the Columbus Public Library as well as certain moral issues that are to me of prime importance.

I believe that no one owes a greater debt to the Columbus Public Library than I. During my childhood and the formative years of my youth, our Library was my spiritual home.

I understand there has been some altercation about allowing all citizens, both white and Negro, the use of the new Columbus Public Library. I do not understand the concrete issues involved but I understand too well the abstract ones. Always it has been an intolerable shame to me to know that Negroes are not accorded the same intellectual privileges as white citizens. As an author, represented in the Library, I feel it is my duty to speak not only for myself but for the august dead who are represented on the shelves and to whom I owe an incalculable debt. I think of Tolstoy, Chekov, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Paine.

I would like to go on record to say that we owe to these (the molders of the conscience of our civilization) the freedom of all citizens regardless of race, to benefit by their wisdom, which is our dearest inheritance.

CARSON McCULLERS.

Nyak, N. Y.

Miss McCullers, native of Columbus, Ga., is regarded as one of the best of the modern novelists. Her latest novel was "A Member of the Wedding."

MAYS LIBRARY OPENS FOR NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — The Benjamin Mays library was opened here last month for Negroes in the largest and best quarters yet operated for colored readers.

Named for Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college in Atlanta, the library is located in the Tompkins office building. It is the colored branch of the Greenwood library.

Originally the library contained 50 books and was housed in the Brewer school. In 1943 the Percival Funeral home provided a room rent-free for the collection of about 400 books. The present unit in its new home has 850 volumes including six sets of encyclopedias.

Dr. Reddick Quits N.Y. Library Post

Terms City Indifferent, To Join Atlanta Staff

NEW YORK — In a statement of sharp criticism of the New York City Fathers, Dr. L. D. Reddick resigned his position as curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library.

Charging the city government and library authorities with indifference to his efforts to build a world center for the study of Negro history, literature and art, he said that he had done his best and that "it is now up to the people of New York City."

Needs Cited

Located in Harlem, the largest colored urban community on earth, the collection, he said "is sorely in need of an increased staff, additional books, shelving space and facilities for preserving the valuable items that are already in the Collection and should be acquired."

Dr. Reddick will become chief of the Atlanta University Library on April 1. He came to the Schomburg Collection as curator in 1939, succeeding Arthur A. Schomburg, founder. He is a graduate of Fisk University and holds a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Reddick Tells Why He Quit Schomburg Post

NEW YORK--In a statement of sharp criticism of the New York City Fathers, Dr. L. D. Reddick resigned his position as Curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library.

Dr. Reddick charged the city government and library authorities with indifference to his efforts to build a world center for the study of Negro history, literature and art.

"DONE MY BEST"

He said, "I have done the best that I could to build a center of Negro culture with the limited resources the New York Public Library has been willing or able to provide. It is now up to the people of New York City."

Dr. Reddick pointed out that New York City with UN, Broadway, radio networks, news gathering agencies, Wall Street, great libraries and museums, and the many diverse peoples is indeed the capital of the world and it should also be, he feels, the capital of Negro culture.

The Schomburg Collection is located in Harlem, the largest Negro urban community on earth. It is sorely in need of an increased staff, additional books, shelving space and facilities for preserving the valuable items that are already in the Collection.

ON THE THRESHOLD

"We are at the threshold of a remarkable social, intellectual and artistic development of Negroid peoples the world over. It is a pity that the evidences of this renaissance cannot be properly preserved because of indifferent public officials who do find funds for other things while the Schomburg Collection starves."

Dr. Reddick will become Chief of the Atlanta University library April 1. He came to the Schomburg Collection as Curator in 1939 succeeding Arthur A. Schomburg, founder. He is a graduate of Fisk and the University of Chicago.

N.Y. Libraries Fall Far Short of Standards, Figures Reveal

NEW YORK—New York City's financial support for libraries measures poorly against the minimum standards for library support just announced by the American Library Association, according to Ralph A. Beals, director of the N.Y. Public Library. He revealed that his library per capita income is only 75 cents as compared with a desired one of $2.25 and a limited one of $1.50.

In addition, the New York libraries fall short in book standards, the branches of the N.Y. Public Library receiving approximately 10 cents per capita as compared with the 26 cents per capita set by the association as minimum standard book appropriation.

Va. City Closes J. C. Library Unit, Opens Main Center to All

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — All facilities of the main Public Library were opened to colored citizens and the separate branch on Fourth St., established 12 years ago, closed down last week, following passage of a resolution to this effect by the local Library Board.

The resolution said in part: "There appears to be no occasion at this time for segregation of the races in their use of the City Library . . . the experience of other Virginia cities has demonstrated that operation of separate facilities is unnecessary."

Negroes' Free Library Dedication Set Today

Montgomery's first free library for Negroes will be dedicated today at the formal opening from 5 to 8 p.m. at 321 Union Street.

Officially named the Union Street Branch of the Carnegie Library, it will be directed by Bertha Louise Pleasant and under the supervision of the Montgomery Friends of the Library Association.

The librarian, a native of Montgomery, was graduated from Alabama State Teachers College, and the Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Union Street Branch Library is jointly sponsored by the City Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and a Negro Library Committee. It will begin functioning with approximately 1,700 volumes.

He Prepared Civil Rights Charts

Robert L. Bostic, graphical statistical analyst, who prepared charts for President Truman's Civil Rights Committee report, is shown at work in the library reference division of the Library of Congress in Washington. He is one of 1,633 employees who help run what is said to be the largest library in the world. For more about the Congressional Library and its operation see AFRO MAGAZINE in this issue.

Makes Protest On City Library That Bars Colored

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (ANP)— A Negro citizens' delegation last week questioned the legality of appropriation of public funds to construct a city-county library which would exclude persons of African descent.

Leading the group protesting the ban was Dr. T. H. Brewer, well known physician. Spokesman for the group was Oscar D. Smith, attorney, who asked the city commission if it was right for public funds to be expended on any project which expressly excludes part of the population and if there is any plan now under consideration for making library facilities available to colored people.

Mayor Walter Richards told the delegation that the city commission feels that colored people are entitled to library facilities and "we certainly intend to provide those facilities." A formal reply to the question was to be read at the municipal board's meeting, Feb. 24.

According to Mr. Smith, the title to the Bradley tract, where the new library will be erected, states that persons of African descent would not be allowed to enter the library. The Bradley site was the home of the late W. C. Bradley, white Columbus capitalist.

Mays Library Opens In Columbia

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP)— The Benjamin Mays Library was opened here last month for Negroes in the largest and best quarters yet operated for colored readers.

Named for Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, the library is located in the Hopkins office building. It is the colored branch of the Greenwood Library.

Mrs. Wynetta Cummings Miller, school teacher, is the librarian.

It was pointed out that Columbus Negroes represent one-third of the population of the city.

Library Ban On Biography Of Robeson Scored

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — William C. Piper, member of the West Virginia Legislature who banned Shirley Graham's book, "Paul Robeson—Citizen of the World," from West Virginia's public libraries, last Thursday was branded by the publishers of the book as either an "over zealous patriot or an ignoramus."

West Virginia libraries removed the book from their shelves on March 14 after Mr. Piper objected to children in the state being allowed to read the biography of a Communist."

Mrs. Kathryn Messner of the Julian Messner Publishers, Inc., 8 West 40th street, wrote to the West Virginia library commission protesting the ban on the book and questioning Mr. Piper's authority to have it removed from the libraries.

Terming Miss Graham's book as the kind of success story worth reading by young people of today who need "real flesh and blood heroes," Mrs. Messner described the book as the simple story of a youth who, "in spite of poverty, prejudice and loneliness, became a football star, a Phi Beta Kappa, and world famed actor and singer."

Miss Graham, winner of the Julian Messner award of $6,000 for her book, "There Was Once a Slave," said she did not know Mr. Piper, "But apparently he does not consider that either Mr. Robeson or I, being Negroes, share in the rights derived from the Constitution." She added that youths of both races "lose by the banning of such a book."

The book about Robeson appeared on the recommended list of children's books published by the H. H. Wilson Company and the Book List published by the American Library Association.

It could not be learned what steps the publishers intend to take to have the ban lifted, but Miss Graham has turned the matter over to her lawyers.

The Library Board's Action

The Courier-Journal

It is good to read the news that the Library Board is abolishing discrimination against our colored citizens. We thought for a time that the Jefferson County Medical Society was going to take the lead in our community, but it seems to be lagging behind.

We are all aware of the friendly rivalry between art and science. Science has been boasting for some time of the giant strides it has been making for the welfare of mankind, but in our local community, at least, it now has to bow to its rival, art, which, in this instance, has shown it up as a laggard with a game leg. Louisville, Ky. FAIR PLAY.

Louisville. Sat. 5-15-48

Board Votes to Open Main Library to Negroes

The Courier-Journal

Their 5-4 Action Doesn't Apply to Branches; City Becomes First In South to Take Step

Louisville, Ky.

Wed. 5-12-48

The Library Board yesterday voted 5 to 4 to open the Main Library at Fourth and York to Negroes, effective immediately.

The action, approved after a tense 30-minute discussion, does not apply to neighborhood branches. Atwood S. Wilson, who submitted the resolution, explained the Main Library has educational facilities not available at Negro branch libraries.

Librarian C. R. Graham said Louisville, by the board's decision, becomes the first Southern city to end library segregation.

Several Ask Postponement.

Voting for the measure were the Rev. Felix N. Pitt, H. Cecil Powell, Robert L. Sanders, Alan Schneider, and Wilson, who also is principal of Central High School. Opposed were Pope McAdams, G. W. McDaniel, Dan J. Sullivan, and Mrs. Starling Fagin. Dr. Joseph Rauch, board president who votes only in case of a tie, later said he favored the step. Wed. 5-12-48

Several board members asked that the vote be postponed. When Dr. Rauch accepted Father Pitt's motion to put the issue to test, those voting against it explained they did so because they thought the matter had not been given enough consideration.

However, Wilson observed that Mayor Farnsley had "left it up to the Library Board" when queried about Negro access to the Main Library at one of his recent City Hall "beef sessions."

Father Pitt, secretary of the Catholic School Board, pointed out that the controversial subject first was debated by the board a year ago. Rabbi Rauch said letters notifying board members that the resolution was to be submitted yesterday were mailed April 28. Louisville, Ky.

Father Pitt remarked: "I don't see how the board of trustees has a right to indefinitely forbid any group of citizens to use the Public Library." Wed. 5-12-48

McAdams said he had no prejudice on the matter, but expressed doubt that the board had explored public sentiment sufficiently. McAdams suggested the City might poll Library users on the question.

Wilson Outlines Stand.

Others thought this would prove inflammatory. Sanders, principal of Highland Junior High School, contended that many persons denouncing interracial Library rights "don't possess a Library card and never enter a Library."

In a written statement outlining his stand, Wilson declared: "In view of the fact that the Library is tax-supported, it is logical that all citizens share its facilities.

"Any foreigner, regardless of color, may come into our main branch for reading and research. Can we, therefore, logically deny this privilege to our Negro citizens? The Courier-Journal

"It is my frank belief that the type of Negro citizen who would want to use the facilities of the Main Library would be of the highest caliber. It would be our college students, our research students, and those of a type whose culture would do honor to this great institution."

Delay Called 'Easy Way.'

Louisville, Ky.

Schneider, City Hall publicity secretary, said to delay the decision would be "an easy way out, but a cowardly evasion of responsibility. We don't exclude Negroes when we collect taxes or draft soldiers. Why should they be banned from libraries?"

Powell said that regardless of the feelings of individual board members, interracial libraries are "in the cards." Wed.

The board also agreed to allow Americans for Democratic Action, anti-Communist liberal group, to meet in the library auditorium, provided it remains nonpartisan. Dr. Rauch said organizations convening in the library are forbidden to engage in partisan politics, charge fees, or foster "subversion." 5-12-48

In its application for meeting space, the A.D.A. said it would indorse candidates, but not on the basis of their political affiliations. McAdams asked whether A.D.A. members are politicians, but in the best sense of the term."

Gets $2,500 For Expenses.

The board voted Librarian Graham $2,500 annually for expenses. Graham now receives the constitutional salary limit of $5,000 a year, but Schneider said Graham spends part of this on library business.

A review of the library's proposed 1948-49 budget disclosed the institution will ask the City for approximately $60,000 more this year to defray higher operating costs. 5-12-48

A $125,450 contract for installation of six moving stars from the first to third floors in the Kaufman-Straus Company building also was approved. The Library Board owns the building and leases it to the store for a percentage of its gross income. The contract was awarded to the Otis Elevator Company on its promise to install the electric stairs before the 1948 Christmas shopping season. The Westinghouse Electric Company submitted a lower bid but was unable to guarantee installation before next year.

DOWN WENT THE BARRIER

The Journal

Louisville, May 18—This city is still celebrating the fall of the barrier last week when the Library board voted to opens the doors of the Main library to all the people of this city, irrespective of race. Incorrect Date

There was no inkling of the fight against the Jim Crow practice before the night of the vote. Long towards the close of a stated meeting of the board, Principal Atwood Wilson of Central High School, only colored member of the board, ups with a motion that the doors of the main building be opened. The vote was taken, and there he was with victory in his hand. 5-20-48

Public (Schombrug Collection)

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Pittsburgh Courier

Columnist Discusses Future Development of Schomburg Collection

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

Sat 11-27-48

(The views expressed in this c opi

PERHAPS not many people who live outside of New York or who have not attended Negro colleges or who have not been engaged in research about Negroes have ever heard of the Schomburg Collection. It is a legacy of books and other materials by and about the Negro which was left by Arthur Schomburg to the New York Public Library.

M. McKenzie

Schomburg was a New Yorker and a Negro to whom the Collection had been a life-long hobby and investment. It has been housed for more than twenty years in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, lending its often unique and rare services to the Harlem community and to scholars the world over.

Pittsburgh Sat.

The present curator, Dr. Dorothy G. Williams, recently has recommended to the trustees of the library, and they have approved, that the future development of the Schomburg Collection should be in the direction of expanding its facilities as a scholarly research library.

* * *

TO NON-SCHOLARS such a decision does not appear on its face to be very earth-shaking business. It is, however, a matter of real, mundane significance and, reduced to its simplest implications, is a recognition by one of the world's great library systems of the importance of the Negro minority in the management of world affairs.

Research people, whether engaged in individual studies, such as doctoral dissertations or in group projects, such as the Carnegie-Myrdal Study, or as journalists, creative artists or Government personnel, have the most difficult time locating and synthesizing information about the Negro.

There are, of course, other libraries with extensive holdings in this field, notably the Atlanta, Duke, Fisk, Howard, North Carolina (Chapel Hill) and Yale University Libraries and the Library of Congress. Not much cooperation and considerable rivalry exist among them.

* * *

THERE IS DUPLICATION of data, yet many gaps in learning, some of them unrecognized. An overview is sorely needed. Schomburg is the logical institution to perform this function because of the superior quality of much of its material, its position as a unit of the New York Public Library, free of Governmental pressures yet possessed of resources, and because of its location in a city where it is available to the largest number of people.

One of the immediate requirements in the field of Negro studies is the production and publication of bibliographic aids. The only extant general bibliography is Work's "Bibliography of the Negro," which was incomplete when done in 1928. Real scholarship about Negroes has developed within the last three decades and no one has collected and indexed the total in a professional way.

Under a revised emphasis of its own, Schomberg could stimulate the preparation of a series of bibliographic studies by specialists in various fields on a project basis, thus identifying and presenting the material to the whole world of scholarship, here and abroad.

Sat 11-27-48

A COROLLARY OF this development would be the undertaking of a competent reference and information service to the individuals and agencies, public and private, that use, interpret and disseminate information about the Negro. An observation regarding the potential use of such a service by UN from its permanent New York home is irresistible. The path of scholarship must provide a steady parallel to the road of political and social progress. No more logical nerve center for information about the darker people of the world suggests itself than Schomburg.

Schomburg cannot be all things to all men, however. If it is to become an active research and reference library of top-flight calibre, it must give up its other functions as a branch library for Harlem and as a leadership force in the community. There are other voices to speak for Harlem in its struggles, but scholars are rare and their gifts should be husbanded. There would be no loss, for Schomburg's local services can and should be performed by the branch library.

Harlem Aroused Over Fate Of Schombura Unit

Daily Worker

NEW YORK--When they heard the rumor that the Schomburg Collection was being destroyed, two elderly women, Mrs. S. Chapman and Mrs. Florence Willis immediately rushed to the Collection volunteering to do anything they could to help save it. Actually, they left home in such haste that they forgot their eye-glasses and had to be slightly assisted themselves when they arrived at the Library. They were greatly relieved to find that the Schomburg Collection literally was not being destroyed but that it was suffering greatly from neglect by the City Fathers and top-level library authorities.

The following day two small boys, who happened to be listening to the radio when station WINS broadcast a program, "The Battle of the Books" which told about the deplorable conditions in the Schomburg Collection, came up to see what it was all about.

The condition of this special library of Negro literature and art was dramatically brought to the attention of the public two weeks ago when the Curator, Dr. L. D. Reddick, who has served it for the past nine years, resigned charging city officials and library administrators with not providing adequate funds to maintain this institution. For some time Reddick had been asking for funds for acquiring new and rare books, filing cabinets for valuable papers, microfilms of Negro newspapers, elevator, drinking fountains and rest rooms for the reading public.

NEWSPAPER SPREAD

The news of this resignation and the accompanying charges was spread on the front pages of the three Harlem newspapers and has been the topic of editorials, of several conferences and organized group meetings.

The "New York Age" deplored the resignation as "a cultural blow not only to the community but to the whole realm of research."

Mass 2-7-49

In an editorial entitled, "New Yorkers are Interested,' the 'Peoples Voice" stated, "We were surprised to learn last week that Dr. L. D. Reddick has resigned as curator of the famous Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. It is especially regettable to learn that this resignation comes because of differences which are said to have arisen between Dr. Reddick and the City Fathers over administration of this famous collection."

"We are certain that both Dr. Reddick and the city fathers will want to do everything to preserve this collection and to see that it continues to be used effectively. For that reason every possible means should be explored to determine whether or not the present misunderstanding is irreconcilable."

The same week the Amsterdam News in a long editorial accompanied by a cartoon declared that "Careful investigation has brought to light deplorable facts."

Schomburg Collection Gets Woman Curator

Texas Courier

Los Angeles Sentinel

NEW YORK CITY—For a week now a woman has been presiding as curator of the valuable Schomburg collection, the best extensive library in this country of race literature. She's young Dorothy Williams. At 24, she has her Master's Degree from Columbia, majoring in library science; and since then, has obtained her Doctorate from the University of Chicago. Following scholarly Dr. Lawrence B. Reddick, who vacated the post to take charge of Atanta Universlity's library, Dr. Williams has no qualms about taking over. She recognizes that she is in a position about which there has been much controversy.

Los Angeles Calif.

Miss Williams came to Schomburg directly from six month's workout in the reference division of the Main Library on Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.

Mass 5-17-41

14h 1948

Public (Schomburg Collection)

Ex-Curator Charges City Neglects Schomburg Collection of Negro Art

By John Hudson Jones

City neglect of the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature and art has aroused many Harlem citizens, former curator Dr. L. D. Reddick said yesterday. Dr. Reddick resigned Jan. 14 and sharply criticized the city fathers for ignoring the Negro culture center housed at the 136 St. Library.

The curator, whose resignation becomes effective in April, said that since he exposed conditions, housewives, scholars, school children, newspapermen, and community leaders have visited the library to voice their indignation.

Dr. Reddick, appointed curator in 1939, charged that facilities for the care of priceless manuscripts, objects d'art, and other items were lacking. He criticized library officials for lack of interest in the finest collection of its kind in the world, and for not providing among other things microfilms for the preservation of data from Negro newspapers. Added to this was an inadequate underpaid staff, Dr. Reddick declared.

CITY WASN'T "CONCERNED"

Dr. Reddick, who has been named librarian for Atlanta University, declared he had asked the city to place the collection in the library system to avoid its being "the child of the Circulation Department and a foundling on the doors of departments not interested." But evidently Dr. Reddick hinted the city was not too concerned with a collection of Negro books and art.

The collection contains 12,000 books, 3,000 manuscripts, 2,000 etchings, and several thousand pamphlets. It was bought for the city in 1926 from Arthur A. Schomburg, a Puerto Rican who served as its curator until his death in 1938.

Library officials declare that "nothing can be done unless the city provides funds for the work Dr. Reddick declares necessary to maintain and add to the collection.

THE SCHOMBURG COLLECTION

Early this week the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library had its mention in the news when its director, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, announced the Honor Roll of Race Relations for 1947. But perhaps many of those who read this announcement knew little of what the Schomburg Collection is. It is, to begin with, about 14,000 books, 4,000 manuscripts, 5,000 etchings and several thousand pamphlets, dealing with Negro life and history the world over. It is also a center of research. It presents lectures for those interested in its subject. It is a place from which emanate good-will and understanding between races. The annual poll from which the Honor Roll is made up is an example of this constructive work.

But the Collection is badly handicapped, as are most other parts of our library service, by lack of funds. So serious has this become that Dr. Reddick, despairing of being able to do as fruitful work here as he wished, recently announced his resignation, effective April 1, to become chief librarian of Atlanta University. Cramped quarters, poor working conditions and lack of seminar rooms for advanced students are among the difficulties. The loss of Dr. Reddick, after nine years of admirable service, is typical of what happens when we let our libraries starve. Those interested might like to inspect the Collection, at 104 West 136th Street. And some might like to observe Negro History Week by doing something about the situation. It is estimated that $100,000 for permanent improvements and $45,000 for annual operating expenses would make the Collection really effective.

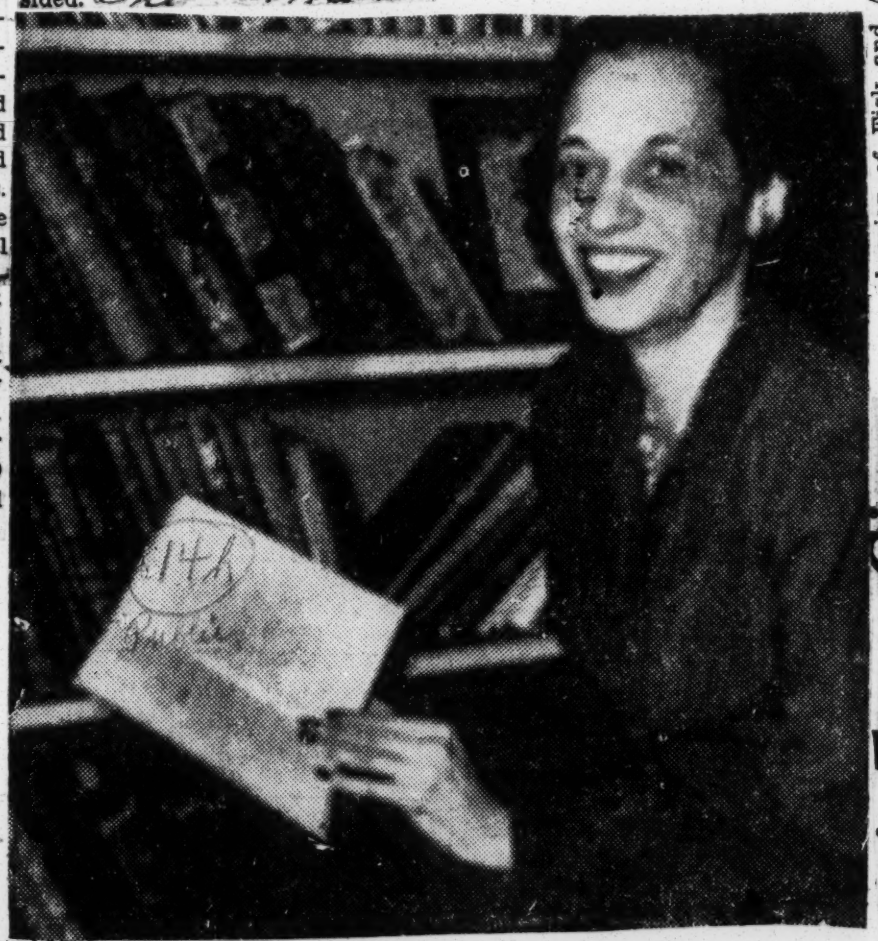
CITY FUND IS URGED TO SAVE NEGRO ART

A resolution urging Mayor O'Dwyer and the Board of Estimate to appropriate $100,000 to save the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library was passed yesterday by the New York Branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The collection contains contributions to literature, art, music and science by Negroes, in this and other countries.

Three hundred persons came to the Grand Street Boys Club for the eleventh annual breakfast of the association, closing the observance of Negro History Week. The program was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the emancipation from slavery of the Virgin Islanders.

Steps to banish myths about Negroes were urged by Miss Ethel J. Alpenfels, anthropologist from New York University. She said scientific studies would refute prejudices, and advised courage "to expand the word American to include all citizens."

Other speakers were Dr. Eric Williams of Howard University and Edward R. Dudley of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Harcourt A. Tynes, regional director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, called for revision of textbooks containing misconceptions about Negroes. Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr. and Paul Ross, administrative secretary to the Mayor, also spoke. James E. Allen presided.



APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF SCHOMBURG COLLECTION — NEW YORK — Dr. Dorothy G. Williams has been appointed as acting curator of the Schomburg Art Collection of Negro Literature and History, 104 West 136th St..

Dorothy G. Williams former librarian of Fisk and Atlanta universities, has been appointed acting curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro literature and history, it was announced here last week by Miss Ester Johnston, chief of the circulation department, New York Public library. Graduated from Hunter college with a A. B. degree in 1932, Miss Williams also holds degrees of M. S. in library science from Columbia university, B. S. from Simmons college, and a Ph. D. in library science received from the University of Chicago last December. She has had 12 years of experience as a professional librarian, including a year spent on the staff of the New York Public library, re-cataloguing the Schomburg collection. She returned to the library last year to work at the information desk in the central building. Interested in the fields of adult education, reference service and bibliography, she is author of several articles, including "National Negro Organizations and Their Publications" and "Film Forums at Atlanta University." Before the post of acting curator had been offered her, she was scheduled to take over the position of adult education specialist with UNESCO in Paris.

Professor's Error Gives Birth To Negro History

CHICAGO — Arthur Schomburg's life-long search for documentary proof of the Negro's contributions to history which resulted in the New York Public Library's prized Schomburg collection began as the result of a professor's error according to a May Negro Digest article "The Birth Of Negro History."

When Schomburg was a boy in school in his native Puerto Rico the Negro Digest article declares, a local professor told him to be glad he had some good Teutonic blood in him for Negroes were inferior and had no history. "With a name like Schomburg," the professor said "the Teutonic blood is enough to dominate the African blood in you.'

Stung and disbelieving, Schomburg lost to history as written by whites. In person and through contacts he combed the libraries and bookstalls of the entire world to assemble his collection.

Schomburg's basic premise was: "The American Negro must remake his past in order to make his future." And his collection which is now housed in the 135th Street branch of the New York Public Library proves his beliefs.

Dorothy Williams Chosen Curator of Schomburg Works

Dr. Dorothy Williams Chosen Curator Of Schomburg Collection

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Dorothy G. Williams, former li- NEW YORK — Dr. UNESCO in Paris.

Seek Funds To Improve Schomburg Collection

NEW YORK—(ANP)—In a meeting closing Negro History week, the New York branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History passed a resolution calling for Mayor O'Dwyer and the board of estimate to appropriate $100,000 to improve the Schomburg Collection of Negro history of the New York Public library.

The resolution also called for a $20,000 yearly appropriation for the upkeep and additions to the collection. Recently, the collection's curator, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, claimed that it was suffering from neglect.

At this meeting dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the freedom of slaves on the Virgin Islands, Miss Ethel J. Alpenfels, New York university anthropologist, told 300 guests that American education must be revised so the textbooks may include the latest scientific information refuting racial myths in America.

Other speakers included Dr. Eric Williams of Howard university; Edward R. Dudley of the NAACP legal staff; Harcourt A. Tynes, regional director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Paul Ross, the mayor's administrative secretary. James Egert Allen presided.

Schomburg Collection Not Being 'Neglected'

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK—There are two sides to every question. There are even to sides to the charges made recently by Dr. L. D. Reddick, when he resigned as curator of the Schomburg Collection, 135th Street Branch Library, here in New York City.

Resigning Jan. 15 to become chief librarian at Atlanta University on April 1, at a substantial increase in salary, Dr. Reddick blasted the New York Public Library for its lack of financial support to the Schomburg Collection.

He said there had been a heavy turnover in his department workers, because of the low salaries paid the workers.

He said the city fathers either could not or would not appropriate enough money to keep the Schomburg Collection, one of the largest and most important libraries on colored people.

Neglect His Main Charge

He said many other things in his newspaper statements, but it all boiled down to one word—neglect. Neglect of the Schomburg Collection.

Shocked at the blast, and reluctant to answer, head library officials, nevertheless, consented this week to give the AFRO their side of the picture—not as an alibi—but as a means of getting all the facts before the public—facts they said Dr. Reddick omitted to mention.

First and foremost, Miss Anna L. Glantz, administrative assistant, who often repreesnts Ralph A. Beals, director, told this writer:

"The New York Public Library is very much in need of money, and has been for a number of years.

Others in Worse Condition

"The Schomburg Collection is not the only one of our library facilities that needs a budget increase. Actually, there are other facilities in a much worse condition, financially, than the Schomburg Collection."

Regarding salaries, Miss Glantz pointed out that of the 1800 public library employees, only 11 receive as much as $4,000 a year.

New York's library budget is now 11th among the big cities of the country, and in 1945 was 18th in the list of beginning salaries for professional librarians. And in 1945 New York lost one-fourth of its experienced librarians to other cities that pay higher salaries.

Meager Per Capita Expenditure

The present library budget in New York City is only 75c per capita—and if it were $2 per capita it could only be considered "reasonable." Nearly 76 libraries are now closed part of the time because there aren't enough librarians to go around.

There is definitely no discrimination against the Schomburg Collection, Miss Glantz emphasized.

To be entirely fair, she said, Dr. Reddick might have added to his charges the fact that the library for the blind is in a warehouse—and that the music lending library occupies only the first floor of an old building downtown.

$500,000 Needed for Salaries

Some branch libraries need new roofs, new furnaces, fire escapes repaired, additional fire exits, new flooring, plumbing repairs, new window shades, new paint and new equipment.

To grant salaries requested in the 1947-48 budget would require an increase of $500,000, and to grant budget requests for books would require $700,000 more.

The New York library has never bid for service on the basis of salary, Miss Glantz said, because New York's starting salary of $25.38 a week plus a $2.30 cost-of-living bonus does not compare with $40 in Detroit or $39 in St. Paul or even $35 in Oakland.

But a year in the New York system, she declared, is one of the best references any librarian can have.

Resignation Regretted

Dr. Reddick's resignation was accepted with regret, according to the administrative assistant, but New York could not bid against Atlanta University, nor could the Schomburg Collection be singled out for preferential treatment.

Library salaries are in four classes: (1) $2,220 to $2,450, (2) $2,460 to $2,820, (3) $2,880 to $3,120, and (4) $3,420 to $3,840.

The six persons on Dr. Reddick's staff were said to include Dr. Reddick in the class four bracket, two librarians in the class two bracket, a general clerk and a stenographer in class one, and a page who was paid $.65 per hour—the same as paid others in the same salary bracket.

Will Not Be Abandoned

"One bright spot in the picture," said Miss Glantz, "is the fact that several people who have come in to complain about the treatment of the Schomburg Collection are more liable than not to stay and volunteer to help the entire system.

"Dr. Reddick, who has been in the system since 1939, made it appear as though the Schomburg Collection had been singled out for neglect. We have no intention of abandoning the Collection."

Dr. Reddick was not criticized once during the interview, but it was observed that the Schomburg Collection was not a museum—and if the paintings and sculpture in it were sent to a New York museum there might be room to catalogue all the books and papers already received.

14h 1948

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection at the 136th Street branch of the New York Public Library, who has been named head of the Atlanta University Library. Dr. Reddick will take office April 1. Thurs 1-8-48

Atlanta U. Names Reddick To Library Post

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University has announced the appointment of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of New York City as head of the Atlanta University Library, it was made known this week. Dr. Reddick, who will have the rank of professor of history, will take office April 1, 1948.

A native of Jacksonville, Florida, Dr. Reddick was educated at Fisk University and the University of Chicago. He earned the Ph. D. at the last named institution. Since 1939 he has been curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature at the 136th Street branch of the New York Public Library.

Dr. Reddick is a former member of the faculties of Kentucky State College and Dillard University. He has taught in the evening division of City College, New York, and at the New School for Social Research.

At the Atlanta post, Dr. Reddick will be director of the library which serves the six colleges that make up the Atlanta University Center. In addition to Atlanta University there are Spelman College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary.

Since the resignation of Wallace Van Jackson in April to become a member of the staff of the American Legation of Liberia, the Library has been under the direction of Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones director of the School of Library Service. Thurs. 1-8-48

LIBRARY WILL LOSE NEGRO BOOK HEAD

Dr. Reddick Dissatisfied With Slowness of City to Provide for Shomberg Collection

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History in the West 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, resigned. He said he was dissatisfied over slowness in providing his department with adequate facilities and staff. Dr. Reddick will become chief librarian of Atlanta University on April 1. Thurs

The curator said his criticism was not directed against any individual, but that "the major responsibility for the discouraging conditions confronting the Schomburg Collection rests with the City Fathers." Efforts to build a center of culture had been handicapped increasingly, Dr. Reddick declared, by the limited resources that the library officials had been able or willing to provide. 1-15-48

When told of the curator's intention to resign, Miss Esther Johnston, chief of the circulation department, remarked that "perhaps Dr. Reddick does not realize how many of the divisions are in the same shape as his own." It was agreed that "everything he says is true, and he should have all that he asks for, but there are other branches having less facilities than he." A spokesman added that much that Dr. Reddick wanted for his work could not be granted because it was not provided for in the budget.

Other Branches Cited

1-15-48

Other branches said to be handicapped by poor working conditions were the Library for the Blind at 137 West Twenty-fifth Street, "hich has not nearly enough space at a time when the demand for books for the blind is equally high"; the Music Library at 120 East Fifty-eighth Street and the Bronx Reference Library at 2555 Marion Avenue, both of which are called equally handicapped.

Dr. Reddick, who was appointed curator in 1939, listed his handicaps on the job as the lack of shelves, cabinets, storage space and an adequate staff for the care and evaluation of many items that he considered priceless because of their scarcity and oddity. He criticised the library authorities for alleged lack of interest in the items and for not providing microfilms to preserve data from Negro newspapers.

The curator noted no provision for paintings and sculpture. He declared that although much of the patronage of the collection was from advanced students, there were no seminar rooms, no work rooms, "and absolutely no privacy for the student who comes here to work." The Times

Dr. Reddick said he had decided that the city government was too laggard in interest in the collection of Negro books and art. He regretted that the collection owned by Arthur Spingarn had not been purchased for New York, and contended that other collections ought to be obtained to enlarge the Schomburg Collection.

The collection of Negro books owned by Mr. Spingarn, who is president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was bought last year for Harvard University at the reported price of $25,000.

New York, N.Y.

Collection Held "Foundling"

Dr. Reddick said he had urged that the Schomburg Collection be so placed in the library system that it would not be "the child of the Circulation Department and a foundling on the doors of departments not interested."

The collection contained 12,000 books, 3,000 manuscripts, 2,000 etchings and several thousand pamphlets. It was obtained by the Carnegie Corporation for the New York Public Library in 1926 from Arthur Alfonse Schomburg. Of Negro descent, he was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1874. Mr. Schomburg served as first curator of the collection until his death on June 10, 1938. Thurs 1-15-48

Dr. Reddick, a graduate of Fisk University, received his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. He has been giving courses in Negro history and culture at City College. He expects to terminate his teaching there at the close of this semester.

New York Bids Reddick Adieu

Daily World

NEW YORK — The citizens of Harlem and New York City at lrage expressed their appreciation for the public services of Dr. L. D. Reddick in appropriate ceremonies last Tuesday at the Schomberg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library. Most men have to die before they have said about them such things as were spoken at this farewell get-together. Dr. Reddick has been Curator of the Schomburg Collection for the past 9 years. He becomes Chief of the Atlanta University Library April 1st. Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, only Negro woman Principal in the New York Public School system, told the stroy of "what Dr. Reddick has meant to Harlem"—emphasizing the growth of the new world--famous Schomburg Collection. Dr. Algernon D. Black recounted Dr. Reddick's contributions to New York City— especially to such projects as the Citywide Citizens Committee on Harlem and the Encampment for Citizenship. In a letter Mr. Byrne J. Hovde regretted the loss of Dr. Reddick as a teacher at the Hew School for Social Research. Mrs. Ruth Br ll, sculptress, unveiled a "head' 'of Dr. Reddick which she has done. Sat 3-27-48

HONOREE RESPONDS

Dr. Reddick in responding, paid tribute to the good years in the library that preceded "the recent excitemen." He spoke in praise of Franklin F. Hopper, Harry Miller Lyndenberg, former Chiefs of the NYPL and others ho did much to make the development of the Schomburg Collection possible. Dr. Reddick thanked his own staff and as a token of this pinned a corsage on Mrs. Catherine Latimer, who has retired recently from the Schomburg Collection because of failing eyesight.

In closing, he reminded the audience that a representative citizens comittee should be formed — composed of leaders in politics, philanthrophy, the arts and community organization—which would secure funds from the city of New York, the state and private sources — for the purpose of building a large and significant center for Negro culture in New York, the capital of the world. 3-27-48

Leigh Whipper of Broadway and and Hollywood, read "The Dead Soldier," Dr. C. A. Petioni, Chairman of the Library Citizens' Committee presided.

Dr. Reddick to Head Atlanta U. Library

The Afro-American

ATLANTA—President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, has announced the appointment of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of New York City, as head of the Atlanta University Liberary. Dr. Reddick, who will have the rank of professor of history will take office April 1.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. Reddick was educated at Fisk University and at the University of Chicago where he earned the Ph. D. Since 1939 he has been curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature at the 136th Street New York Public Library. Baltimore Md.

A former member of the faculties of Kentucky State College and Dillard University, Dr. Reddick has taught at City College, New York, and at the New School for Social Research. He will be director of the library which serves the six colleges that make up the Atlanta University Center.

General

REJECTS $237,500 "GIFT"
FROM FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR

April 8, 1948

MIMS, Fla., April 8,—In a sharply worded letter to Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, informed the state's chief executive that Florida Negroes would not consider as a "gift his proffer of $237,500 to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee.

The Governor was awarded the sum as damages in a libel suit against Collier's Magazine as the result of editorial censure of his alleged statements and lack of effective action in the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County two years ago. At the time he filed suit against the magazine, the Governor promised to give any sum awarded to him to the state college for Negroes.

Criticizing Governor Caldwell for his failure to suspend the sheriff, Mr. Moore further asserted: "We wish to make it clear that we shall not consider this as a gift to the Negroes of Florida. Florida A. and M. College is a state-supported institution. The support and development of this school is the responsibility of the State of Florida. If Florida A. and M. College is not getting sufficient financial support to make it measure up to the standards maintained at the University of Florida at Gainesville and the Florida State University at Tallahassee, it is the fault of our state government, and not the responsibility of Florida Negro citizens. Therefore, any money that you give will be a contribution to our state government, and not a gift to the Negroes of Florida. We wish also to emphasize the fact that such

Atlanta U Fund Hinges On $600,000

Dr. Trevor Arnett, former Director of the Rockefeller General Education Board and now Chairman of the Trustees of Atlanta University, told a group of Atlanta educational, financial and business leaders Wednesday the University must raise $600,000 between now and June 30, in order to receive a like amount in an endowment offer from the General Education Board.

The $600,000, he explained, is the last amount remaining to be raised under the terms of an offer made to the University 10 years ago when the Board pledged the school $3,200,000, if the institution would raise $3,200,000 itself so as to provide a 10-year $6,400,000 program of expansion.

Thus, on the matching dollar-for-dollar basis the University stands to gain by $1,200,000, if it only can raise $600,000 by June 30, to carry out and complete the terms of the 10-year agreement.

Since the Atlanta University Center was created, co-ordinating the activities of the University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Spelman College and Gammon Theological Institute, the Rockefeller General Education Board has aided all of the Negro educational institutions to the total amount of more than $13,000,000, Dr. Arnett said.

At the meeting called by W. E. Mitchell, former President of the Georgia Power Company, Dr. Arnett told the group the University, now in its eighty-first year, has been placed on the approved list of the American Association of Universities.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of the University, said the enrollment of the entire system now totaled more than 4,000 students, many of whom were studying to be teachers to fill the need in the South's growing Negro schools. The University, he said, had produced the Presidents of 11 Negro colleges, including three in Georgia.

Mitchell, in urging financial support for the institution, lauded its work in building sound character and leadership and improving race relations.

AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS — Miss [illegible], [illegible] graduate of the Atlanta University School of Library Science, is employed in a responsible position in the subject cataloging division of the Library of Congress. She is a native of Washington and a graduate of Howard University.

new Negro College Fund head

Manhattan corporation counsel

NEW YORK—William E. Cotter, counsel for Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, has accepted the chairmanship of the 1948 annual nationwide campaign of the United Negro College Fund to be conducted this Spring.

Cotter, who was chairman of the New York campaign in 1946, was one of the national vice-chairmen last year. For the fifth successive year, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, will act as national treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the national council of the fund.

In addition to his legal duties, Cotter has been closely identified with many civic activities in New York. He is general vice chairman of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Fund a director of the Occupational Research Foundation, and a former president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

WILLIAM E. COTTER
. . . college fund head.

Fortune Magazine Article Surveys College Fund Work

NEW YORK—In an illuminating article entitled, "Alma Mater Asks For $2 Billion," the February issue of FORTUNE magazine reports on the work of the United Negro College Fund, naming it as one of the major educational fund-raising organizations in America.

Nearly 500 institutions, including the 32 accredited private Negro colleges participating in the Fund, are seeking to raise additional operating money to meet their critical economic problems, the article pointed out in its survey.

The aims of the United Negro College Fund are reviewed in the FORTUNE article, which publishes excerpts from a letter to John D. Rockefeller, chairman of the National Council of the Fund, sent by W. T. Holliday of Cleveland, president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, explaining why his company supports the Fund.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER

Mr. Holliday wrote: "Up until not so long ago the social burdens calling for philanthropy were borne by the wealthy people of the community. With the increasing burden of income and inheritance taxes, however, that source of financial support has almost disappeared. If the burden is not taken up by the corporations, then it will have to be borne by the government, and we are straight on the way to socialism.

"Here in Cleveland we are very conscious of the interracial problem. The Negro colleges supply most of the colored ministers and socail workers of the community. Therefore, it is indeed a proper business expense for Cleveland corporations to subscribe to the United Negro College Fund."

The article concludes with an excerpt from the report of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education which suggested that fund-raising be strengthened and expanded.

Rockefeller Heads New Council Group

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund, earmarking its fifth year with a program aimed toward a more comprehensive sphere of operations, has created a National Council of which John D. Rockefeller Jr. will act as chairman, it was announced by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., president of the fund.

The Council, made up of prominent businessmen, educators, and leaders in civic affairs and social thought from all over the country, will actively serve the fund in its expanded national program.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Rockefeller commended the work of the fund in conducting yearly fund-raising campaigns for thirty-two of the country's thirty-six accrediated private Negro colleges.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES

Serving on the National Council under Mr. Rockefeller's leadership will be Henry R. Luce, Hon. Owen J. Roberts, Bruce Barton, Jesse Jones, Thomas M. Girdler, Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Eric Johnston, Phillip Murray, Frank E. Gannett, Charles Evans Hughes Jr., William Green, Robert G. Sproul, Thomas J. Watson, Channing H. Tobias, Spencer Miller Jr. Isaiah Bowman, Randolph W. Burgess, Lindsay Bradford, S. J. Anderson, David Dubinsky and Charles Seymour.

Also on the Council are Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, Wilson M. Brown, Matthew W. Bullock, Harry Woodburn Chase, Mrs. William L. Clayton, Harold Dodds, Edwin R. Embree, William Dean Embree, T. K. Gibson, W. T. Holliday, John Holmes, Rufus M. Jones, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Ira F. Lewis, M. L. Benedum, Randle R. Gilbert, Robert M. Hanes, Charles Mahoney, Thomas W. Martin, Edwin B. Meissner, Albert G. Milbank, Jeremiah Milbank, Kenneth Parker, Graham Patterson, Thomas H. Eliot and Ernest Quantrell.

STEEL TYCOON ON BOARD

In addition are Andrew W. Robertson, Lessing J. Rosenwald, T. J. Ross, Alexander Ruthven, Henry D. Sharpe, Edgar Stern, Ernest T. Weir, Harry C. Wiess, L. Kemper Williams, J. E. Walker, Edmund E. Day, John B. Gage, Eugene Holman, Harvey B. Harrison, Thomas M. Geeghegan, B. F. Ashe, Henry Bell, Charles Hook, Abe Lastfegel John R. Suman, Walter A. Dew, Lawrence J. MacGregor, Fowler McCormick and Mrs. T. M. Say-

As We See It

Thurs. 6-3-48

Calls for Charity Won't Help Build Colleges for Negro Youth

By Abner W. Berry

THE VOICE COMING OVER the New York City-owned radio station WNYC could not have meant it that way, but the announcement made me angry. As I remember it, a woman's well-modulated voice said: "Help our Negro citizens take their places in the community; help them make a contribution to our national progress; give to the United Negro College Fund. . . ."

I felt that I had become an object of charity. A function of government, guaranteed to every other American and his children, has to be supplemented by charity when it comes to Negroes. . . . "Help our Negro citizens. . . ."

Because some sovereign states of the Union defy the Constitution and condemn Negro Americans to inferior education, at best, and stark illiteracy, at worst, education for Negroes must be placed in the same category as blindness or social catastrophe.

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CHARITY CANNOT be the answer to the Negro's educational problems today. Seventeen states are taxing Negroes for schools they cannot use. Countless southern counties are drawing down state appropriations based on the Negro population and building schools for "white only." As long as this situation remains it is impossible for high class begging to bridge the Jimcrow gap in education.

Negro illiteracy and poor educational facilities are not "acts of God." These evils are the coldly calculated end results of the system established to keep the Negro "inferior." To get around this system by the use of charity, it seems to me, is to abandon our clear duty of bringing the "American way of life" to about one-third of the country. Furnishing with charity what is due from the government puts a premium upon Jimcrow in education.

There are those who see it from a different angle. Charles H. Houston, the outstanding attorney who heads the NAACP legal staff and himself a fighter against Jimcrow, is one who does so. Houston supports the UNCF because it aids in "educating the mass of my people and furnishing them the knowledge and the means by which they themselves will finally blast segregation out of American life."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, in Atlanta, who is associated with the Wallace movement in his community, also has a good word for the Fund. Dr. Mays, it should be stated, is no defender of the Jimcrow system, yet I don't follow him in contending that the UNCF campaign will lead to integrated education. ". . . when we become sufficiently enlightened," he wrote in a recent column, "students of all races will attend the better schools, whether they were originally designated for Negroes or whites."

FROM WHAT I've seen of American Negro youth, they are sufficiently "enlightened" right now to "blast segregation" out of American life. As for the white youth, they aren't accepting the degrading and degraded Jimcrow system without a fight, either.

In school and after school in southern states the white student bodies have voted against segregation in one form or another. The southern governors and the southern deans have admitted that no southern state can properly educate its citizens on a Jimcrow basis.

I don't think it is a question, as some defenders of the Fund have placed it: of whether or not to "tear down" the Negro colleges. It is a question of placing the responsibility for Negro education where it belongs—in the laps of the states and the federal government.

The UNCF is out to collect $1,300,000 in 1948. But while this collection is going on with all the fanfare of a national bazaar, with northern matrons using it as a foil for social triumphs, millions of dollars in educational funds will be stolen by the southern bigots. This thing has been going on for over 50 years. The political school-fund snatchers have built themselves a screen of Jimcrow laws behind which they rob the Negro youth of their educational and other rights.

For the past 50 years the Negro colleges have turned out militant and brilliant students. They have contributed greatly to the economy and culture of the country. It isn't illiteracy and backwardness (although there is too much of that still around) which holds the Negro back from "his place" in the American community; it is the un-Constitutional Jimcrow barriers built by Bourbon-minded political leaders and guarded with rope, gun, court and jail. Remove those barriers and the Negro will take his place in American life as naturally as all other Americans.

Ex-Army colonel joins college fund drive

Colonel Irwin W. Minger this week joined the United Negro College Fund's drive in Los Angeles in the capacity of co-chairman. He will serve with George A. Beavers, Jr., of Golden State Mutual Life Insurance co., Lawrence B. Wilson, of Liberty Savings and Loan Association, and Abe Lastfogel, of the William Morris Agency.

Serving in the Army during both world wars, Colonel Minger rose from the rank of private to that of lieutenant colonel. He has been active for 28 years in the American Legion; he is at present executive director of the South Bay [illegible] Service Center.

In accepting the co-chairmanship, Colonel Minger called upon Los Angeles to go all out in support of the drive. "Never in history," he said, "has the need for skilled doctors, dentists, social workers and civic leaders been so great. Regardless of race, creed, color, or national oigin we cannot have too many skilled and educated people. The functioning of a democracy demands an educated electorate. Never has this democracy had greater need of smooth functioning." 7-31-48

The drive for funds went into its second week of solicitation among the Eastside and Westside Business communities today. The public is urged to send contributions in early. Local address of the drive is 6612 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 28, Calif.

College Fund Drive Nears $21,000 Goal

Chairman E. M. Martin and Vice Chairman B. E. Mays of the Atlanta Campaign of the United Negro College Fund feel quite certain that the $21,000 goal will be reached soon. Over $18,000 has been paid in cash and $2,400 is expected from sources that are almost certain. By the end of the month, the campaign should be victoriously concluded, officials said Saturday. Some of the contributions follow; 7-18-48

Physicians, $571.00; Dentists, $247.00; Public School Teachers, $1,004.50; Clak College (Faculty and Students), $2,025.00; Reported by President Brawley from others, $83.59; Morehouse College Faculty and Students, $2,555.80; Atlanta University, $2,015.36; Spelman College, $1,095.50: Masons of Georgia, (J. W. Dobbs), $500.00; Barbers, $179.50; Churches, $579.75; Morris Brown Faculty and Students, $2,300.00; Reported by President W. A. Fountain from others, $250.00; Mrs. Sadye Powell, $100.00, reported by Mrs. Powell from others $55; Georgia State Employment Service, $50.00; S. W. Walker, $100.00; Social Workers, $30.00; Miss Doris Drummond, $48,00; E. M. Martin, $100.00; Real Estate, $180.00.

Blaminya, $600.00; Insurance Employees, $320.30; Ted Lewis Laundry and Cleaners, $300.00; Launderwells, $50.00; Hooper's Market, $150; Undertakers, $200.00; Lawyers, 130.00; Mrs. Alice Davis, Apex Beauty Company, $100.00; Gammon Theological Seminary, $100.00; Mrs. Birdie Wallace, $12.00; Atlanta Daily World, $200.00.

Truman Backs United Negro College Fund

BY PAUL SMITH

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — A letter from President Truman urging support of the fifth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund was made public last Monday by William E. Cotter, national campaign chairman.

The Fund has offices at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street and is seeking $1,400,000 for thirty-two private colleges.

Mr. Truman's letter said:

"We are living in a time when the maintenance and development of a free society is under serious challenge. The philosophy and political activity of totalitarianism require us to offer assistance to those nations which are actively striving to remain free. This we are now doing.

"But an essential part of the world-wide struggle is the perfection in each country, including our own, of the free institutions we cherish. Totalitarianism will not thrive where opportunity is equal and individual liberties are fully protected.

"Among the most cherished of our free institutions are the schools of America. To a remarkable degree they have extended educational opportunity, to all our people. The final goal, however, is equal educational opportunity, for all persons, to the maximum of their individual abilities, without regard to economic status, race, creed, color, sex, national origin or ancestry.

"As we strive for this goal every higher educational institution will need to be strengthened to meet the unprecedented demand for educational services."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the fund's national council.

Drive Still Open for Negro College

Prospective donors to the fifth annual United Negro College Fund have been asked to make their gifts at the Fund headquarters,

208 Mack, which will be kept open till July 10-48

The drive, which ended officially June 18, reached approximately one-half of its goal of $75,000. A total of $37,879.04 has been subscribed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Already more than 500 individuals and business corporations have contributed $14,992.73 toward Washington's share of the $1,400,000 sought nationally to aid 32 private accredited Negro colleges, it was announced Monday by John L. Durling of the Justice Department, chairman. Effort is being stated the public interest and of the nation this of the Nation- increased oppor- Negro higher edu- movement by [illegible] ing the [illegible] ance of the [illegible] sterling [illegible] contri-

D. C. Funds To UNCF Amount To $14,992

buted $14,992.73 toward Washington's share of the $1,400,000 sought nationally to aid 32 private accredited Negro colleges, it was announced today by John L. Burling of the Justice Department, chairman. Effort is being made to double the local total by August 1.

Citing the public interest and the generous support given the campaign in Washington and 65 other major cities of the nation thus far as evidence of the National concern with increased opportunites for Negro higher education, Mr. Burling stated that the "constructive influence of the private Negro colleges and universities is felt in every part of the nation."

"In these uncertain times, there is greater need than ever for more young men and women trained in the responsibilities of citizeship. The graduates of the Fund's Negro colleges who become teachers, ministers, and other communities leaders among members of their race are a stabilizing force for national unity," Mr. Burling said.

"In that area of the United States in which the largest part of the whole Negro population lives, the colleges which are members of the United Negro College Fund supply substantially the only opportunities which Negro men and women have for higher education."

THE NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

There are in the United States more than 14,000,000 Negro citizens who are compelled by social and economic barriers against them to depend upon racially separate institutions for the training of their youth in the professions and useful arts. Not until recent years have the Southern states accepted a share of the burdens of higher education for Negroes, leaving the training of doctors, social workers, dentists, nurses, lawyers and college teachers to thirty-six accredited institutions. All but one of these Negro colleges are in the South. Their support has come mainly from the North.

Five years ago, under the leadership of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, twenty-seven of these colleges joined in forming the United Negro College Fund, Inc., which maintains headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street. The number of affiliated colleges today numbers thirty-two. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has been associated with the Fund from the beginning, is chairman of the national council.

The Fund seeks this year the modest sum of $1,400,000, which will be distributed among the member colleges. Obviously, the colleges will receive just enough to keep them above the line that divides success from failure. They have small endowments, and the Fund officials report that "if we put them all together they would have a sum about equal to that of Princeton University."

The effort of the College Fund is a step in the right direction and a noble undertaking about which there can be no controversy. Last year more than 3,000 men and women gave their services to the campaign, for which individual givers donated $442,000. Sums from 125 philanthropic foundations amounted to $207,000. New York City, which has among its citizens 1,500 graduates of these colleges, is out to raise $450,000. The drive will be initiated on Tuesday and deserves prompt and generous support.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

"Totalitarianism will not thrive where opportunity is equal," states President Harry S. Truman in a letter supporting the fifth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund released today by William E. Cotter, national Campaign chairman. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the National Council of the Fund which has just opened its nation-wide campaign for $1,400,000 to aid 32 private Negro colleges.

Negro College Fund

Editor Constitution: Will you permit me to present to your readers the case for the United Negro College Fund? Thirty-three accredited Negro colleges, mostly in the South, have pooled their appeal for funds so that we, who have been giving a little money haphazardly to this Negro college or that, may know that our contributions will go where the need is greatest. Their annual campaign for $1,400,000 begins April 13. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is Chairman of the National Council for the Fund.

However widely we may differ in our views on other aspects of the Negro problem, all of us who even pretend to be good Americans agree that the Negro has a right to education. Our conscience cannot be quite easy when we reflect on the fact that while one white person in 20 is able to go through a four-year college course, only one Negro out of 80 can do so. The disproportion in opportunities for professional training is far greater.

We all recognize in the Negro race fine human material that is capable of contributing in large measure to our social health and happiness. No other racial group responds more quickly to educational opportunity and leadership. The colleges associated in the United Negro College Fund are achieving marvels in view of their slender resources. We are morally bound to come to their aid so far as our means permit.

JACOB BILLIKOPF,
Chairman Executive Committee, Howard University.
Washington, D. C.

Bad Reasoning

Negro and liberal-minded white persons who advocate an end to segregation and discrimination in education have come forth with a question as to whether they would be justified in their support of the current United Negro College Fund appeal. It appears that because of this doubt, Harlem Negroes and others are refusing to contribute to the fund merely because the 32 colleges which make up the Fund are operated exclusively for Negroes.

W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund, says that the Fund is of "real value" in the light of the present day thinking on segregation in education; that 90 per cent of the 70,000 colored people who go to college attend schools in the South; that in order for Negroes who attend them to get as fine and education as possible under the circumstances, and that in the future when laws no long required race segregation, these colleges can be known as excellent, well-administered institutions open to serve all who are qualified."

But we would like to approach the answer from another viewpoint. It seems to me that the Harlemites might follow that line of reasoning to its logical end; meaning of course, that for that very reason we must withhold our support of Negro insurance companies, Negro barbers, Negro stores and Negro churches, North and South. What is the real difference, if any, between supporting one and withholding support from the other?

There is scarcely any sound argument whiich can be affered to support the Harlem contention. The colleges need the money for their continuance. No amount of idealism can provide the money the colleges must have. And there is no place to accomodate the Negro students, granting that full integration were possible as of this year, except that such arrangements be made to utilize the present fac May be the Harlemites know these facts already and they are using this to get around supporting colleges have a legitimate claim upon their loyalites and financ sources.

Presiding at the luncheon was Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute and also of the fund. Thomas A. Morgan of Sperry corporation was named chairman of the board for the fund and James E. Stamps, president of the newly organized joint alumni association for the member colleges.

Rockefeller Reaffirms Aid For Negro Education Efforts

NEW YORK—(ANP)—At a luncheon meeting of the United Negro College Fund, Ind., in Waldorf-Astoria hotel here last week, John D Rockefeller Jr., reaffirmed his devotion to the cause of Negro education and expressed the hope that the work of the fund could be broadened. The luncheon was given by presidents of 32 colleges in honor of Frank M. Totten, of the Chase National bank, and William E. Cotter United Carbine and Carbon corporation.

Mr. Rockefeller termed the work as a "cause for which I could work that is free of controversy.

"I feel free to invite my friends to join in this work because they can find for themselves a constructive task without getting into controversy." he said.

AWARDED PLAQUE

Mr. Totten was awarded a plaque by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, for his two years service as campaign manager of the fund.

The fund has just completed a two-day discussion on financial problems faced by Negro colleges. The discussions were chaired by Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, president of United Service organizations. and Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chest and Councils, Inc.

141 1948

United Negro College Fund

As We See It

Education for Negroes In A Very Sad State Now

By Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES for Negroes are in a sad state. In 11 southern states—Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and Florida—it would require $265,463,860 to bring the school plant allocated for Negroes up to the level of that presently enjoyed by whites.

Among the individual states, Louisiana spends $6.70 for white school buildings for every dollar spent for Negroes. It would require $40,000,000 for the State of Mississippi to provide equal educational facilities to Negroes. North and South Carolina would require more than $60,000,000.

All of these figures were culled from the Negro Year Book, published by Tuskegee Institute's Department of Records and Research. The figures show that "excepting Kentucky, every state of this group has provided from 2.4 to 6.7 times as liberally for white school plants as for Negro school plants. . . ." But even if we were to get the $265,000,000, already mentioned, the southern schools would be still far behind the rest of the country.

6-7-48

I GOT all this information from the Negro Year Book the better to clarify my discussion of the United Negro College Fund. I heard Winthrop Rockefeller on the radio last Friday soliciting funds to help the Negro "get an education." Along with every other early-morning listener to the breakfast programs, I learned how the grandson of the oil king had become interested in "race relations," how three generations of Rockefellers had worked in this field.

The radio audience also was told how in Houston, Texas, Jesse Jones, who is reputed to own half the town, is working for the fund. That did it.

For, as young Winthrop was telling us how interested Grandfather Rockefelled was in "the underdog," I could only say to myself, "He surely should be interested in them. He created enough of them on his way up."

At the mention of Jesse Jones' name in connection with Negro education, I was reminded of the fact that this citizen of Houston, Wall Street and Washington is reportedly the author of Texas' Jimcrow law. Jones at the turn of the century was a young legislator. His interest in the Negro College Fund is to maintain the rotten status quo which he helped to create.

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ALL OF THE tear-jerking statistics cannot get away from the fact that the $1,300,000 which the Fund is scheduled to raise this year is not going to erase a tiny section of the Jimcrow line.

How in the name of goodness can any one warm up to a drive, which in order to be successful would have to run for more than 200 years!

Daily Worker

Well that is the time it would take for the Fund to wipe out the differential between Negro and white in the educational field at the rate of $1,300,000 a year.

William J. Trent, Jr., the executive director of the Fund advises that the Negro Question will have to be met with "training, patience and fortitude." Trent was at one time race relations advisor to Harold Ickes when the latter was Secretary of the Interior. His own education came from Negro colleges and non-segregated northern schools. He should know better, and I think he does.

"Patience and fortitude," the Negroes have shown a plenty. For three generations of Rockefellers they have waited. They have endured a Jesse Jones, accepted the "separate but equal" formula.

Now they awake to find that they are being robbed and they aren't patient any more. In 11 states of the United States $265,000,000 is cashed in on Negro illiteracy. And the white supremacists gain from this material for use in their political campaigns. As long as that situation is unchallenged we will "need" a Negro College Fund.

6-7-48

LISETNING to Rockefeller and Trent I had to remark that these guys are a few years behind the white editor of the Jackson, Miss., Daily News, who wrote in 1942:

". . . . This negligence (of Negro education) has been quite bad enough in Jackson, but in the rural portions of the county (Hinds), where we have a white population of only 5,331 as compared with a Negro population of 24,094, school facilities are pitifully inadequate. . . . Despite the fact that our enrollment of educable children is . . . 57 percent Negro, the Negro schools get only nine percent of the budget. . . . This is not only shameful, but in flagrant violation of decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Mon. 6-7-48

We need more fighting for applying the Constitution with enabling legislation from Washington to offset the undemocratic Jimcrow laws and practices. Charity in Negro education can only mean living with the intolerable conditions as they exist. Jesse Jones seems to know what he is doing. He's protecting his stake in the Jimcrow system by working for the UNCF. And so is young Rockefeller.

N.F.G.A. Assn, Of Colleges Holds Second Annual Conference

Fund Campaign Kicks Off

NEW YORK—Acceptance by D'A. Brophy of the presidency of the public information committee for the campaign of the United Negro College Fund has been announced by William E. Cotter, chairman. Mr. Brophy served the fund in this capacity during the 1947 campaign. The fund represents 32 of the nation's 36 accredited Negro colleges.

Mr. Brophy is president of the Brophy Advertising Council; chairman of the committee on public information, USO; chairman of the committee on public relations, National War Fund. The College Fund, with John D. Rockefeller Jr., as national council chairman; Winthrop W. Aldrich as treasurer, and Thomas A. Morgan as chairman of the executive committee, has raised $4,000,000 in the first four years of its existence and is launching its fifth campaign April 13.

Its funds go to assist member colleges in maintenance and in improvements. The colleges this year are facing serious economic problems, intensified by heavy enrollments, swelled by the great number of veterans seeking college training.

Life Insurance Firms Grants

NEW YORK—Negro life insurance companies gave generously to last year's campaign of the United Negro College fund, it was announced this week by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the fund. This statement came as a prelude to National Negro Insurance week, May 10-15.

According to Trent, 26 of the 52 companies belonging to the National Negro Insurance association contributed. With 32 accredited Negro colleges participating the fund raises more than $1,000,000 a year, which goes to aid its members in meeting operating costs and providing scholarship aid for deserving students.

The executive director stressed that the Fund has raised more than $4,000,000 in the four years of its existence. He called attention to the fifth annual campaign which got under way April 13 in the Rainbow room of Rockefeller center. Among the speakers was Atty. Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, member of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Brophy Again Jo Serve College

The 1949 meeting of the Alumni Federation will be held in Atlanta Georgia.

The delegates drew up a plan of national alumni action whereby the alumni also served throughout the nation will be concentrated to rally behind the 1948 paign. The campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

Mr. Brophy is president of the Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc., a New York advertising corporation which has offices in four other major cities. He is a native of Montana and has held important positions with many corporations here and in Canada.

He is president of Westchester's Foundation, of which he was president last year. He has served as director of the War Advertising Council; chairman of the committee on public information, USO; chairman of the committee on public relations, National War Fund. The College Fund. with John

N.F.G.A. Assn, Of Colleges Holds Second Annual Conference

Fund Campaign Kicks Off

Life Insurance Firms Grants

Brophy Again Jo Serve College

NEW YORK—The National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund held its second annual conference in New York, January 20 and 21.

Attending the conference were thirty National presidents and Alumni Secretaries and alumni officials from twenty-six colleges for the purpose of studying and working out plans for building stronger national alumni organizations and stimulating alumni to give greater support to the United Negro College Fund.

The alumni officials and the presidents of member college of the Fund had lunch at the world famous Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on January 20. Other guests included John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Action taken by the body included ratification of the Permanent organization of the National Federation of General Alumni Association of colleges in the United Negro College Fund and reelection of all officers for two-year terms as follows:

President Mr. James E. Stamps, Chicago (Fisk) 1st. Vice Pres. Dr E. C. Mitchell, Atlanta (Morris Brown) 2nd Vice Pres. Mrs. Estel-

James E. Stamps, the President of the Alumni Federation and Manager of the Social Security Board of Chicago and former President of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University was elected to the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund. The chairman of the Board is Thomas A. Morgan, President of the Sperry Corporation Other members are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the presidents of the colleges in the Fund.

THERE are still those who fight the United Negro College Fund because they say we perpetuate segregation when we raise money to keep the Negro private colleges healthy and thriving. That is tantamount to saying "let the Negro private colleges die" — destroy Atlanta, Hampton, Fisk, Virginia Union — in fact all private Negro colleges; or it is tantamount to saying "do not support them until they become interracial."

Mr. Mays

As for the latter, there are seventeen States that require by law that Negroes and whites be educated separately. That these laws should be abolished is admitted matter by all unprejudiced minds. And we should strive to get the laws changed or abolished. But in 1948 this is the case.

* * *

LET US BE logical. If the Negro private colleges should not be supported because they perpetuate segregation, the tax-supported Negro colleges should not receive appropriations from the States because they, too, perpetuate segregation.

Those who fight the United Negro Fund should also fight any State appropriation to Prairie View, Tennessee State, Virginia State, South Carolina; in fact they should fight to stop all appropriations that go to the seventeen State and land grant colleges for Negroes. Strict logic leads to no other end.

* * *

BUT IF THOSE who say that the private Negro colleges should not be supported are logical, they must go further. They must oppose equally the efforts of all private white colleges to get funds for existence because the private white colleges that exclude Negroes are also perpetuating segregation. They must not even stop here. They must fight against State appropriations to white colleges in the South that are supported with tax money.

To pick out the private Negro colleges to shoot at, without at the same time shooting at the private white colleges, the tax-supported white colleges, and the tax-supported Negro colleges is grossly unfair.

* * *

IF NEGRO PRIVATE colleges should not be supported because they are restrained by law from admitting white students, then all colleges that do not admit both races should be closed or permitted to die. And if we are not willing to go this far, if we are fighting only to destroy the Negro institutions, we are saying that the Negro institutions are not fit to survive but white institutions are. And this is an admission that I am not willing to make because I know that many of these Negro colleges are just as good as white institutions of comparable size and resources.

* * *

I SUPPOSE IF we wanted to push the point further, we would be logical in saying that a Negro undertaker who buries only Negroes because white undertakers will not bury them should not exist, and that a Negro physician who serves only Negroes because white people are too prejudiced to use him should not practice medicine until he can get some white patrons.

The Negro physician is willing and ready to serve white patients; so is the Negro college ready and willing to admit white students, but the Negro college meets the law, which says no.

* * *

I HAVE SAID in these columns before and I say so again. Our job is to fight segregation and discrimination with all our might but while we fight against them, we will strive to build and maintain first-class colleges.

Some day segregation will go. It is incompatible with democracy, science and Christianity. Unless America turns its back on these three and becomes Nazi, segregation will some day end. When it does end, we will need then as now all good colleges whether they previously existed for Negroes or whether previously they served whites.

* * *

INTEGRATION will not be a one-way traffic; it will be a two-way traffic. White students will be in Morehouse and Negro students will be in Emory. Negroes will be in the University of Alabama and white students will be in Tuskegee, Talladega and the State Teachers' Colleges.

Negro students will be in Vanderbilt and white students will be in Fisk. Integration is a two-way traffic. To see it otherwise, to see it only as a one-way traffic, as a means of destroying everything Negroes have built up, may be an unconscious sign of the inferiority complex. Let us support the United Negro College Fund.

National Negro College Fund Chapter Organized In Atlanta

Taking time by the forelock and seeking to wield an effective campaign for the Negro College Fund, a local group has organized to facilitate fund-raising and to prepare the way for the National group which meets in Atlanta on February 18, 19, and 20, 1949. Officers of the local NCF Organization are: Dean E. C. Mitchell, Morris Brown College, President; Mrs H. S. Murphy, Atlanta University, Secretary; Mr. H. H. Strong, Treasurer; Dr. George L. Hightower, Chairman Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. Margaret Curry, Spelman College, Chairman program Committee; Mr. Robt. A. Thompson, Chairman Publicity Committee and R. E. Cureton, Chairman Constitution and By-Laws Committee.

The purpose of the Inter-alumni Council is five fold:

To stimulate the interest of alumni in United Negro College Fund and the 33 member colleges receiving benefits in the period between campaigns; To acquaint the general public with the value of the colleges in the fund and the contribution of the alumni to civic and community progress; To encourage young people to take fullest advantage of opportunities for higher education; To give maximum assistance in raising funds during annual campaigns of the U. N. C. F. in cooperation with the local campaign committee; To serve as a continuing interest group on a permanent basis to assist the fund in evaluating, planning and executing its program.

Groups not yet represented are especially requested to join the council. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, 7th of December at the Atlanta University Dormitory at 7:00 P. M.

Members of, or representatives of the following schools have not been heard from yet. Please be sure to have a representative at this next meeting; Benedict College, Bethune-Cookman, Bishop J. C. Smith, Lane College, Le Moyne College, Livingston, Philander Smith, Samuel Houston, Texas College, Tillotson, Touggaloo, Virginia Union, and Wiley.

United College Fund Adds 12 Lay Members To Board

NEW YORK City—The board of directors of the United Negro College Fund has been enlarged to include among its members 12 prominent lay citizens, as well as the presidents of the 32 colleges belonging to the Fund, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the Fund, announced last week during a brief visit to the organization's headquarters, 38 East 57th street.

"The addition of a group of such representative business and civic leaders of our board is a strong indication that the broad scope of our educational program is now generally recognized," said Dr. Patterson in announcing the names of the Fund's new directors.

"We are fortunate that these distinguished citizens are to serve on our board and will cooperate with trustees and friends of Negro colleges in strengthening the finances of these institutions."

NEW MEMBERS

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, has been named chairman of the board, which, in addition to the college presidents, will consist of Arthur B. Brenner, of Van Vorst; Siegel & Smith, New York; C. Arthur Bruce, executive vice-president of E. L. Bruce Company, Memphis, Tenn.; George H Burchum, Chase National Bank New York; William E. Cotter, of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York; Walter D Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Also, Walter D. Hoving, president, Hoving Corporation, New York; Lindsley F. Kimball, United Service Organizations, New York; Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board of International Harvester Company, Chicago; James E. Stamps, Social Security Board, Chicago; Willard S. Towsend, International president of United Transport Service Employees (CIO), Chicago; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of New York.

The United Negro College Fund, which includes 32 accredited private Negro colleges in the country, will begin its fifth annual campaign, April 13. William E. Cotter is national chairman; C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., is vice chairman; John D Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national council; Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer.

Infantry Unit In Japan Contributes $5,000 To United Negro Col. Fund

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN GIFU, Japan—Soldiers in the 24th Infantry Regimental Combat Team have contributed voluntarily $5,222 to the United Negro College Fund. Thirty-two Negro colleges and universities belong to this "educational chest" which provides scholarships for needy and deserving students.

Company C, commanded by Capt. John W. Ward, 418 High street, Rhinelander, Wisc., contributed the largest sum, $556; Capt. Thomas H. Wright, 823 Clifton Drive, Dayton, O., made the largest individual contribution, $25; and Anti-Tank Company, commanded by Capt. William A. Bobo, 4229 West Cote Brilliante avenue, St. Louis, Mo., contributed more than $600 per individual.

Capt. John J. Phillips, Lockland, O., public information officer at Camp Gifu, acted as local chairman for the college fund.

Personal Impressions

By LEON W. STEWARD

THE NATIONAL NEGRO COLLEGE FUND. Announcement last week of Los Angeles' "First organized drive" for funds to aid 32 Southern Negro colleges was cheering. We were about to conclude that Los Angeles had decided to pass up this important enterprise this year. Nothing had been said at anytime by anybody to dispel this idea at all up to last week. So we have already made our comparatively small contribution to the Negro College Fund because we are among those who take great pride in the opportunity TO MAKE SUCH A CONTRIBUTION.

WHY CONTRIBUTE?

We have talked with very few people who question the wisdom of giving money to the Negro College Fund. They have either pointed out that they had not been served by the schools or that it was about time that many of them "fold up." Fortunately, only a very few hold these attitudes. Most people see the practical value of giving this support for the very reason of their sincere interest in the advancement of the Negro in America. They doubtless realize that we cannot hope to maintain higher standards among black people even in Los Angeles, unless those of the south are given every chance for cultural advancement such as these very schools offer. We, ourselves, were in one long enough to see young men enter one out of the poorest, uneducated homes of East Texas and gain in the schools just what it has taken to start them towards becoming bishops in the great Methodist Church, special assistant to the Secretary of War, college presidents, scientists, distinguished lawyers, and social leaders, some of whom are today right here in Los Angeles. And in each case it is quite doubtful that any one of them would have attended any college had there not been one near to his home town, and one which was deeply sympathetic with his desire for more training than he could possibly have been able to pay for.

Los Angeles is better off that these men and women were given this opportunity which only Southern Negro Colleges could have given.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

An interesting sidelight on this year's set-up of the NNCF is the fact that both co-chairmen, Lawrence Wilson, of the Liberty Savings and Loan Ass'n., and George Beavers, of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., have never attended one of these Southern Colleges. It occurs to us that this is good evidence that men of brains and sincere community interest feel the concern for these schools so clearly that they are willing to take time out from their very busy lives to challenge the rest of us to take this campaign seriously enough to give, as becomes men and women with intelligent group interest and hearts that respond to human need.

WHAT ABOUT SOUTHERN CLUBS?

The thing that puzzles us in this matter is that we have not, to this date, noted any special concern for the National Negro College Fund on the part of the local Negro college clubs. Doubtless their members have, as have we, contributed from year to year but we sincerely hope that they will each come forth volunteering club and individual support towards making this campaign a success. Here is opportunity that these good folk may reflect their own intelligent interest in the schools which doubtless lifted them from what might have been a more or less backward status and which they still sing of loving. Here is **their opportunity to give financial and moral support** to an idea that gave them their chance in life and which through their continued support may remain to serve those worthy but financially poor young people whom they left behind in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and elsewhere. That idea is to drop the educational bucket where there is greatest need. We'll give another check to the local drive. How many intelligent well-wishers of the Negro in his struggle toward the light of first class citizenship will do likewise?

CIO to raise money for Negro College Fund

The Los Angeles CIO Committee has endorsed the United Negro College Fund.

At the last council meeting, John H. Dial, Jr., chairman of the CIO Fair Practice Committee, presented William Burke, director of fund raising, who described the southern Negro colleges needs; and the committee authorized President Luncefore, Secretary Robert Clark and Dials to help the Campaign Committee raise money.

Sixty-six CIO locals are expected to contribute.

Negro College Funds Slow

Concern over progress of the $55,000 campaign for the United Negro College Fund was expressed by Superior Judge Edward P. Murphy, drive chairman.

"To date we have received only $7,095 of the Bay Area quota," he declared. "I am sure that if persons who are ale to give realized the needs of Negroes in health and social welfare fields, response would be more generous."

"One of every 10 Americans is a Negro. Yet there is ut one Negro doctor in every 4000, one Negro lawyer in 24,997. There are 400,000 white nurses and only 8,000 Negroes so trained.

"If the Negro youth of America is to be given a fair chance to be of assistance to members of his race, this drive must cucceed."

A total of $1,400,000 is being sought nationally to help defray operating expenses of 32 private Negro schools.

Rockefeller Seeks More College Aid

Two Fund Workers Honored in New York

NEW YORK — During a luncheon given by the presidents of the 32 colleges of the United Negro College Fund, John D. Rockefeller Jr., expressed the hope that the work of the fund would be broadened.

The meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honor of Frank N. Totton of the Chase National Band, and William E. Cotter of the United Carbide and Carbon Corporation for their services. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, presided.

Mr. Totten was given a plaque for his two years' service as campaign manager. Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University made the presentation.

Without Controversy

Mr. Rockefeller explained that he invited his friends to work for the fund because it was possible to do a constructive job without getting into constroversy.

James E. Stamps, head of the joint alumni association for the member colleges, said graduates were going to support the fund more. Thomas A. Morgan is chairman of the board for the fund.

Financial problems faced by the colleges were discussed during a two-day session. Dr. Lindsey F. Kimball, president of United Service Organizations, and Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chest and Councils, Inc., led the talks.

College Fund Head Named

NEW YORK-William E. Cotter, Counsel for Union Carbide and Carbon corporation, has accepted the chairmanship of the fifth annual nationwide campaign of the United Negro College fund to be conducted this spring, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and Tuskegee institute.

Cotter, who was chairman of the New York Campaign for the Fund in 1946, was National Vice-Chairman last year. For the fifth successive year, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of Chase National Bank, will act as national treasurer. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College fund.

In addition to his legal duties, Cotter has been closely identified with many civic activities in New York. He is General Vice Chairman of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center fund.

Campaigns will be organized in fifty-five cities throughout the country, Cotter reported, including cities where member colleges are located.

"Higher education in America is facing a great financial crisis," he declared, "Costs are up and income has not kept pace. As a consequence, institutions are facing unprecedented deficits.

Harvard Group Bars College Fund

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP) — The Harvard Youth for Democracy last week requested that the United Negro College Fund be barred that any money earmarked stricken from Harvard's Combined for the fund would be turned over Charities drive. to it.

The group urged that all money collected at the time for the fund But, symptomatic of student liberal thinking, Drive Chairman be turned over to colored students James D. Cameron Jr., said:

Pickets to Aid Court Cases for Equality

"If there is another recognized organization handling the problem from the point of view of the HYD, students are free to write it in on their solicitation cards, and the money will be sent to that organization." Sat-11-27-48

Says HYD Aids Jim Crow

In a public statement to the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate paper, the Youth for Democracy group charged that college endorsement of the United Negro College Fund was "an underwriting of the system of jim crow in America."

Further the statement read: "This fund does not aim at the breaking down of barriers to education for colored people."

"It serves instead to lend respectability to educational segregation and to the maintenance of substandard colored educational opportunities."

Cameron's Comment

Replying later to the HYD statement which had made no mention of the immediate needs of Southern students, Mr. Cameron said:

"The drive committee, far from favoring segregation believes, however, that by helping to improve education for colored people in the South, equality of opportunity is promoted, and discrimination in education is correspondingly lessened."

Howard Withdraws From College Fund Membership

Afro American
Sat 10-16-48
Baltimore Md.

President Johnson Tells Group Trustees' Decision Not Based on 'Lack of Interest'

NEW YORK — Withdrawal of Howard University from membership in the United Negro College Fund, announced at the fifth annual board of directors meeting at Atlanta University on Oct. 5, was revealed here last week by the Fund's headquarters.

President Mordecai Johnson of Howard made it clear that the decision of the Board of Trustees was not based upon "lack of interest in the Fund," which is "as strong as ever."

University's Statement

He said the university may be counted upon to give the Fund support "from time to time as our strength may permit," Dr. Johnson told the Fund's directors:

"The trustees of Howard believe the university requires them to have a more intensive relationship with their own graduates, and to seek a much larger income in current support than would be permissable under the Fund's present formula.

Sat 10-16-48

Officers Re-elected

"That it would be improper for Howard, with its present support resting so heavily upon appropriated funds, to seek a revision of the formula, very properly adjusted to meet the needs of institutions more heavily dependent—in proportion—upon income from endowments and current gifts."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, was re-elected president of the Fund. Other officers re-elected were: Thomas A. Morgan, chairman, board of directors; Dr. Florence M. Read, president, Spelman College, vice president; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Shaw University, secretary. William J. Trent Jr., is executive director.

Will Direct 1948 Drive For Negro College Fund

William E. Cotter
Dodkin Studio

William E. Cotter, counsel for the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, has accepted the chairmanship of the 1948 drive for the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, the fund directors announced yesterday. He was one of the national vice chairmen last year and in 1946 served as chairman of the drive in this city.

The fund seeks support for thirty-two member colleges for Negroes, all of which, except Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Howard University in Washington, are in the South. Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank will serve as treasurer for the fifth successive year. John D. Rockefeller Jr. will continue as chairman of the national council of the fund.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the fund, said the campaign for funds this year would be conducted in fifty-five cities with large Negro populations.

United College Fund Board Is Enlarged

NEW YORK CITY—The board of directors of the United Negro College Fund has been enlarged to include among its members 12 prominent lay citizens, as well as the presidents of the 32 colleges belonging to the Fund, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the Fund announced this week during a brief visit to the organization's headquarters, 38 East 57th Street.

"The addition of a group of such representative business and civic leaders to our board is a strong indication that the broad scope of our educational program is now generally recognized," said Dr. Patterson in announcing the names of the Fund's new directors. "We are fortunate that these distinguished citizens are to serve on our board and will cooperate with trustees and friends of Negro colleges in strengthening the finances of these institutions."

Morgan Chairman

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, has been named chairman of the board, which, in addition to the college presidents, will consist of Arthur B. Brenner, of Van Vorst, Siegel & Smith, New York; C. Arthur Bruce, executive vice-president of E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.; George H. Burchum, Chase National Bank, New York; William E. Cotter, of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York; Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Also Walter D. Hoving, president, Hoving Corporation, New York; Lindsley F. Kimball, United Service Organizations, New York; Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board of International Harvester Co., Chicago; James E. Stamps, Social Security Board, Chicago; Willard S. Townsend, international president of United Transport Service Employees (CIO), Chicago; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of New York.

The United Negro College Fund, which includes 32 accredited private Negro colleges in the country, will begin its fifth annual campaign April 13. William E. Cotter is national chairman; C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., is vice-chairman; John D. Rockefeller, J chairman of the national counc Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer.

WOMEN OPEN DRIVE FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Seek $100,000 in City to Help Program of the Colleges in Southern Areas

The Women's Division of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, urged "fair-minded, education-minded" people of the nation yesterday to support the Negro colleges of the South, and called the drive for $100,000 in New York City "a cause to which in a country like ours, there can be no objection."

The division met in the club room of the International Business Machine Corporation, 590 Madison Street. Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of Riverdale, the Bronx, chairman, reported that $73,500 was raised last year in gifts of $1 to $5,000 from 1,300 persons. This year's total has already reached $15,000.

The solicitation of funds, she said, was a year-round campaign that was educational as well as financial, with the aim to make the North aware of the type of work that must continue in the South "no matter what changes are sought, or what changes in custom and policy might be sought or achieved in years to come."

Mrs. George A. Wyeth, former president, Women's National Republican Club, also called the campaign "sensible and necessary," adding that "the fact that one-tenth of our fellow-citizens lack both schools and teachers to fit them for a fair chance for usefulness in the world, strikes all of us as a wrong that must be righted."

Mrs. Peter Marshall Murray, wife of a Harlem physician and former soloist for the Riverside Church, asked that the Southern Negro colleges "be kept going for the noble spirits who founded them."

Also speaking in support of the fund, Dr. Constance Warren, former president of Sara Lawrence College, recalled impressions she had received on visiting thirty Southern colleges, Negro and white, especially what the Negro has been doing for himself in both the private and state-operated institutions.

LANE COLLEGE ALUMNI

With the 1948 annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund approaching, this is a good time to tell you and other loyal and interested alumni of Lane some of the benefits which have come to your Alma Mater from our share of the United Fund in years past:

We have raised more money for current operations at less cost than before the United Negro College Fund was formed.

New books have been added to the Library.

Salaries have been increased and additions made to the staff.

New classrooms and laboratory equipment and supplies have been purchased.

Additional funds have been secured for student aid.

Lane has also benefited from the national attention member colleges of the Fund have received.

The 1948 campaign opens nationally on April 13. Campaign committees are now being formed in many cities. Will you help the local UNCF committee or the Inter-Alumni Council if one has been organized in your city.

If no formal campaign is being conducted in your city or town please help us by soliciting contributions from a few of your friends and sending these together with your own, either to me here at Lane or to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 38 East 57th Street, New York 22, New York.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

DEAN S. YARBROUGH
President, Lane College

Divi... ficial in Drive For Negro College Fund

John R. Suman

John R. Susman, vice president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, accepted the chairmanship yesterday of the Greater New York Division for the fifth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, it was announced by fund officials.

Mr. Suman, who came to this city three years ago from Houston, Tex., will be associated with William E. Cotter, national chairman of the fund. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who will head the national committee; Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer, and Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the executive committee.

The solution of the problem of education will aid 14,000,000 Negro citizens to raise their standards "with consequent enrichment of our national life in many important spheres," Mr. Suman declared. The plant evaluation of the thirty-two colleges aided by the fund was set at $41,000,000, with an enrollment of 30,000 students, the announcement read.

and leaders in civic affairs and social ...ions, has created a National ...ncil of which John D. Rocke...er, Jr. will act as chairman, it ...s announced Wednesday by Pres...nt F. D. Patternson of Tuskegee ...titute, Alabama, president of the ...nd. The Council, made up of ...prominent businessmen educators ...

In accepting the chairmanship Mr. Rockefeller commended the work of the Fund in conducting yearly fund-raising campaigns for 32 of the country's 36 accredited pri-

United Negro College Fund Creates National Council

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund, earmarking its fifth year with a program aimed toward ... a more comprehensive sphere of op-

vate Negro colleges. He said, "Because this campaign is both constructive and cooperative, it offers to every citizen an unusual opportunity to indicate concretely his interest and good will for the Negro race. To industry, likewise, it brings a similar opportunity and responsibility." Mr. Rockefeller spoke of the Fund's progress in helping to raise the educational standards of our 14,000,000 Negroes as "a source of enrichment to our national life in many spheres." Times 3-4-48

Serving on the National Council under Mr. Rockefeller's leadership will be Henry R. Luce, Hon. Owen J. Roberts, Bruce Barton, Jesse Jones, Thomas M. Girdler, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Eric Johnston, Phillip Murray, Frank E. Gannett, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., William Green, Robert G. Sproul, Thomas J. Watson, Channing H. Tobias, Spencer Miller, Jr., Isaiah Bowman, Randolph W. Burgess, Lindsay Bradford, S. J. Anderson, David Dubinsky, Charles Seymour, and others.

Group Seeks $75,000 for Negro Schools

Detroit Times

The fifth annual United Negro College Fund campaign will be held in Detroit from April 19 through May 19. Dates

Ernest T. Marshall, campaign director, said the City's quota is $75,000. 4-1-48

NATIONAL QUOTA is $1,400,000, which will be distributed to 32 Negro colleges and universities, he said.

Charles H. Mahoney, campaign general chairman, said the need for funds now is especially great because of increased school enrollment. Dates

Some 200 campaign workers will canvass the City for contributions.

General chairman for the national committee is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 4-11-48

$51,800 for Negro College Fund

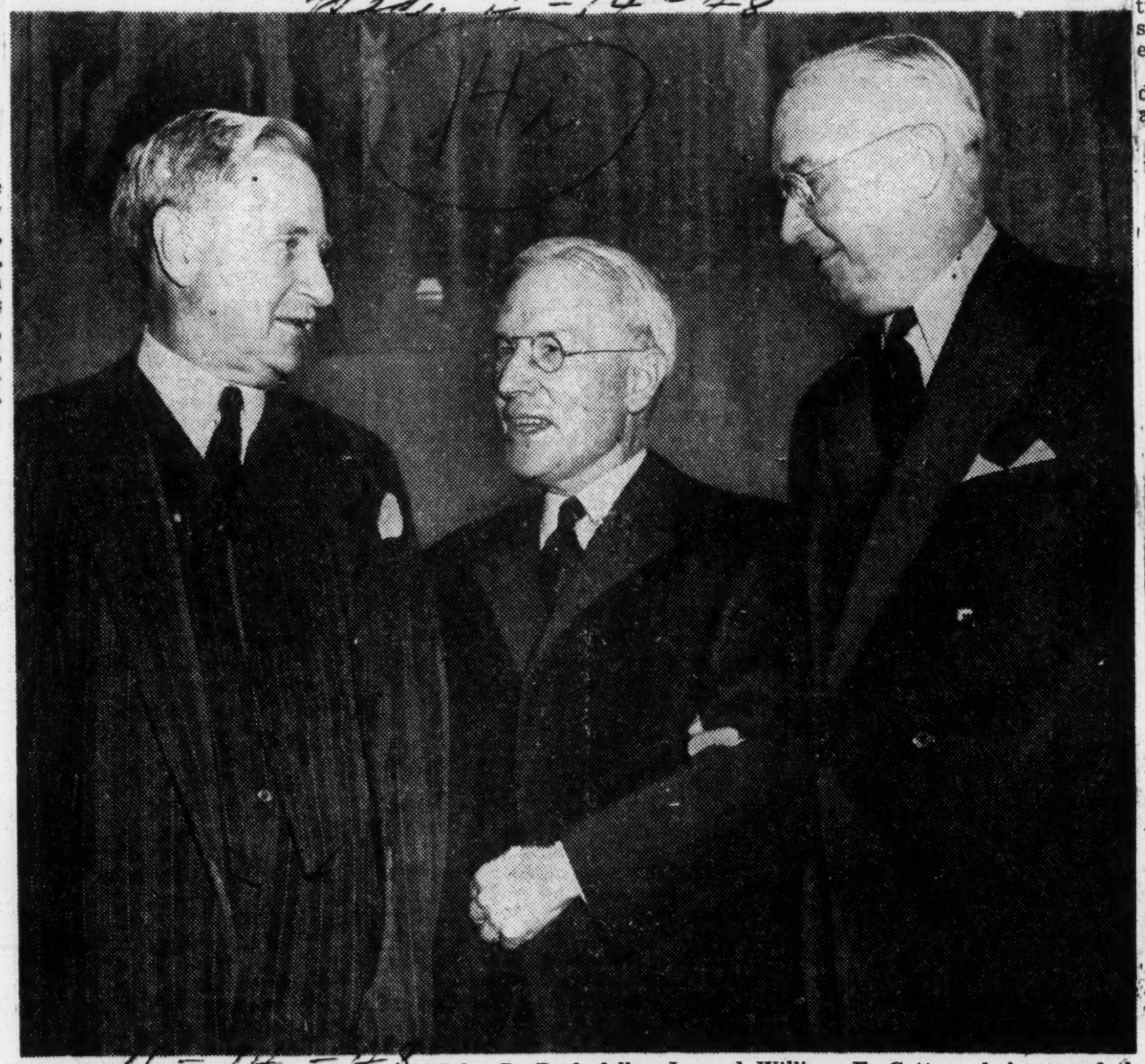
Gifts totaling $51,800 were reported yesterday by the women's division of the Greater New York City drive to aid the United Negro College Fund, Inc., with headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street. The fund contributes annually toward the current expenses of thirty-two member colleges, mainly in the South. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the national advisory council of the fund. New York, N. Y.

Mayor Hails Negro Fund

The Times, New York, N.Y.

Mayor O'Dwyer hailed yesterday the fifth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., as a "unique" program designed to train leadership for 14,000,000 Negro citizens thereby advancing the cause of better race relations. The fund seeks to raise $1,400,000 for its thirty-two member colleges. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is associated with the fund, which has headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street. Sun 5-14-48

OPENING 1948 CAMPAIGN FOR UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND



Winthrop W. Aldrich (left) with John D. Rockefeller Jr. and William E. Cotter, chairman of the drive, at meeting at Rockefeller Center yesterday. The New York Times

32 NEGRO COLLEGES TO SEEK $1,400,000

The Times, New York, N.Y.

Fifth Drive for Funds Opens Here—Leadership Among Members of Race Urged

New York, N. Y.

The fifth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., for $1,400,000 to aid its thirty-two member colleges was started yesterday at a meeting of 350 persons in the Rainbow Room of Rockefeller Center.

Several speakers emphasized development of leadership among 14,000,000 Negro citizens said to represent the greatest untapped human resource of the nation. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and various business associates were at the meeting. William E. Cotter, national campaign chairman, presided.

A women's division will seek to raise $100,000 of the city goal of $450,000. Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, a daughter of former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, reported paid-in pledges of nearly $30,000 for the division. She said her experience as a board member of the Spellman College in Atlanta had shown the need of ready cash for Negro education.

Dean Donald J. David of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business declared that education must be re-directed toward development of skilled Negro personnel for business and industry. He said the nation had fallen short of its goal of equality of opportunity for all by inadequate education of Negroes.

With other speakers, the dean asserted that the United States had to prove among its own citizens that democracy could work. He said unhappiness, frustration and discontent become seed beds of intolerance and strife. He urged educational institutions to make further eforts in the field of racial relationships. The Times

Frank S. Weil, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board, advocated that the theory of the European Recovery Program be applied in this country to make democracy and freedom possible for everybody at home. 4-14-48

The enormity of the problem of Negro education, said Homer S. Brown, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, calls for support of the thirty-two colleges.

John R. Suman, chairman of the local drive, asked tobacco and textile interests to take a greater share in support of Southern Negro education. New York, N.Y.

The fund has raised $4,000,000 during its operation. Headquarters are in 38 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Negro College Funds

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Date 4-27-48

So long as the South insists on segregation in its educational institutions, it cannot escape the moral obligation to aid Negro colleges which give higher education. Thirty-three Negro colleges, most of them in the South, are having a difficult time raising money in their joint appeal—the United Negro College Fund. Their goal this year is $1,400,000. This is not a large sum, as endowments go, yet if they raise it they will receive assistance from other sources. Even so the sum will not be large for 33 colleges, but in its field it will be productive of much good.

The Negro colleges in this fund include, of course, Atlanta University. These colleges have rendered great and valuable service to their graduates and to their communities. Education is the door to economic opportunity. Given education and the ballot, the Negroes themselves can grapple with the dilemma of the Negro citizen. Certainly a contribution to this Fund is an effective contribution to solution of the dilemma. We hope that Southerners able to give will consider the challenge of this campaign. The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Date 4-27-48

Receives Scholarship To Washington U.

Mrs. Frelda Witherspoon was named this week as one of seven recipients of $1600 stipends for second-year students in the psychiatric division of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University. The stipends are part of a grant of $25,568 received by the School from the U.S. Public Health Service for the 1948-49 academic year. In announcing receipt of the grant this week, Benjamin E. Youngdahl, dean of the school, said approximately half of the grant will be used for setting up two field work training units in psychiatric social work, while the remainder is to be distributed to students in the same field.

Mrs. Witherspoon, who is the wife of Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon, and the mother of two children, is the only Negro student as well as the only St. Louisan chosen to receive one of the scholarships. She has already completed two years of graduate work at St. Louis University in the child welfare field, and is employed as a member of the staff of the State Child Welfare Services. She lives at 20 Lewis place.

NEW YORK — Presidents of 9 California colleges have joined heads of 172 leading colleges to issue a call to Negro students to apply for 10,000 scholarships. These presidents comprise the Board of the College Scholarship Fund for Negro students.

The fund helps Negro students finance an education at 968 interracial, non-segregated institutions. According to Fund officials, few Negro students realize that thousands of scholarships are available to them.

Students are urged to send their names and addresses to the College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students, Room 462, 360 W. 122nd st, New York 27, N.Y.

California college presidents represented on the Board include Dr. Robert G. Sproul, University of California; Dr. E. Wilson Lyon, Pomona college; Dr. Charles Frederick Hard, Scripps college, Claremont; Dr. Lynn T. White, Jr., Mills College, Oakland; Dr. Frank W. Thomas, Fresno State college; Dr. William C. Jones, Whittier college; Dr. Arthur G. Coons, Occidental college, Los Angeles; Dr. Robert E. Burns, College of the Pacific, Stockton; and Dr. George H. Armacost, Universsity of Redlands.

LUJUANA WRIGHT, winner of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority prize of $75 for high freshman scholarship at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is at present visiting her cousin, Miss Gloria Ruth Wright, at Cleveland, Ohio. The prize, given for maintaining a B average or above during the entire year and making a worthwhile contribution to out-of-class activities was awarded at Tuskegee's annual commencement. Miss Wright is the daughter of Frank Wright, superintendent of printing at Tuskegee, and Mrs. Wright.

On the Educational Front

Miss Gertrude E. Fitzgerald has been chosen as the student who has done the most for the senior class of Radcliffe College during her four years at the school. A history major, she was recently elected class marshal and is a member of the editorial panel of the school newspaper . . . The new $100,000 administration building at Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., named for AME Bishop S. L. Green, will be dedicated at commencement exercises in May.

3 Given Catholic Scholarship Aid

Organization to Help 10 Students in Fall

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.— Three students are attending Catholic colleges this year with the assistance of Catholic Scholarships for Negroes Inc., an organization with headquarters here. The students are:

Robert M. Matthews Jr., of George Washington Carver High School, Woodstock, Md., a premedical student at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia; M. Patricia Goins of Chester, Pa., a graduate of St. Francis de Sales Academy, Rockcastle, Va., now attending Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, Washington; and,

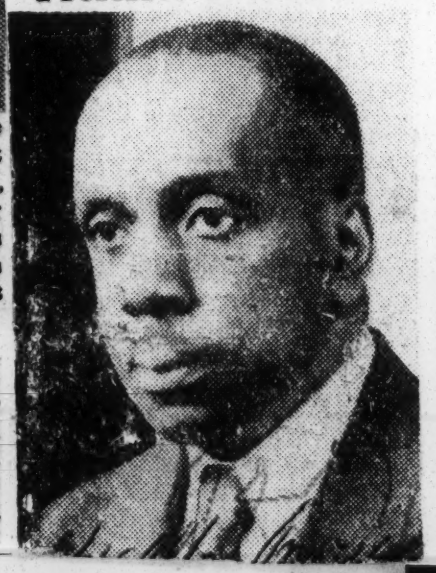
Agnes A. Smith of St. Francis Academy, Baltimore, awarded a scholarship at Marywood College Scranton.

Organized to assist colored Catholic young people to secure college education, Catholic Scholarships is seeking to place at least 10 colored students in Catholic colleges this fall. Students are chosen through competitive examinations.

Wins Fellowship

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank B. Johnson of Howard University was the only Negro among 44 winners of fellowships recently awarded by the Atomic Energy Commission for research in biological and physical sciences. The fellowships provide funds ranging from $1,600 to $3,000 a year. Mr. Johnson will study at the University of Chicago.

Professor at Iowa U.



Dr. Howard Thurman, for the past two years co-pastor of the interracial Church of Fellowship in San Francisco, has joined the faculty of the University of Iowa as Protestant professor of religion.

National Honor Society To Meet At Southern U.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The tenth annual convention of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society will be held at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Feburary 11-13. The theme of the meeting is "The Role of the Scholar in Interpreting Civil Rights in the American Democracy."

Approximately one hundred ranking students in scholarship represen ting 32 colleges will be in attendance. Fri, 1-2-48

Officers of the Society are: President, W. S. Mazie, State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Vice President, Miss Dorothy L. Allen, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Secretary-Treasurer, George W. Gore, Jr. A and I State College, Nashville, Tennessee; Assistant Scretary, Miss Mabel Bently, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Director of Public Relations, John W. Riley, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virgina; Historian, Miss Beulah V. Johnson, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee. Regional Directors: T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith Univresity, Charlotte, North Carolina; S. J. Wright, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky; Miss Minnie Finley Javier Uniresity, New Orleans, Louisiana; R. O. Johnson, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia. The Executive Council members are: W. H. Gray, Jr. Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, Florida and Miss Lois Samuels, A and T College, Greensboro, North Carolina. Daily World

Chapters of the Society are located in the following colleges: A and T College, Alabama State Teachers College, Arkansas State College, Benedict College, Bennett College, Bluefield State College, Clark College, Dillard University, Elizabeth City College, Fayetteville State ollege, Florida A and M. College, Knoxville College, LeMoyne College, Morgan College, Morris Brown College, North Carolina State College, Jaine College, Philander Smith College, Praire View Colege, Shaw University, Southern University, Tennessee State College Tillotson College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia Union University, West Virginia State College, Wilberforce State College, Wiley College and Xavier Universitv.

Atlanta Ga
1/2/48

First Negro Earns Doctor Degree at Central Baptist Theological Seminary

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (ANP) — The Rev. Maynard P. Turner, Jr., became the first Negro in history to be conferred the doctor of theology degree, last week, at the Central Baptist Theological seminary.

Studying at Central seminary for three years, Rev. Turner earned his degree while maintaining a busy schedule of work as dean of Western Baptist seminary in Kansas City, Mo. He specialized in Old Testament literature and interpretation.

Born and raised in St. Louis, he was president of the Fisk university class of 1934. He is one of only two Negroes who have earned the bachelor of divinity from the Eden Theological seminary at Webster Groves, Mo.

He and his wife now make their hame at Western Baptist seminary.

Earns Doctor's Degree At Central In Kansas City

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He and his wife now make their home at Western Baptist Seminary.

Churchman gets U. C. doctorate

BERKELEY — Employed as national director of Student Industry Projects, Student Division of the YM-YWCA, in charge of seminars on problems of labor and industry, is Melvin H. Watson, who received his doctor of theology degree from the University of California at the June convocation.

Serving while studying on the staff of Dr. Howard Thurman's Church of the Fellowship of All People, Dr. Watson is a graduate of Morehouse and Oberlin colleges.

Rev. Turner Awarded Degree In Theology

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He and his wife now make their home at Western Baptist Seminary.

Cal Ph.D. gets teaching post at Morehouse

ATLANTA — A degree holder from the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Calif. has won a teaching post at Morehouse College.

Melvin Watson, who was awarded a doctor of theology degree from the California divinity school last June, is now a member of the faculty of the School of Religion at Morehouse.

Dr. Watson is a Morehouse graduate, class of 1930. He also holds degrees from Oberlin college (M. A.), Oberlin Graduate School of Religion, and has taught at Shaw, Dillard and Howard universities. His major field is Christian Ethics.

Making the announcement, Morehouse contributed the interesting bit of information that about 30 graduates of the college have earned doctorates in a wide variety of fields from major U. S. universities and a few foreign schools.

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14j 1948

AWARDED DEGREE

WASHINGTON — A. J. Blackburn, on leave-of-absence as Field Agent to serve as Acting Director of Student Affairs at Howard University, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Education at Columbia University, it was revealed by university officials.

Campbell College Honors Mr. Howard

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga 3-16-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi and a member of the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, has been honored by Campbell College, an A. M. E. Church school at Jackson, Mississippi, which conferred the degrees of doctor of laws upon him recently.

For many years Mr Howard was an active practioner in Jackson and came to Washington early in the Harding administration when he was appoin TF edteaspc ETAOI OD was appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General to represent the Government in suits brought against it by railroads and other corporations. He filled this position for nine years with a staff composed of Louis R. Mohlinger, an attorney, Louis R. Lautier, and the late John R. Wright. Sues.

At the age of 21 years, Mr. Howard was a professor and head of the department of mathematics at the Mississippi land-grant college. He held his professorship until he began to practice law. 5-16-48

He graduated from Rust College with a bachelor of arts degree and received his law degree from DePaul University, Chicago.

Dr. J. J. Seabrook Of Claflin College Gets LL.D. Degree

New York City
Sat. Sept. 12-47

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., at Allen University commencement exercises Thursday.

Dr. Seabrook, who was also Allen University's commencement speaker received the LL.D. degree along with three clergymn who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity and more than one hundred graduates who received bachelor degrees. Dr. J. J. Seabrook, who became president of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., in 1945, is a native of Orangeburg and received his only training at Claflin College. In addition he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Clark Collge, Atlanta, Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity degrees from Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Bachelor of Laws from Howard University, and Master of Laws degree from Boston University.

Sat. 6-12-48

Since becoming president of Claflin College the student enrollment has increased from 213 in 1945 to 509 in 1947. During his three years of administration more than $250,000 has been spent for physical improvements. The South Carolina Conference, Alumni and friends have increased their annual support to the school from $10,000 to $75,000. In 1947 Claflin College was approved as A-rated senior college by the Southern Assocation of colleges and Secondary schools.

IT'S DOCTOR MARSHALL NOW

June 3, 1948

PETERSBURG, Va., June 3.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by Virginia State College at the commencement exercises here last Monday (May 31.)

N A A C P - Press - New York City.
Thurs. 6-3-48

Recalling Mr. Marshall's role in ending the white primary and in overthrowing restrictive covenants, the citation concludes: "As a result of these and other notable victories you have advanced the citizenship status of millions of people and have broadened the meani- of civil rights to a degree not excelled by any lawyer in the history of American jurisprudence."

Thurs. 6-3-48

Harvard Honors Fisk President With LL.D. Degree

Leading the Harvard University commencement procession at Cambridge, Mass. June 10 graduating class are First Marshal Ray A. Goldberg, left, of Fargo, N. D., and Chester M. Pierce, right, of Glen Cove, N. Y., second marshall.

Pierce became the first Negro in the history of Harvard University to serve as marshall at commencement. Previously, he was the first Negro to compete against white athletes in an intercollegiate sport south of the Mason-Dixon line.

In the inset is Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who was honored with the degree of doctor of laws at the commencement. He is the third Negro to be awarded an honorary degree from Harvard University. Booker T. Washington and R. R. Moton were awarded honorary master of arts degrees from the university previously.

Detroit Teacher

And Youth Aid

Takes M.D. Degree

Chicago Defender

Detroit- Dr. Horace F. Bradfield was granted his M.D. degree at Wayne University College of Medicine at graduation exercises at State Coliseum here June 17.

Dr. Bradfield is a graduate of Eastern high school and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry at the University of Michigan in 1933 and 1934, respectively.

Detroit Teacher And Youth Aide Takes M.D. Degree

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He worked for 10 years (1934-44) as an attendance officer and adult education teacher with the Detroit Board of Education at the Lincoln and Ferry Attendance centers and at the Lincoln and Miller Evening schools.

In 1944, Dr. Bradfield was appointed a night supervisor in the Boys Division of the Juvenile Detention home by Judge D. J. Healy and worked at this position while completing his medical education.

Dr. Bradfield received the Clark D. Brooks scholarship and H. Peyton Johnson awards in 1947 and 1948. He is 34 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradfield, 6169 Iroquois, and lives with his wife and two children at 6102 Iroquois. He will interne at Detroit Receiving Hospital.

Couple Receives Degrees From Cornell University

Pittsburgh - Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-5-48

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dr. Claud C. Marion, former principal of the E. O. Douglas High School, Sebring, Fla., has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in Agricultural Education and minors in Administration-Supervision and Agricultural Economics from Cornell University.

Mrs. Evelyn Y. Marion received the degree of Master of Science in home economics education and child care and development in June, 1947, and is now completing a full year's work leading towards the Ph. D. degree in home economics education and clothing.

Dr. Marion is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Marion of Fort Pierce, Fla. He received his B. S. degree from the Florida A. and M. College and the M. S. degree from the University of Minnesota. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa honorary fraternity, an Elk and a Mason. He is also a General Education Board Fellow.

Mrs. Marion is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Remer W. Young Sr. of Thomasville, Ga. She received her B. S. degree from the Florida A. and M. College. She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and the Phi Delta Gamma honorary sorority.

The couple will leave Cornell University on June 4 to visit friends and relatives in Florida and Georgia.

Dr. Dorothy G. Williams, former libarian of Fisk and Atlanta Universities, has been appointed acting curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro literature and history.

Graduated from Hunter College with a B.A. degree in 1932, Miss Williams also holds degrees of M.S. in library science from Columbia University, and a Ph.D. in library science from the University of Chicago.

32 Negroes Finish Univ. Of Penn.

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) — About thirty colored persons were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania last Wednesday at the 192d commencement exercises held in the open air Dormitory Quadrangle, 37th and Spruce Sts.

The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred on G. James Fleming, race relations secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, in the field of political science. Fleming's major was public administration. His doctoral disser tion was written on "The Administration of "Fair Employment Prac tice Programs."

Last week, Fleming was selected for the Distinguished Service Award given each year to an alum nus of Hampton Institute.

Eight of the Pennsylvania grad uates received degrees and certificates in social work from the Penn sylvania School of Social Work. Those receiving the master of social work degree were: Dr. Marechal-Neil Ellison Young, Ellen E. Bullock, Blanch M. Cowan, Ernest K. Goldsborough, Jeannette A. Greene, Monroe E. Hill, and Delma O. May A vocational certificate was earned by Raymond E. Miller.

The master of business administration degree was earned by Broadus E. Sawyer, in accounting; while the master of government administration went to Irving L. Finley, in local and state government administration.

Nine were granted the master of science degree in education Frances E. Askew, French; Louise L. Bell, health and physical education James F. Dawkins, industrial arts Clarence P. Halstead, vocational; William A. Hudgins, health and physical education; Mildred N. Pierson, elementary supervision; Mattie S. Holmes, education; Horatius F. Smith, Supervisor, principal; Lois B. Wilson, counselling; and Mildred R. Wilson, counselling (the latter two are sisters.)

The master of arts degree was granted Joseph R. Applegate in linguistic analysis; Frederick D. Arnold, classical studies; Harold L. Dixon, sociology.

It is reported that several persons received undergraduate degrees. Two recognized were William Perry, bachelor of arts in psychology, and Margaret W. Seamon, bachelor of science in education.

PRESIDENT G. L. HARRISON, Langston University, Langston, Okla., has just announced receipt of a check for $500 in support of chemical research at the university. The grant is in support of research in the synthesis of some new analgesics.

The work will be done by Dr. S. P. Massie and Dr. R. P. Perry. Dr. Massie took his Ph.D. at Iowa State College while Dr. Perry received the Ph.D. from the University of Iowa.

G... 'S DOCTORATE — Flournoy Cole who will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Pennsylvania at its summer Convocation has been appointed professor of Economics at Florida A. and M. College according to an announcement made recently by Dr. William H. Gray president of the college.

Mr. Cole recently returned from Italy where he studied the Italian Post War Emonomy and Foreign Trade on a Penfield Traveling Fellowship.

Dr. Clara Henderson has returned to Wilberforce State College after receiving a doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University.

Doctor of Philosophy

SOUTH CAROLINIAN GETS PH. D. — J. Avery Pittman, a native of Charleston county and serving as chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., was awarded the doctorate degree from Teachers College (Columbia University) in Educational Research, with educational statistics as the area of specialization at the 1948 spring convocation.

During his stay at Teachers College he was appointed student assistant in the Division of Educational Research and Statistics, being one of the few Negroes to receive such an appointment.

Dr. Pittman was elected to membership in Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary fraternity, for workers in teaching on the higher educational level. Until about five years ago, this fraternity did not admit Negroes. Dr. Pittman was also elected to membership in the American Educational Research Association, the highest professional society in this country for workers in educational research. He has been a member of the American Statistical Association since 1940.

Dr. Pittman was gradauted from Avery Institute in 1932 and from Talladega College, Talladega, Ala cum laude, in 1936. He attained the Master of Science degree in mathematics from the Graduate School of Liberal Arts of New York University in June of 1937. Before coming to North Carolina College and his present position, he held the same position at Bennett College, West Virginia State College, Delaware State College and has taught summer sessions at Atlanta University.

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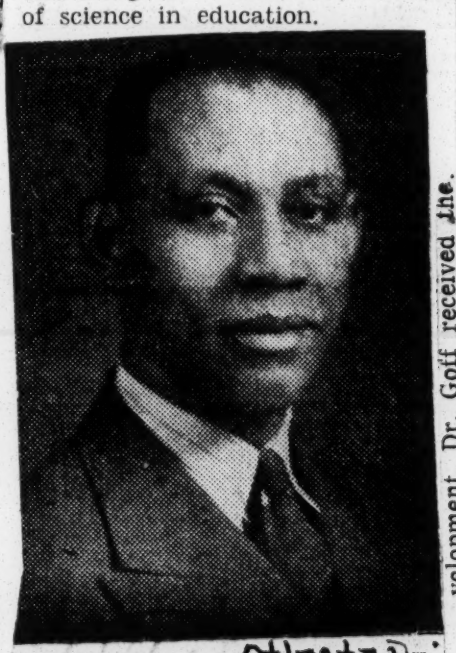


AWARDED Ph. D. — Landry E. Burgess, chairman of the Department of Biology at Morehouse College who was awarded the Ph. D. degree in this field on June 5 by the State University of Iowa. Burgess was graduated from Morehouse College in 1935 and from Atlanta University in 1937.

Doctorate To Miss Regina

MOBERLY, MO. — The degree of doctor of philosophy was recently conferred upon Miss Regina Mary Goff by the faculty of Philosophy of Columbia university. Her major field was that of child development. Dr. Goff received the bachelor of science degree from Northwestern university, and the master of arts and a professional diploma in Supervision from Teachers' college, Columbia university. She has also studied at the National college of Education. Twice recipient of fellowships of the Division of Education at Stowe Teachers' college, St. Louis, she was an instructor in the department of education at Lincoln university, Jefferson City. Professional Association of Phi Lambda Theta for Women and the Alpha Mo. She is teaching at the A. and M. college in Tallahassee, Fla., this summer.

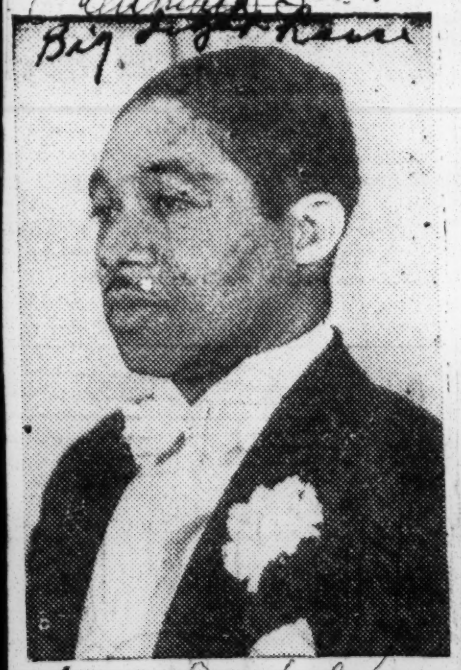
Dr Goff became the chairman of the Problems and Previous to this appointment, she was an instructor in

children Which Are Attributed to the Fact That They Are Negroes", will be published as a Teachers' college contribution to Education.

Dr. Goff is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Goff. Her father is pastor of Gillum Memorial Methodist church at Mobe[illegible]

Gets Ph.D. Degree From Iowa State

Claudrye E. Burgess, a native of Baton Rouge, La., and a graduate of Atlanta University in 1937 with the master of science degree, received the Ph.D. degree in biology at the June convocation of the State University of Iowa. Also a graduate of Morehouse College



MUSIC DOCTORATE — Rudolph Everett von Charlton, director of music at Prairie View College in Texas, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Music in the June 1948 Commencement exercises at Columbia University.

Trieste border guarded in light of Yugoslav-Russian rift.

Relations Expert Receives Penn. Ph.D.

Dr. James Fleming, race relations secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in political science during the recent 192nd commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the approximately 30 Negro members of the graduating class.

Guest Columnist

This week The New York Age is proud to present as its guest columnist, Dr. Dorothy G. Williams, curator of the nationally known Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library, who is one of thre Negroes in the United States who holds the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Library Science.

Dr. Williams has had twelve years of experience as a professional librarian and college teacher, including three years at Fisk University, and three years at Atlanta University.

A native of Madison, Conn., she received her Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago; M.A. from Columbia University; B.S. from Simmons College, Boston, Mass.; and A.B. from Hunter College.

She spent a year on the staff of the New York Public Library (1939-40) and returned to this library in November 1947. She has served on several committees of the professional library journals.

Dr. Williams' article, "Here And Now" may be found in the Guest Editorial column on page eight.

Two Women Ph.D's On Famcee Staff

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida A. and M. College has the distinction of having two of the country's limited number of Negro women Ph. D. degree holders, according to a statement made by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., the college president. The two women are Dr. Regina M. Goff, and Dr. Lulu M. Johnson.

Dr. Goff is Professor of Education and serves as head of the Department of Early Childhood Education. She has been recipient of two fellowships from Rockefellow Foundation. She is the first Negro woman to receive a Ph. D. degree in Child Development from Columbia University.

Dr. Goff holds the B. S. from Northwestern University and the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Columbia University. Her fields of concentration are Child Development, Psychology and Education. She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Society.

Dr. Lula M. Johnson is Professor of History and serves as chairman of that department. She has been a fellow of the Rockefellow Foundation and worked in a Workshop of Intergroup Education which was sponsored by the Christian and Jesus Conference in 1946 in Detroit, Michigan. She is a member of the American Historical Association, the National Geographical Association and the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Johnson holds the A. B., M. A. and Ph. D. Degrees from University of Iowa. She also has studied at the University of Chicago and Western Reserve.

FOUR NEGROES GET PH. D. AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—Constituting the largest summer school graduating class in the history of the school, 1,187 persons received degrees from Ohio State university Friday, Sept. 3. Of the 386 graduate degrees, 56 were Ph. D.'s including four Negroes.

Among those receiving the doctor of philosophy degree were: Catherine Watkins Duncan, education; Alfred [illegible], English; Elton Clement Harrison, industrial education, and David W. Mays jr. agronomy.

Professor Was Recipient Of Two Fellowships

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dr. Regina Mary Goff has been appointed professor of education at Florida A & M College according to Dr. Gray, president of the College.

With the distinction of being the first woman with a doctor of philosophy degree to be appointed to the faculty of the college, Dr. Goff will teach in the area of Early Childhood Education.

Dr. Goff received the Bachelor of Science Degree from North western University and the Master of Arts and a professional diploma in Supervision from Teacher's College, Columbia University. The doctor of philosophy degree was awarded by Columbia University.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta honor and Professional Association for women and twice the recipient of fellowships from General Education Board of the Rockfellow Foundation.

Dr. Cornelius C. Lewis was [illegible] appointed head of the Department of Agriculture at West Virginia State College.

Dr. Lewis brings to this post a rich background of thorough training and varied experience. A native of Virginia, he received the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture from Virginia State College, master of science from Michigan State College in soil science; doctor of philosophy from the University of Massachusette in agronomy. He is a member of Sigma Xi honorary scientific society. His most recent publication, "Relationship of Plant Development to the Capacity to Utilize Potassium in Orthoclase Feldspar," appeared in the June issue of "The Journal of Soil Science," the authoritative publication of this field.

Dr. Lewis was formerly head of the Department of Agronomy at Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

Heads Agriculture At West Va. College

. . . . Savannahians were thrilled and read with interest this week, "Our History," a weekly feature in the Pittsburgh Courier, as it featured our own Jessie Parkhurst Guzman. I quote: Taught history at New Orleans College and Alabama State Teachers College and Tuskegee Institute—Specialize in Negro history and race relations. Courier Assn." (End of quote.) Mrs. Guzman is the sister of Harriett —assisted the late Dr. Monroe Work with Negro year book from Brown (Mrs. Samuel) of East Anderson Street, Ella Law, Mrs. Ed- 1912 to 1938 and the monumental and invaluable "Bibliography of the ward) of W. 39th Street, and David Parkhurst of this city . . . . .

S. U. FACULTY MEMBERS RECEIVE HIGHEST DEGREES

BATON ROUGE, LA. (ANP)--Three Southern university faculty members have received highest academic degrees during the summer, according to an announcement by President Felton G. Clark.

Dr. David W. Mays received a doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State university.

Dr. Elton J. Harrison also received his doctor of philosopjy degree from Ohio State.

Dr. Leander L. Boykin received his doctor of education degree from Stanford university.

Dr. Clark pointed out that all three of these men have done their research in areas where the problems of the south are most acute in keeping with Southern's philosophy of meeting the needs of the deep south.

Baltimorean Gets Yale Ph.D.

DR. PHYLLIS A. WALLACE

A June graduate from Yale University, with the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics, 27-year-old Miss Phyllis Annie Wallace of 1022 W. Franklin St., plans to do a years research work and then teach.

Miss Wallace will be employed by the Federal Government, where she worked several years ago as an economist of the War Production Board. Then, she said she plans to teach in one of the New York Colleges.

She earned her master's degree in economics from Yale. Following a year spent in government work she returned on a scholarship to Yale in October, 1945. With other grants from that school and the Maryland State Scholarship Fund she earned her doctorate.

During her last year at Yale she was a graduate assistant in economics to one of the professors.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace.

RECEIVES PH. D.—Mrs. Catherine J. Duncan, professor of education at Fort Valley State College, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the summer quarter of Ohio State university. Her thesis was entitled "In-Service Teacher Education for Negroes in Georgia." She took her bachelor's at Fisk and master's at the University of New

Pittsburgher Awarded Ph.D.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Among the degrees awarded in absentia last week at the mid-year convocation of the University of Pittsburgh was the doctorate degree in English to James O. Hopson who used as the subject of his dissertation "Attitudes Toward the Negro as an Expression of English Romanticism."

A native Pittsburgher, Dr. Hopson received his A. B. degree cum laude from Lincoln University Pennsylvania and his M. A. in English from the University of Pittsburgh where he was awarded a Graduate Council Scholarship.

At present Dr. Hopson is professor of English and dramatics at Talladega College, Ala. Among the professional organizations to which he belongs are the Southern Association of Dramatics and Speech Arts, American Association of University Professors and the American Educational Theatre Association.

When in Pittsburgh, Dr. Hopson resides with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dandridge of Oakwood Street.

Langston Professor Gets Laval Ph. D.

LANGSTON, Okla.—(ANP)—Mrs. Ida Rowland Bellegarde, professor of Sociology at Langston university was awarded a doctoral degree in Social Science by the faculty of social science at Laval university in Quebec, Canada last week.

Dr. Bellegarde, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Rowland of Muskogee, Okla., wrote for her dissertation "A Historical Analysis of Tension-making Factors in Georgia." Her husband is a candidate for his doctorate at the Faculty of Letters, Laval university.

Dr. Joseph Williams, who took his Ph.D. in zoology at the U. of P. and taught at Lincoln, Howard and Hampton, is now an interne at Mercy-Douglass Hospital. Got his M.D. at Howard. How some people like to study!

Pioneer

DR. JULIETTE V. PHIFER, who received her Ph.D. degree at New York University last June, has been appointed associate professor at Willimantic State Teachers College in Willimantic, Conn. A native of North Carolina, Dr. Phifer was formerly principal of Laboratory School at State Teachers College in Fayetteville, N. C., where she served for a number of years as principal and supervisor of student practice. She wrote her dissertation on Haiti's educational system, after studying in the Black Republic of a U. S. Gkpvernment, fellowship A member of Kappa Delta Pi, an international honor society, she is also on the board of directors of the Association for Arts in Childhood.

Faculty Additions Announced at L. U.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Twelve additions have been made to the faculty of Langston university, Dr. G. L. Harrison, Langston president, announced this week.

These are: Lena Morton, Ph. D., (Western Reserve University), English; Hasco Ellis, B. S. (Langston), agriculture; William Jones, M. A. (Columbia), biology; Jimmie King, B. S. (Langston), commerce; L. A. Glover, M. A. (Michigan), mathematics; L. T. Davis, A. B. (Langston). music; Mrs. Mildred K. Byuarm, M. A. (Illinois), social science; Roscoe Chesley, M. A. (New York University), social science; J. C. Samuel, M. A. (New York University), social science.

Dorsey E. Walker of Detroit, Michigan, assistant professor of history at Florida A. and M. College, has received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan. Now completing his second year as a member of the faculty at Florida A. and M., Mr. Walker holds the A.B. degree from Wayne University and the M.A. degree from Atlanta University.

Gets Ph.D. Degree

Pioneer

DR. JULIETTE V. PHIFER, who received her Ph.D. degree at New York University last June, has been appointed associate professor at Willimantic State Teachers College in Willimantic, Conn. A native of North Carolina, Dr. Phifer was formerly principal of Laboratory School at State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., where she served for a number of years as principal and supervisor of student practice. She wrote her dissertation on Haiti's educational system, after studying in the Black Republic of a U. S. Gkpvernment, fellowship A member of Kappa Delta Pi, an international honor society, she is also on the board of directors of the Association for Arts in Childhood.

Appointed To Staff Of White College

Dr. Juliette V. Phifer, who received her Ph. D. at New York University last June, has been appointed associate professor at the Willimantic State Teachers College, Willimantic, Conn. Dr. Phifer, who is a native of North Carolina, is the first of her race to receive an associate professorship at this old and distinguished institution.

Receives Her Doctors Degree

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was recently conferred upon Miss Regina Mary Goff by the faculty of Philosophy of Columbia University. Her major field was that of Child Development. Dr, Goff received the Bachelor of Science degree from Northwestern University, and the Master of Arts and a professional diploma in Supervision from Teachers' College, Columbia University. She has also studied at the National College of Education.

Twice recipient of fellowships from the General Education Board, Rockfeller Foundation, she is a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor and Professional Association for Women and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is now serving as chairman of the Division of Education at Stowe Teachers' College.

The dissertation, "A Psychological Study of the Problems and Emotional Difficulties of Negro Children Which Are Attributed To The Fact That They Are Negroes", will be published as a Teachers' College Contribution to Education.

Dr. Goff is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Goff, and lives at 4562 Labadie avenue.

Rev. Fisher To Get Ph.D. Degree

DURHAM, N. C.—The Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church here, will be awarded a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in the December 17 convocation at the University of Chicago, according to informtion received here this week. Rev. Fisher, who is now in Chicago has been notified that he successfully passed the oral examination for the degree Wednesday December 1. The thesis subject on which Rev. Fisher states he has been working for the past 25 years, is "The Evolution of Slave Songs in the United States." He has sought to prove in this dissertation that Negro spirituals are not primarily folk music, but are history, expressing in song an individual Negro's reactions to his circumstances. He has assigned to each song a probable date and place of origin and has given a description of its message.

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, Rev Fisher received the B. A. degree from Morehouse College in 1918.

Ohio Girl Wins PhD From Penn. State In Home Ec.

COLUMBUS, Ohio— (ANP)— A former Dayton girl, Miss Elizabeth Durham, now a teacher at Virginia State College, received her Ph. D. Sept. 18 in graduation exercises at Penn State College.

Her field was home economics in the particular sphere of nutrition. Her doctor's dissertation was titled "A Study of the Dietary Habits and the Nutritional Status of 500 Children," 373 pages long.

Earning this degree climaxed years of working to get an education by Miss Durham. She is a daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Durham who died in 1937 and 1939 respectively.

STRUGGLING FAMILY

She and her brothers and sisters were forced to work their way thru school to get an education. Only one member of the family still lives in Dayton. He is a brother, Gowdy Durham.

A Sister, Miss Marjorie Durham works for the Veterans Administration in Columbus. The other sister, Mrs. Esther Jackson is a bacteriologist in the state health laboratory at Ohio State university, and the other brother Barbee Durham works in the chemical re-agent laboratory at the same school. Both of them are graduates of Ohio State.

Miss Elizabeth Durham graduated from Steele high school and worked seven years before she could go to college. Then she worked her way through Virginia State College where she earned a master's degree in four years.

She now teaches at that school. She was granted a General Education board fellowship to study nutrition at Penn State. It was renewed twice so that she could complete her study. At Penn State she was elected to Iota Sigma Pi, national honorary chemical society for women students, and to Sigma Delta Epsilon, national home economics honor society. She is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

In Dayton she is a member of Bethel Baptist church.

N. C. Teacher Is First At Conn. School

NEW YORK — Dr. Juliette V. Phifer who received her Ph.D. at New York University last June has been appointed associate professor at the Willimantic State Teachers College, Willimantic Conn. Dr. Phifer, who is a native of North Carolina, is the first of her race to receive an associate professorship at this old and distinguished institution.

Before accepting the position at Willimantic State Teachers College, Miss Phifer was principal of Campus Laboratory School of the State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., and served for a number of years as principal and supervisor of Student Practice.

Miss Phifer has been awarded several fellowships including a U. S. Government Fellowship which provided for studies in the Republic of Haiti, of which she wrote her dissertation for her doctorate entitled "System of Education in Haiti."

Miss Phifer is an elected member of the International Honor Society Kappa Delta Pi and a member of the board of directors of the Association for Arts in Childhood.

Alcorn College Adds 4 Ph Ds

ALCORN, Miss.—Dr. W. H. Pipes, president of Alcorn A.&M. College, has announced the recent employment of four persons each holding a Ph.D. degree for the 1948-49 school year. They are Drs. J. I. E. Scott, V. V. Oak, Emile Hooker and R. Grann Lloyd.

Dr. Scott, a University of Pittsburgh, Ph.D., in school administration, will serve as dean of instruction and dean of the school of education.

Dr. Oak, a Clark University Ph.D. in journalism and economics, will serve as administrative assistant to the president (dean of the college and director of public relations).

ONE CORNELL GRAD

Dr. Hooker, a Cornell University Ph.D., in agricultural economics, will head the department of agricultural research.

Dr. Lloyd, a New York University Ph.D., in social science, will serve as director of the division of social science.

Others who will strengthen the Alcorn faculty and staff for 1948-49 are Sara Owsley Stivers of Spelman College, piano; Julian Bell, head coach at Fisk University, dean of men and health and physical education; John C. Greene of the Ford Motor Company, superintendent of buildings and grounds and O. E. Yokley, Dillard University, head of the science division (chemistry).

Dr. Law Added To Maryland State Staff

President J. I. Williams has announced that Dr. Augustus Law has been appointed head of the department of history and government at Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md. A graduate of Lincoln University, Missouri, Dr. Law earned both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Iowa State University, and has had teaching experience at Florida Normal, the St. Louis Public school system and A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. He comes to Maryland State from A. and T., where he has been serving as head of the social science division.

Student Strikers Enjoined

53 Suspended, 25 Banned From College Grounds; Hearings Set for Saturday

MARSHALL, Tex.—Attempts to settle the Wiley strike through a compromise agreement between attorneys for the school and the fifty-three suspended students ended in a stalemate Saturday. College officials declined to take the Wiley College alumnus and a ..Chicago lawyer, arrived to represisted that the fifty-three at a court hearing set for Friday. Twenty-five of them were banned from entering the campus by a temporary court injunction.

Rangers strode the college campus last week-end and reports persisted that the school might close indefinitely as its troubles arising from a student strike continued to rock the Southwest!

Students began a mass exodus urday and Sunday were jammed days, and Atty. Herbert Dotson, fifty-three students during the holi-

MARSHALL, Tex. — The fabulous gum-slinging Texas

By J. DON DAVIS
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

14j 1948

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Scholarship

Wins Roosevelt Scholarship

The Urgo
4-30-48

DETROIT—(ANP)— A strong will and determination and the "never-say-die" spirit paid off for George D. Brown, 18 year old graduate of Miller High school here, when he was awarded a Franklin Delano Roosevelt scholarship last week. Young Brown has an outstanding record at Miller which he achieved in spite of illness and the fact that he worked in a shop after school hours.

St. Louis - Mo.

The scholarship fund, held in trust by the Michigan Mortgage Corp., was set up by George D. Schermerhorn to assist worthy students. The award was delivered to Brown by the president of the mortgage corp in the presence of Mayor Van Antwerp. George Brown will enter the University of Michigan school of pharmacy in September.

Tue. 4-30.

Speech Prof. Is Awarded Fellowship

PHOENIX, Ariz. — (ANP)—Marcus H. Boulware, speech professor, was notified recently by the speech department, University of Wisconsin, that he has been granted a graduate teaching fellowship for the year 1948-1949.

The teaching assistantship will require that he teach two courses in speech while completing his residence and course requirements for the Ph.D. degree in speech at the University of Wisconsin. A substantial salary will be paid Mr. Boulware for his services.

At a meeting of speech department staff on February 21, Boulware was also nominated for an unassigned university fellowship, paying $800 per year, and exempting him from out-of-state tuition ($200), according to A. T. Weaver, chairman of the speech department.

Boulware has gathered most of the material for his doctoral thesis which will be developed under the title, "History and Criticism of American Negro Oratory, 1915-1949."

NEGRO GIRL HIGHEST IN ...

BOSTON — Liberia-born Rachel H. C. Boone, daughter of missionaries, placed highest in the nation in a recent national board exami-

Philadelphia Girl Wins Scholarship

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Miss Berniece Gardner of Philadelphia, has been awarded the second semester scholarship in music at William Penn College here, it was announced last week.

Miss Gardner is a graduate of the Benjamin Franklin Evening High school in Philadelphia, and of the Mastbaum Vocational School in the same city, is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Gardner, 1625 N. Bouvier st., Philadelphia. She was, during her student days in high school accompanist for the school orchestras and glee clubs, and served also as organist for the youth choir at Mount Zion Methodist church.

One of the few colored students at the local college, she was judged the ranking music student in this her freshman year.

U. S. IN BIOCHEMISTRY TEST

nation in biochemistry. Miss Boone, who will receive her M. D. from Boston university next year, received 96 out of a possible 100.

Ga. Teacher Elected To Assn. Of Librarians

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, (Special)-Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, has been elected to the office of Secrtary-Treasurer of the American Association of Library Schools.

This Association, made up of the faculties of 34 accredited library schools in the United States, is organized for the purpose of promoting the study of library education and at the same time planning the education of librarians so that library service can make an ever increasing contribution to American life.

Dr. Jones was elected for a term of three years. She also has

Pepsi-Cola Awards Two Fellowships

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Awards of unusual distinction have been conferred upon two college seniors by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board. They are Lester Banks, majoring in nuclear physics at Howard University, and George Rawls, a pre-medical student at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Both have received followships which cover full tuition and $750 a year each for three years of graduate study in any college or university in the United States or Canada they wish to attend.

Winners announced by Dr. Paul F. Lawrence, Negro consultant to the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board, Palo Alto, Calif., were chosen from 141 applicants representing fifty Negro colleges. They are the first students selected from Negro colleges by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board to receive graduate fellowships under an extension of the board's scholarship program.

2,147 APPLIED

Lester Banks lives in Middletown, Conn., and George Rawls is a Gainesville, Fla., resident.

Bufordyne N. Westbrooks, a student of English at Talledega College in Alabama, was named first alternate in the event either of the two winners does not use his fellowship.

Of the 2,147 Negro and white candidates who applied for the twenty-four fellowships offered to graduates of white colleges throughout the Nation, Clarence C. Ferguson, a Negro law student at Ohio State University, was named first alternate in the Midwestern Division.

Student Wins Speaking Contest At Northwestern U.

CHICAGO— (ANP) — A Negro student from Chicago's south side, David L. Minor, became the first "Best Speaker" of the Northwestern University forum May 14 when he won an oratorical contest in competition with four of the forum's best speakers.

As speaking champion, Minor's name will appear on a permanent plaque in Abbott hall on Northwestern's Chicago campus. This will be the first time the name of any colored student has headed a plaque or scroll of any kind at this school.

The forum will present him his award, a cup, formally at a dinner at the exclusive Younger's restaurant on Chicago's north side, June 5th.

The judges, two professors in Northwestern's School of Speech, and the audience unanimously acclaimed his talk as the best. The contest topic was "What Is Our Responsibility in European Affairs?"

Norfolk Physician Gives A Scholarship

Dr. S. R. Wilson well-known Norfolk physician, presents a scholarship in music to Miss Havanah Simmons, senior student at Norfolk Division, Virginia State College. This is Dr. Wilson's first scholarship to an outstanding student and his plan is to make a similar presentation to a Norfolk Division student each year.

Dr. Wilson, according to his own version, was prompted to aid this young student upon first hearing her sing when the college choir gave a concert at the Center Theatre. "Being so much impressed with her voice," he said, "I concluded that she had in her the making of a star. Upon investigation, I learned that she hoped to make music her career. After a talk with the musical director at the college, I determined to present her a scholarship in music, provided she would accept it. She gladly accepted, and I gave her a three-year scholarship."

W. Va. State Confers Honorary Degree Upon Mrs. Roosevelt

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt received the degree of Doctor of Humanities at the special Honors Convocation of West Virginia State College held at Institute, W. Va., May 16, 1948.

President John W. Davis of the college conferred the degree in the presence of more than 3,000 persons who crowded the College Gymnasium. Dr. Fannin S. Belcher, Jr., of the West Virginia State Department of Drama, presented Mrs. Roosevelt for the degree.

In an address which was broadcast over CBS, Mrs. Roosevelt pleaded for all citizens to help the United Nations, by helping all Americans to all their democratic rights.

"From us must come the leadership in democracy, because we are the strongest nation economically and we are potentially the strongest military power. If the world is to believe in democracy, we have to show its real working de-state government, ed the stage with will give the Baccalaureate Address, and on May 30th, commencement exercises will be held. The also conferred by ment of West Virginia State College. On Dr. Irvin speaker on this occasion will be upon Dr. Percy L. Julian, a former member of the staff, now with the Those fundamental rights and freedoms which we must be enjoyed by all Americans, of whatever race or creed."

President Davis also conferred by Governor Clarence Dickason, President of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., and Henry Lake Stewart, President of the Virginia University, Chicago, Ill.

The representative of the United States in the United Nations was

ESTABLISHES SCHOLARSHIP

The National Achiebement Club, Inc., establishes the Alma Illery scholarship at Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Mary Clark, first vice president of the National Achievement club, presents a check to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, at the February meeting of presidents of the Pittsburgh area.—(ANP)

Pepsi-Cola Gives Two Graduate Scholarships

Winners To Get $750 a Year for Next Three Years

PALO ALTO, Cal. — Awards of unusual distinction have been conferred upon two Negro college seniors by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship board. Lester Banks, who is majoring in nuclear physics at Howard university, and George Rawls, a pre-medical student at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, have just been informed that they will receive fellowships which cover full tuition and $750 a year each for three years of graduate study in any college or university in the United States or Canada, they wish to attend.

The winners, whose names were announced by Dr. Paul F. Lawrenc, Negro consultant to the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board, at the Board's headquarters in Palo Alto, were chosen from 141 outstandingly talented applicants representing 50 of the nation's Negro colleges.

They are the first students selected from Negro colleges by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board to receive graduate fellowships under an extension of the Board's scholarship program, Dr. Lawrence said. The fellowships are financed by the Pepsi-Cola Company at the suggestion of its president, Walter S. Mack Jr., and they are offered as a part of the company's public service program. John M. Stalnaker, professor of psychology at Stanford University, is the director of the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board.

Lester Banks lives in Middletown, Connecticut; and George Rawls is a Gainesville, Florida, resident.

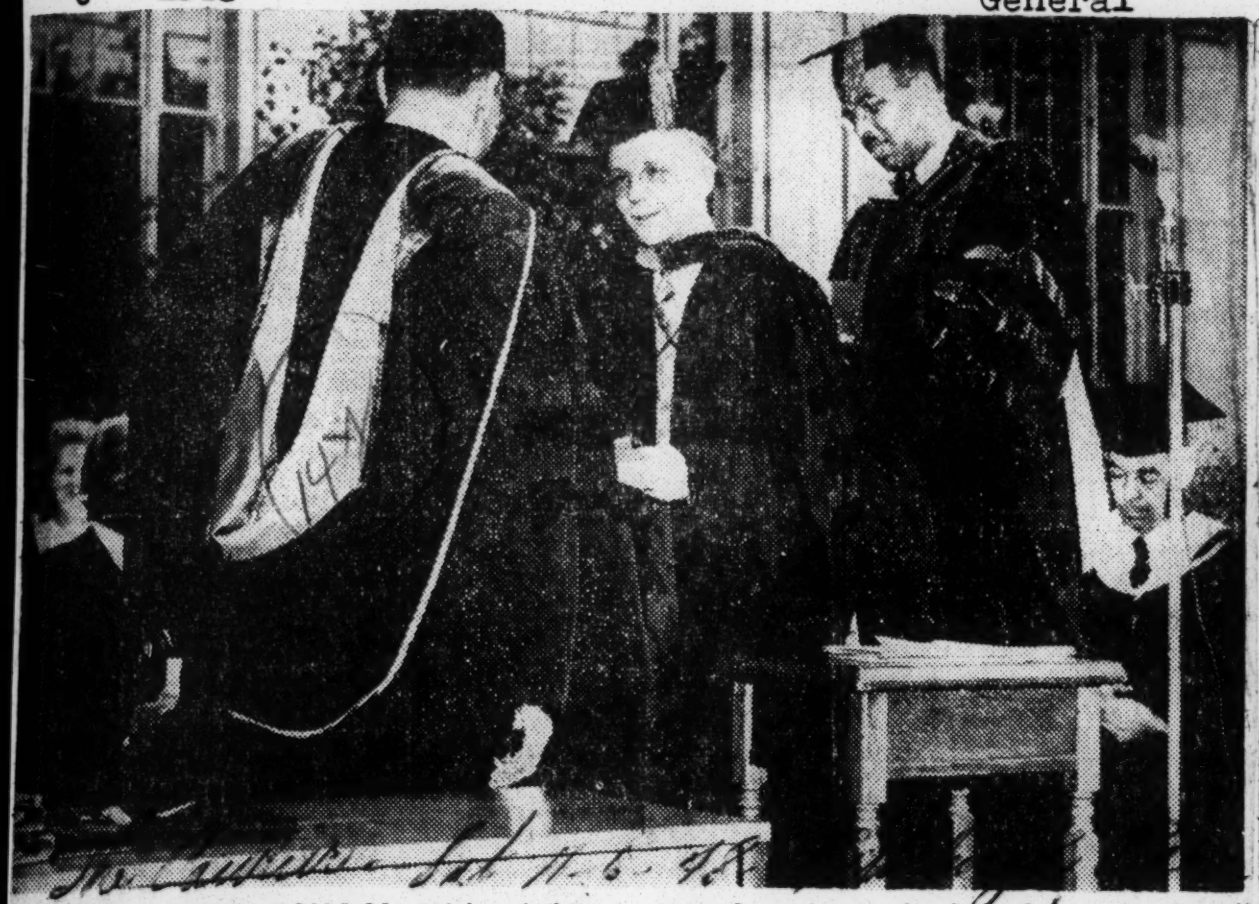
Bufordyne N. Westbrooks, a student of English at Talladega college in Alabama, was named first alternate in the event either of the two winners does not use his fellowship. Three other graduate Negro students who applied for the fellowships were given honorable mention for their excellent scholastic records in college, the announcement stated. They were: Lucille A. Simmons, also of Talladega college, Luetta B. Colvin of Fort Valley State college, and Barbara Robinson of Miner Teachers college.

Of the 2,147 white and Negro candidates who applied for the 24 fellowships offered to the graduates of white colleges throughout the nation, Clarence C. Ferguson, a Negro law student at Ohio State University, was named first alternate in the Midwestern Division.

Winners in this new fellowship program were selected on the basis of their promise of outstanding achievement in their own fields as evidenced by their undergraduate records and recommendations as to character, personality, and qualities of leadership, the announcement stated, and the awards were limited to those students with financial need.

Applications from students in Negro colleges were assembled by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board and sent to a selection committee composed of William H. Gray Jr., president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college; Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, Pennsylvania; and J. B. Blayton, vice president of the Citizens Trust company in Atlanta, Georgia.

In making the announcement of the Negro winners, both Lawrence and Stalnaker particularly emphasized the skillful work done by the selection committee and expressed the pleasure of the board at having three such capable men serve in this capacity.



HONORED BY HIS SCHOOL—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, receives an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Atlanta University in recognition of his "lifetime of service in the fight for justice for all Negroes all over the world."—Keystone Photo.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Among twenty employes of the huge Lane Bryant, Inc., and its affiliated stores, who were awarded Albert Malsin Scholarships totaling $3,048 for study in any field chosen by the winners, were three Negroes, left to right: Margaret Scott, New York City; Kay Owen, Detroit, Mich., and Wanda L. Bishop, Waukegan, Ill. The scholarships are made possible by the Lane Bryant Twenty-five-Year Club, now in the fourth year.

INDIANA SHAMES OKLAHOMA

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES OTIS STOUT

A brilliant Oklahoma girl, who did not have a chance to take a graduate course in law in Oklahoma, Mrs. Charles Otis Stout has just received her J. D. degree from the University of Indiana, and is now a full-fledged attorney.

Mrs. Stout, a former Wewoka girl, worked in the law offices of Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C., during the war, but later went to the University of Indiana to take her law course, not being able to secure it in Oklahoma.

Monday, Mrs. Stout was shaking hands with Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher in the offices of the Black Dispatch. "I think I'm just about ready to take your case," she told the Chickasha matron, whose case is still pending in the courts.

Teen Girl To Fisk U. On Pepsi-Cola Scholarship

100 Negro contestants from Ten- the National Honor Society and nessee. The award, which marks her secretary of her class. She was a as the top Negro student in the state member of the "Y" Teen and the will pay her full tution plus $25 a New Home Makers of America. month and travel expenses for four Altogether there will be sixteen students attending Fisk on Pepsi-Cola Scholarship awards during the present academic year.

Miss Wyatt, who graduated from Five other Tennessee Negro stu- Bruce High School in Dyersburg dents received runner-up awards in in June, was elected by her class- the Pepsi-Cola competition last mates to participate in the Pepsi- March. They were: Leon Davis, Cola competition as a student "most John Downs, and Ferguson Tolbert, likely to make an outstanding con- all of Memphis; Shirley Lyle of tribution to human progress." While Kingsport; and Constance Staten

Entering Fisk University this month is Dorothy Wyatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Wyatt of Newburg.

She is attending Fisk on a Pepsi-Cola Four-Year College Scholarship which she won last March over

MORRIS T. JOHNSON, who recently received his L. L. B. degree from Harvard university, is shown with his wife, the former Miss Alice Norman of Beaumont, Texas. Johnson, son of the Myles T. Johnsons of San Antonio, Texas, is a charter member of the Kings Beach club and served in the armed forces of the last war as captain. His wife, a graduate of Spelman college, Atlanta, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is a former employee of Traveler's Aid. They are currently visiting Johnson's relatives in San Antonio.

Negro Science Group To Open Parley Today

Dr. C. R. Drew, Plasma Research Expert, Among Speakers

Some 200 outstanding Negro scientists and scholars convene here at the Alabama State College today for the national convention of Beta Kappa Chi, national honorary scientific society.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State, has issued an invitation for the public to attend. Especially at the general session to be held today at 3 p.m. at Tullibody auditorium.

Dr. Victor J. Tulane, of Howard University in Washington, and a native of Montgomery, said that today's gathering probably will be one of the most widely attended meetings in the organization's history.

Principal speaker for the two-day affair will be Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University, and chief of surgery at Freedman's Hospital in Washington. Noted for his contribution in the field of plasma research, Dr. Drew has received many scientific honors both here and abroad.

Other prominent persons to attend are James C. Evans, of the War Department, and Herman Daves, specialist of Negro education for the T.V.A.

On the planning committee in charge of convention arrangements are Dr. R. T. Adair, chairman; Dr. H. L. Van Dyke, science department head, and Miss Alice James, president of the local chapter of Beta Kappa Chi.

Dr. CHARLES R. DREW

Dr. VICTOR J. TULANE

LOS ANGELES GIRL WINS $1,000 ORATORY SCHOLARSHIP PRIZE

LOS ANGELES ANP) — For her speech on "The Debt We Owe Susan Anthony," senior Agnes Moreland of Jefferson High School won $1,000 scholarship certificate in the Los Angeles Daily News Oratorical contest last week. She plans to enter Redlands college.

Wilberforce Dean Given Doctorate

WILBERFORCE, OHIO—Miss D. Froe, Dean of Students at Wilberforce State College was awarded the Doctorate Degree at the University of Chicago December Convocation.

Doctor Froe holds B S Degree from Bluefield, West Virginia College, Class of 1935 and M A Degree from University of Michigan 1940, with a major in Education Administration. While studying at the University of Chicago, Dr. Froe majored in the field of Education Administration and his thesis dealt with College Student Personnel.

His teaching experiences include both public and private school, having taught in the Public School system of West Virginia and served as Dean of Instruction, Morristown College, Morristown, Tennessee, 1940-1945.

He has made a number of contributions through his research which has been published in School Review and other publications. He was appointed Dean of Students at the Wilberforce State College, July 1947 and recently made a Personnel Study of Wilberforce State College students, a report covering the fall and winter quarters of 1948.

He holds memberships in the American Association of School Administration and American College Personnel Association.

Grace E. Byrd Receives Degree

WASHINGTON — Dr. Grace Elizabeth Byrd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Byrd of Wilberforce State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, was among June graduates of the Howard university college of Dentistry.

Dr. Byrd graduated from Wilberforce in June 1944 and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the Beta Kappa Chi honorary scientific society and the Sen Menr Rehk scholastic society.

While at Howard she received the freshman award for dental anatomy; the Louise Ball scholarship for the most promising freshman women student in the college of dentistry; the trustee's scholarship for superior work in the sophomore year and the Ladies Auxiliary Award for highest scholastic average for the first three years.

In her senior year, she was elected to Chi Lamda Kappa Honorary dental society and the Omicron Kappa Upsilon National Honorary dental society.

Upon graduation Dr. Byrd received the honor of being the highest ranking student of her class and was given the Dr. William Brazier award for the graduating senior with the highest scholastic record for four years and the Dean's award for superior academic achievement, excellence in clinical skills and exemplary character.

Her father, is architect for Wilberforce college and her mother, Mrs. Grace Byrd is a member of the home economics faculty and supervisor of Mitchell cafeteria at Wilberforce.

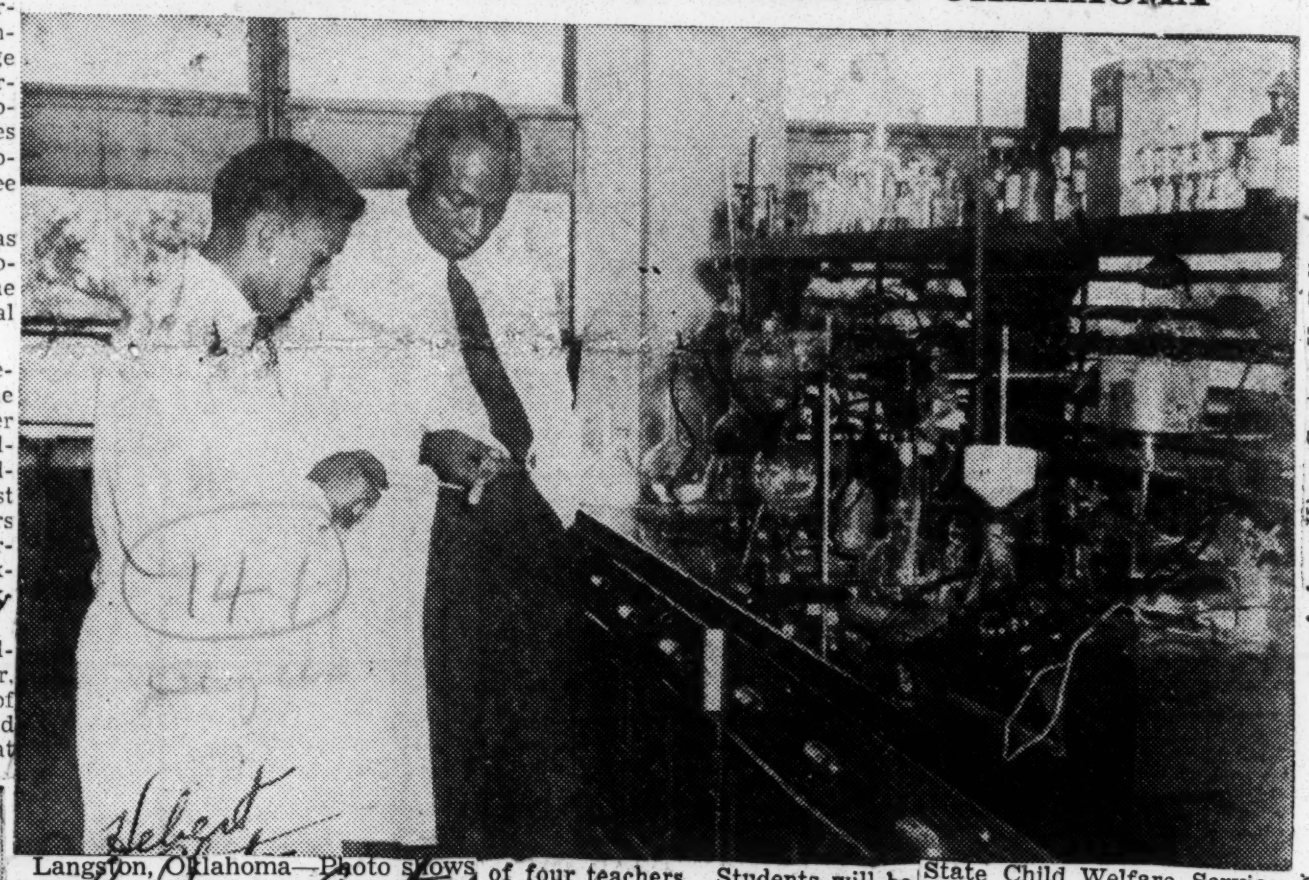
MRS. THELMA T. GORHAM, assistant professor of journalism at Lincoln (Mo.) Univ. School of Journalism, is the first Negro woman elected to Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary society for women in journalism.

Percy Julian Given Honorary Doctorate

By Samuel P. Perry, Jr.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Percp L. Julian, chemist and director of research as well as manager of fine chemicals for the Glidden company, Chicago, received one of the 13 honorary degrees given at the recent 50th convocation exercises of Northeastern university.

GRADUATES OF IOWA AT WORK IN OKLAHOMA



Langston, Oklahoma—Photo shows Dr. S. R. Massie (left) and Dr. P. Perry (right), Langston University chemists, who are working on a research project dealing with the synthesis of some new analgesics. The project is being subsidized jointly by the Upjohn Company, drug manufacturers of Kalamazoo, Michigan and Langston University. Dr. Massie took his Ph. D. at the Iowa State College while Dr. Perry received the Ph.D degree from the University of Iowa.

Pittsburgh Teacher Gets Scholarship To Study in France

PITTSBURGH — (ANP) —Mrs. Marie Carter Hayes, well known local pianist and music teacher, flew from New York this week to study under scholarship at the Fountainbleu school of music near Paris.

She was recently honored by the International Piano Teachers association with a three and a half months scholarship to the world famous French music institution.

When she returns to Pittsburgh she will open an accredited school of music with a full time faculty of four teachers. Students will be given credit on work at the Hayes school on both the high school and college level.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Musical institute, Mrs. Hayes is a member of Phi Delta Tau honorary musical society and Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

AWARDED GRANT FOR PSYCHIATRY STUDY AT WASHINGTON U.

Mrs. Fredda D. Witherspoon, well known civic and club women's leader residing at 20 Lewis place, is one of the seven second-year graduate students granted $1600 scholarships. The grants are made by the United States Public Health Service. They provide for advanced training in psychiatric social work.

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington U. is custodian of the $25,568 grant. Dean Benjamin E. Youngdahl said the sum will be used to set up two field work tranining units and for the scholarships in the graduate division to be used next academic year.

Mrs. Witherspoon is a child welfare worker with the Missouri State Child Welfare Service. She is a product of Bishop College, Northwestern U., and St. Louis U. She is the wife of Atty. R. L. Witherspoon and mother of Bobby, Jr., 3 years old, and Vanita Carol, 6 months.

Dr. Gillem Awarded Research Fellowship

By NAPA NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK — Dr. Norbert Gillem, chief resident physician for tuberculosis at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, was one of four King Gustav V Fellowships to study in Europe.

Student Granted Four Fellowships To Europe

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Arie J. Brown was advised last week that her son, Clarence P. Brown, has been awarded a Fellowship to study in Europe. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California, has received a series of degrees and was one of four graduates to receive the highest honor at the commencement exercises May 31 at 10.30 A. M.

African Prince Awarded Degree at Lane College

JACKSON, Tenn.—Prince A. Adwafor Orizu of Nigeria, West Africa, and President Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas A. M. and N. College were awarded honorary degrees at Lane College's sixty-fifth commencement exercises held here Sunday.

Prince Orizu was elected to succeed his father as ruler of 3,000,000 Nigerians, but decided that by studying in America he could be of greater service to Africa. He now holds a Master's degree from Columbia University.

Dr. H. H. Humphrey, pastor of Jamison Temple CME Church in Kansas City delivered the bac-

HURGOOD MARSHALL TO GET HUSE DEGREE

PETERSBURG, Va.— Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the Arie NAACP, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Virginia State College at its 49th com-

awarded one of three teaching research fellowships given by the National Tuberculosis Association at its forty-fourth annual meeting held last week at the Pennsylvania Hotel and attended by more than 400 chest physicians and public health workers. Sat. 6-26-48

The award is for a year's fellowship in teaching and medical research to be carried out at Freedmen's Hospital under the direction of Dr. Howard Payne and Dr. K. Albert Harden of the Freedmen's staff.

Dr. Gillem will study the evaluation of streptomycin and the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and will cooperate in the program for B. C. G. vaccination of colored nurses. The B. C. G. vaccination is given to immunize persons against tuberculosis and is being tested in various parts of the country on different nationality groups.

Dr. Gillem won his award over hundreds of applicants. A native of Washington, he received his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth and his medical degree from the New York University college of medicine.

Last Wednesday the tuberculosis association reelected Dr. Payne, Dr. A. W. Dent of Dillard University, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University to its board of directors.

Dr. Payne attended sessions of the meeting but Dr. Johnson and Dr. Dent were unable to be present. Many colored public health workers were present to view the exhibits and attend the clinics held in connection with the conference.

The tuberculosis association meeting was held in conjunction with the American Trudeau Society and the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries.

Fellowships Open for 3 Students

The Afro Amer. Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society is offering three fellowships to colored students in this area who wish to train as social workers. The students must be between 21 and 35 years old and must have lived here for at least two years. Sat. 5-22-48

The fellowships are valued at $600 each, and applicants must satisfy the admission requirements of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. The scholarships cover tuition for a full year with the possibility of renewal for the remaining two-year pro-

gram. Sat. 5-22-48

Applications Due June 1

Applications must be filled at the school by June 1. The awards are for the fall quarter. So far 26 students have received such awards, but the need for professionally trained social workers in the area is still great.

An interracial group, the Harlem Committee composed of 27 women, has raised $18,653 to aid students. Mrs. Harry G. Bragg is chairman of the scholarship committee.

HARVARD SELECTS NEGRO FOR HONOR

The Afro Amer. Sat. 6-19-48

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,--Chester M. Pierce of Glen Cove, N. Y., Harvard varsity football star, was elected a class marshal, the first Negro ever to receive that office, college authorities said. Chicago Defender

Mr. Pierce, 6-foot-4, 215-pound tackle also was the first of his race on any Ivy League team to play intercollegiate football south of the Mason-Dixon line. A letterman for three years, he took part in the recent Harvard-University of Virginia game at Charlottesville.

Also elected as permanent 1948 class marshals were Ray Allan Goldberg, Fargo, N. Dak. and Walter Coulson Lawrence, a teammate of Mr. Pierce. Sat 1-17-48

Mr. Pierce is a premedical student and lives at Harvard's Lowell House.

17 Get Scholarships From Pepsi-Cola Co.

The Courier Sat. 3-27-48

WASHINGTON—Two 16-year-olds—a boy and a girl—topped 1,875 candidates representing 652 Negro high schools, competing for college scholarships in the fourth annual Pepsi-Cola scholarship contest, in which scholarships worth $330,000 were given to ninety-one Negro boys and girls, Dr. Mordecai Johnson announced here last week. Pittsburgh

Dr. Johnson, president of Howard University, and a member of the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board, said that Sanford Pearl Bradby Jr. of Schofield High School, Aiken, S. C., topped 667 boys, and Maureen Dolores Watson of Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo., ranked highest among 1,208 girls in the contests.

SEVENTEEN FULL SCHOLARSHIPS'

Seventeen high school seniors received scholarships which will send them to college with full tuition, a monthly allowance, and traveling expenses paid for four years, as a result of the competition sponsored by the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company. Seventy-four other outstanding students will receive College Entrance Awards which grant each $50 upon entering college this fall.

John M. Stalnaker, director of the Pepsi-Cola Board, said in Palo Alto, Calif., that 46,112 white and Negro students from 10,629 high schools in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, took part in the 1948 scholarship program.

FOR NEGROES IN SOUTH

In the South the awards were set aside specifically for Negroes, but in Northern States both white and Negro students competed for the same scholarships, with 722 awards being made altogether. Seventeen of the full scholarships were set aside for Negroes in States which have separate educational systems, Dr. Stalnaker said. Sat 5-27-48

These annual awards, totaling $330,000, were financed by the Pepsi-Cola Company upon the recommendation of its president, Walter S. Mack Jr., and are designed to discover young men and women of outstanding ability and train them for leadership within their own fields. They may enter any accredited college they wish to attend. Dr. Johnson is the only Negro member of the board.

Morehouse Senior Voted Outstanding Collegian

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—An interesting "inter-college" competition to select the most outstanding student from 32 competing Negro schools was completed here last Thursday, with five judges agreeing that Robert B. James, senior at Morehouse College, should be given first honors; Daisy Whitmeyer, a junior at Texas College, was runner-up. June 5-11-48

The contest was sponsored by the Westinghouse Corporation, for the United Negro College Fund, and the competition was between students of the 32 accredited Negro schools which are aided by the Fund. Basis for the judging was from letters submitted by the competing students, bulwarked by reports from the schools themselves. Honorable mention went also to Howard University, Benedict College and LeMoyne College.

The outcome of the contest will be aired May 20 on the Westinghouse program, featuring Ted Malone, "Your Radio Story Teller." The May 20 broadcast will be heard by the three million listeners of the ABC network from 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon.

First prize to James was a $100 war bond, and a citation which was given by the Fund; Jame's school, Morehouse, received the latest model console radio-phonograph by Westinghouse, Miss Whitmeyer received a $25 war bond.

Judges were Thomas A. Morgan of Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, who is chairman of the Fund's executive committee; Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president, Kenyon and Eckhardt Inc., who is chairman of the Fund's executive committee; Leon Goldstein, vice-president, radio station WMCA; Ted Malone, radio emcee.

Young James has an interesting background, not dissimilar from many other students attending the Fund's member schools. Born in Alabama of poor parents, he went through grade and high schools the hard way. Interested in music, science, history, football, he did odd jobs to eke out an existence. Inducted into the army, he went overseas as a sergeant, won five battle stars, returned to America and Morehouse with a broadened outlook and perspective. June 5-11-48

Miss Whitmeyer also came from a poor family. Her family life was disrupted by a separation between her parents. For 14 years, the young girl worked in a white cafeteria, hoping someday to be able to go to college. A $100 scholarship finally opened the way. Other aid came from her school—Texas College, Tyler, Texas. Friends of both races helped, and Daisy went to college. Today she is a major in home economics. Among her many student activities she has included a "tag day" for the College Fund, in gratitude for the assistance given her school by that organization.

FELLOWSHIPS OPEN TO NEGRO STUDENTS

New York, N. Y.

Three Awards at New York School of Social Work Worth $600 Each for a Year

Times 5-13-48

To help relieve the shortage of skilled Negro social workers, three fellowships valued at $600 each have been opened to college students in the metropolitan area who can meet the admission requirements of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, it was announced yesterday.

The awards will be for the fall quarter, but applications must be filled at the school by June 1. The fellowships cover tuition for a full academic year with the possibility of renewal for the remainder of the two-year degree program.

Offered by the Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society, similar awards have been made available to twenty-six students since the group was formed in 1939. Under the fellowship plan, supplementary grants may be allotted toward maintenance and other expenses, varying according to the needs of the applicants.

The Harlem committee, an interracial group composed of twenty-seven women, has raised to date $18,653 toward aiding Negro students who otherwise might not have been able to get social work training, according to Mrs. Harry G. Bragg, chairman of the scholarship committee. Times

"So far twenty-six students have benefited through our annual scholarship project," she said, "but the need for professionally trained Negro social workers has never been greater. Our fellowship program will make it financially possible for at least a few additional students to receive the necessary training. However, much depends on the support of the public for our fellowship fund."

She added that Negro social workers were needed especially to help cope with mounting problems of family dislocaations, delinquency and ill health. 5-13-48

The fellowships are open to Negro men and women between the ages of 21 and 35 who have lived in this city for at least two years. The applicants must satisfy the admission requirements of the school, which include a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy or science from an institution approved by Columbia University. At least two of the four years of college work must have been in liberal arts studies, and the applicants must have completed a minimum of twenty semester hours in socia land biological sciences.

The recipients of the fellowships are to be selected by the Harlem committee in consultation with the admission committee of the school.

Mrs. Bragg noted that former scholarship students now hold positions with the New York Urban League, Youth House, Veterans Administration, the Community Service Society, the Department of Welfare and other public and private welfare agencies.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

The Times

New York, N.Y. 5-3-48

Roy Eaton Adelman

CITY COLLEGE BOY WINS MUSIC PRIZE

New York, N.Y.

Negro, 17, Seeking 2 Degrees at Once, Is First of Race to Get Foreign Study Prize

A 17-year-old student who combines scholarship at City College with piano studies at the Manhattan School of Music was announced yesterday the winner of a $2,000 scholarship that will finance a year of study beginning in September at the University of Zurich, in Switzerland. Sun

The student, Roy Eaton of 375 Edgecombe Avenue, is the first Negro to earn the Aaron Naumburg Scholarship since it was established in 1927. It is awarded annually to a City College sophomore for "outstanding scholastic attainment and character."

Though he carries a full program at City College, attending classes from 8 A. M. to noon, the youth manages also to take courses in harmony, theory and sight-singing from 1 to 4 P. M. each day at the music institutions. "This required perfecting the art of eating lunch in five minutes or less," he explained. 5-8-48

His musical education began on his sixth birthday, when he received his first piano lesson. Nine months later he played Bach's Minuet in G well enough to earn first prize in the elementary division of a contest sponsored by the Music Education League. He received a gold medal from Lily Pons in a ceremony at Carnegie Hall.

While attending the High School of Music and Art, the youngster won a scholarship enabling him to enroll in the Manhattan School of Music. Upon graduating with honors from high school in 1946, he received a grant from the Leopold Schepp Foundation that made it possible for him to continue studying for his Bachelor's degree in music at the Manhattan school.

Because he "wanted to be more than just a musician," the youth registered at City College, where he is majoring in history. "I wanted to learn more about people and about the world at large," he said. He speaks five languages and is the only non-Jewish student enrolled in the college's Yiddish course. The Times

Besides his scholastic achievements, which include maintaining a "slightly below A" average in his first two years at the college, the youngster found time to give concerts there last November and again in March. In addition he is a member of the school's vocal group. When he doesn't accompany them, he sings with them.

He is extremely appreciative of the sacrifices his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Eaton, made to provide him with his musical education. "I hope this prize will make them feel that they have not wasted their efforts," he said. 5-8-48

His ambition is to play a concert at Carnegie Hall. He does not want to be "merely famous" but wants primarily to excel at his art. Those who have heard him interpret Bach and Beethoven are convinced he hasn't far to go.

N'western Alumni Honor Dr. Clement

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

At the annual celebration o Alumni Day at Northwestern University on Saturday, Dr. Rufus E Clement, president of Atlanta University, was the recipient of the Merit Award, which is given "in recognition of worthy achievemen which has reflected credit upo Northwestern University and eac of her Alumni." Among the othe 11 recipients were Richard Hal Young, dean of the School of Medicine, University of Utah; Dr. Harold Charles Lueth, dean of th College of Medicine, University o Nebraska; and Charles Harve Fahs, library curator of New Yor New York. The awards were recommended by the Alumni Achievemer Committee and approved by th Board of Directors. The presenta tion took place on the Evanstc campus of Northwestern Unive sity. Sun

Dr. Clement earned the M. A. Northwestern in 1922 and the P D. degree in 1930. He also has a earned degree from Livingston C lege. 6-20-48

PRIZE STUDENT SO BUSY HE HAS 5 MINUTE LUNCH

Times 5-13-48

Negro Is First to Win N.Y. Scholarship

New York, May 12 (Special)- Winner of a $2,000 music scholarship, Roy Eaton, 17 year old negro, will undertake a year of study in Switzerland beginning in September.

The youth, who combines scholarship at City college with piano studies at the Manhattan School of Music, is the first Negro to earn the Aaron Naumburg scholarship since it was established in 1927. It is awarded annually to a City college sophomore for "outstanding scholastic attainment and character."

5 Minutes For Lunch

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Grateful For Family Aid

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Receives Her Doctors Degree

The Argus St. Louis Mo.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was recently conferred upon Miss Regina Mary Goff by the faculty of Philosophy of Columbia University. Her major field was that of Child Development. Dr. Goff received the Bachelor of Science degree from Northwestern University, and the Master of Arts and a professional diploma in Supervision from Teachers' College, Columbia University. She has also studied at the National College of Education.

Twice recipient of fellowships from the General Education Board, Rockfeller Foundation, she is a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor and Professional Associa-

test sponsored by the Music Education league. He received a gold medal from Lily Pons in a ceremony at Carnegie Hall.

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Wins Scholarship To Yale University

Laboratory of Applied Physiology. es to control, education, and He is to work with a select group therapy of alcoholism. of scholars to make most recent Grimstead, noted for his work in findings of scientific research the fields of education and relavailable for application to the gion, as teacher, librarian, and problems of alcoholism in the student worker was one of the few community. The curriculum to be persons in this area to receive a followed will include both the full scholarship to do this work. general overview of the of the biological, He planned to leave for Yale about sociological, historical, physiocal, sociological, historical, and cal, religious and economic aspects of the problems of alcohol; and special professional approach-

NASHVILLE, Tenn. E. Grimstead, class '34 of Tennessee A. & I. State College, recently received a scholarship from Yale University to study this summer at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies of the

Dr. Goff is the daughter of Rev.

Girl Wins Scholarship To New Mexico A & M

STATE COLLEGE, N. Mex.

For the first time in the college's history, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical arts awarded a scholarship to a Negro student last week.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Harrison, junior arts and science major, won the Progress Club scholarship for 1948. This $100 grant is awarded to one upper classman each year. The student is selected on the merits of scholarship and character.

A native of Las Cruces, she lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, there. She graduated from Washington high of that town.

MISS RACHEL BOONE

Girl Tops Nation In Medical Test

Marks Highest in Biochemistry Exam

RICHMOND — Miss Rachel C. Boone, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Tharps of this city and student at Boston University Medical School, placed highest in the nation in a biochemistry test given recently by the National Board of Medical Examiners.

According to Dr. James M. Faulkner, dean of the B.U. School of Medicine, Miss Boone's grade of 86 out of a possible 100 is one of the highest ever recorded in a national biochemistry test.

The test is one of three which qualifies physicians to practice in 46 States where the National Board's certifications are accepted. The young woman will take the second before receiving her medical degree and the third during her internship.

Miss Boone, a sister of the Rev. C. C. Boone of this city, was born in Monrovia, Liberia, where their parents were missionaries. She came to the States at an early age received her B.A. degree from Houghton College, N.Y., and attended Virginia Union University.

Later, she studied scientific subjects for a year at Brown University and in 1944 accepted a laboratory position under Dr Philip H Mitchell. She entered Boston U. the following year and will receive her M.D. degree with the class of 1948.

Miss Boone makes her home at 221 Oaklawn Ave., Meshanticut Park, with her aunt, Dr. Bessie B. Tharps, a 1916 graduate of the B.U. School of Medicine. Mr. and Mrs. Tharps, her uncle and aunt here, are owners of Hope Haven Riding Academy.

Pathologist Gets Atomic Fellowship

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—A pathologist connected with the Howard University Medical School and Freedman's Hospital is one of forty-four applicants from twenty-four states who will study at twenty-four different institutions throughout the United States on research fellowships in medicine, biology, and physical sciences, the Atomic Energy Commission announced last Sunday.

He is Dr. Frank B. Johnson, 1737 S Street, Northwest. He will study at the University of Chicago under Dr. Paul R. Cannon. His studies will be on the metabolism of essential animo acids, utilizing radioactive and stable isotopes.

His post-doctoral fellowship carries a basic stipend of $3,000 a year.

Tutor Elected To Prairie View Radio Engineers

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. (ANP)—Franklyn Wesley, head of the radio department at Praiview View, received notice that he had been elected a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers. Mr. Wesley had special training in the field while in the army and is considered one of the best prepared men in the filed. His department will play an important part in the new hook-up for broadcasts from the campus over KLEE, Houston, each Saturday at 5 to 5:50 p. m.

Mr. Wesley is studying at Kansas State college this summer. He is a native of Temple, Tex., and is married and has a son, Franklyn Jr. His wife is the former Miss Bennye Jean Cook of San Antonio.

Cornell U. Staff, Students Favor Mixed Instructors

Civic Unit Survey Shows Main Objections to Be Qualifications; Southerners Attitude

ITHACA, N.Y. (ANP)—Faculty members and students at Cornell University are not wholly against the hiring of or working with colored instructors. A slight majority of both groups are in favor of having colored persons as teachers and professor.

This conclusion reached by the Cornell NAACP chapter was based o na survey conducted among 79 department chairmen of various colleges at the university and among students themselves. The NAACP distributed a questionnaire during the last spring term which said:

"We are interested in finding out how the faculty feels about accepting colored persons on the staff. We are interviewing the chairmen of the departments because we feel they can tell us more about department policies and attitudes."

71% for Hiring

Six questions were asked.

The first, relating to employing a qualified colored person, drew a vote of 71% for hiring and 29% against. Asked whether "any colleauges would object to having a colored person on the stak," the chairmen voted 35% for "no," 43% "don't know;" and 25% "yes."

A large part of the "yes" answers were based upon the expected objections of Southern-born staff members.

The chairmen voted 29% "no;" 27%, "some;" 43%, "don't know," and 22% "yes," to the question would students object to being taught by a qualified colored person?" On this question, 461 students from three colleges voted 5.5% "yes," against 92.% "no."

Reasons Vary

Twenty-three out of 37 chairmen said the erason colored were not on the faculty was because they did not possess adequate qualifications, while 88% indicted they never had applied for a position in their departments.

Dr. F. L. Marcuse, professor of psychology, who assisted in the survey, declared this question to be significant. He said:

"It is interesting to note that in the answer to the question on absence of colored persons on the faculty, approximately 50% attributed it to lack of qualifications,, while responses in the next question indicated 88% had never had applications from them.

The indication is that pre-judgment, based on factors other than actual credentials has been made."

Race Relations

The last question asked was:

"Do you think the presence of a colored faculty member, selected competitively and on the basis of competence, would contribute to the improvement or race relations?" Answers to this were, 20% "no"; 33%, "don't know;" and 47%, "yes."

The NAACP concluded that the main objections were that colored persons' lack of qualifications, attitudeof some Southern-born faculty members, and the question of student reaction.

It pointed out that there is noteams in the past, "but this is desire for the appointment of a man with inadequate qualifications merely because he is colored, nor can he expect to be "head and shoulders above his colleagues;"

That objections from Southern faculty members, "could and should be countered in a simple and direct manner by liberals; and student opinion, rather than opposing would support a faculty policy of teacher appointment irrespective of color.

Named Nation's Negro Honor Pupil

Robert B. James, Negro senior at Morehouse College, Atlanta, was named the Nations highest Negro student by a committee representing 41 Negro colleges and universities, reported Ted Malone in his Thursday morning broadcast.

The son of a poor family of Foxville, Alabama, James has consistently maintained superior grades all through grammar, high school and college, in spite of tremendous financial handicaps. During high school he walked seven miles to the classroom, and travelled 60 miles daily to the job he found to help out during summer vacations.

The brilliant senior is a veteran, with a splendid service record and several battle stars. He spent his first college year in Florida A&M, and plans to do graduate work at the University of Michigan.

In naming Robert B. James to the high honor, the committee examed the names and records of dozens of outstanding Negro students submitted by college officials. The names of James was entered by Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse, which is part of the Atlanta University system.

He was presented a token award of a $100 saving bond, while Morehouse received a radio-console for its part.

Kansas Scholarships For Negro Athletes

MANHATTAN, Kans.

Two athletic scholarships at Kansas State will be awarded to outstanding Negro athletes next year by the college chapter of Blue Key, national honorary fraternity for senior men. The scholarship will be completely financed by Blue Key and will be available only to applicants from the state of Kansas.

In announcing the scholarships, John Aiken, Blue Key chapter president, said that Negroes have not been barred from Kansas State not commonly known and, consequently, many outstanding Negro athletes have not considered enrolling here.

17-Year-Old Sophomore Gets $200 Scholarship

NEW YORK (NNPA)

The 1943 Aaron Naumburg scholarship — providing a year's study at the University of Zurich in Switzerland — went to Roy Eaton, 17-year-old sophomore at City College last week.

Young Eaton, who lives at 375 Edgecombe Ave., is a talented pianist and had given two recitals at City College.

The scholarship is awarded annually for scholastic attainment, character and personality. The late Mr. Naumburg, financier and philanthropist, established the scholarship in 1927 with a gift of $20,000. No awards were made during the war and accumulated funds have made the scholarship for 1948 $2,000 instead of the original $1,000.

It is the second prize Eaton has won at the piano. When he was six and had been studying the instrument only nine months, he played a Bach minuet in a contest sponsored by the Music Education League, emerged a winner.

"Lily Pons gave me a big gold medal in Carnegie Hall," he recalled.

At City College, Eaton is majoring in history. He is a student also at the Manhattan School of Music.

"I want to be more than merely a musician," he said, "I want to develop more facets of my personality. I want also to be a good concert pianist and play in Carnegie Hall."

Besides his recitals at City College, Eaton sings in the City College Chorus and in his church choir. His mother, Mrs. Bernice Eaton, a graduate of Shortwood College in Jamaica, British West Indies, sings in the choir of St. James Presbyterian Church. Her husband, Felix Eaton, is an automobile mechanic.

The scholarship winner said that what pleased him most was the pride his parents took in his good fortune.

14j 1948 Herstein Scholarships

SIX STUDENTS AWARDED
HERSTEIN SCHOLARSHIPS July 1, 1948

NEW YORK, July 1.— Scholarships of $100 each have been awarded to six young men and women who were graduated from New York City high schools last week. The scholarships, established in 1939 by the late Bernard Herstein, have been continued by his son, Karl M. Herstein. The NAACP was named as trustee of the fund through which the scholarships are awarded annually.

NAACP. New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 7-1-48

The scholarships are awarded to high school graduates planning to matriculate in non-sectarian colleges. They are renewable annually for four years. This year's winners are Vincent Harding, 856 Dawson Street, Bronx, Morris High School; Ulric Haynes, 494 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Midwood High School; Muriel Chavious, 425 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Girls' High School; Thomas Wooten, 2130 Fulton Street, Food Trades Vocational High School; and Ellen Holly, 8737 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Richmond Hill High School.

14j 1948

ELECTED TO HONORARY SOCIETY — Dr. Eunice S. Matthew, State Consultant for In-Service Teacher Education, Tennessee State, Department of Education, has been notified of her recent election to the Cornell University Chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, a national honorary society for outstanding scholars.

A graduate of Hunter College, Miss Matthew received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Cornell University. Her scholarship at Cornell had previously won her membership in Pi Lambda Theta, an honorary society for women in the field of Education. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

A former member of the faculty of Knoxville College and teacher in the New York City school system, she is also Professor of Elementary Education at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Two Make Phi Beta Kappa At Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP)—Among the 45 students elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, at Ohio State University last Friday were Mrs Lillian Kennedy Beam, of Columbus, and Clarence C. Ferguson of Baltimore.

Mrs. Beam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Kennedy Sr., of Franklin, Ohio., has been making her home in Columbus following her appointment to the library staff at Ohio State University last fall. She was graduated from Ohio State last June cum laude, having acquired an accumulative point hour ratio of 3.72 out of a possible 4.0.

Mrs. Beam, who became the wife of Loudin Beam a few months ago, is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and an active member of the young peoples group of Second by-pass the banquet and give the food to charity, the management stepped in, and apparently to not be outdone, refused to accept payment for the food.

A reliable source disclosed that the management's refusal to serve the group was partially due to an oversight of the planning committee.

Northrop Aircraft hires first Negro engineer

HAWTHORNE — Northrop Aircraft corp, recently hired its first Negro engineer without knowing he was a Negro, it was reported this week.

The engineer is William Major Alexander, of St. Louis, who applied for the job from Illinois university and was accepted by return mail. When Alexander reported here to R. L. Ehinger, of Northrop's engineering personnel, Ehinger was reportedly surprised at his being a Negro, but said it would make no difference if Alexander was qualified for the work. Alexander said the company's job application blanks did not require his racial identity.

Alexander, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Alexander, graduated Phi Beta Kappa last month from Illinois university. His father is a graduate in electrical engineering from the University of Pittsburgh.

Alexander expects to begin at Northrop as a mathematician in thermodynamics. He is the lone Negro among the 1,300 employes.

Tuskegee Prof. In Scientific Society

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Charles Marion Ford, research fellow in bacteriology, and veterinary science at the University of Wisconsin, has recently been elected to Sigma Xi, natonal society for the promotion of scientific research. Mr. Ford is on leave from Tuskegee Institute for advance study.

He will rejoin the Tuskegee faculty in September, 1948.

Two Elected To Phi Beta Kappa

COLUMBUS, O.—Among the 45 students elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, at Ohio State university last Friday, were Mrs. Lillian Kennedy Beam, of Columbus, and Clarence C. Ferguson of Baltimore.

Mrs. Beam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Kennedy Sr., of Franklin, O., has been making her home in Columbus following her appointment to the library staff at Ohio State university last fall. She was graduated from Ohio State last June cum laude, having acquired an accumulative point hour ratio of 3.72 out of a possible 4.0.

Mrs. Beam, who became the wife of Loudin Beam a few months ago, is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and an active member of the young peoples group of Second Baptist church.

Clarence C. Ferguson, who also had a 3.7 average, was graduated cum laude and with distinction in history from Ohio State in March. While a student, he established quite an enviable secord. Starting in as a third quarter freshman, he completed all the work for his degree in 24 months and was elected to two other honorary societies.

Ferguson is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He plans to enter Harvard Law school in September.

ONE NEGRO AT PHI BETA KAPPA FOUNDERS' DINNER

One who is familiar with Lena Mason's famous poem "A Negro In It" could not help recalling its sentiment, had he been present at the Founders' Day Dinner of the Des Moines Phi Beta Kappa Association held last Monday evening in commemoration of the one hundred seventy-second anniversary of the fouding of this society of the golden key, the oldest Greek Letter Scholarship Society in America. Among the one hundred-forty members present there was one Negro, Atty. S. Joe Brown, whose membership was among the oldest if not the oldest of those present, he having won the distinguished honor at Iowa University more than fifty years ago.

News in Tabloid

(Condensed From Reports by AFRO, NNPA and ANP Correspondents)

Progress Report for the Week

James B. Ward, former Army captain and father of a 16-month-old daughter, last week, became the first member of his race to be elected to the Phi Beta Kappa at Denver University, where he received his bachelor of arts degree. . . . Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, last week conferred with President Truman about his trip to Paris, where he will observe the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly. . . . Clarence L. Simpson, Vice President of Liberia, is slated to arrive in the United States this week on an unofficial visit. He will enter his son, who came here on Aug. 10, in an American college.

Miss Lovraine Azalea Wiggan, 1946 graduate of Carthage College, who last Sunday became the first colored woman of the Illinois synod to be commissioned as a missionary of the United Lutheran Church, will leave for Puerto Rica on Sept. 9 to begin her duties on Sept. 11. . . . Wilson C. Lowery, last weke, celebrated his 20th year as a compositor on the mechanical staff of the N.Y. World Telegram.

Jonn Shaw, Ethiopian Consul General, last week, purchased three twin-engined Cessna Bobcats from the war surplus stocks at the Newark airport for training purposes in Ethiopia. . . . Acting Governor Ramage of Freetown, Sierra Leone, has moved to push the upgrading of Africans to high governmental posts. . . . Mrs. Madaline McCoy, deputy mayor of Harlem, last week, was installed as the interim mayor succeeding Sherman Hibbitt, who was named to the office on March 16. According to Reuben J. Patton, executive director of the Unofficial Mayor's Committee of Harlem, the change was made because of Hibbitt's violation of an agreement restricting him from endorsing political candidates.

Two veterans operate a unique business in Des Moines, Iowa, where Manuel M. Caulderon and George V. Semple, white, serve as president and vice-president, respectively, of the Capital City Wrought Ironsmiths. They maintain an interracial hiring policy and do business in four States. . . . Hale Woodruff and Charles Alston, NYC artists commissioned by the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company to paint two murals depicting California history and the contribution of its pioneer colored citizens, arrived in Los Angeles last week for a 3-week research study for the project.

The Memphis city government is studying the possibility of hiring colored policemen following a survey by the Commercial Appeal, Memphis daily, which revealed 51 Southern cities now have colored policemen. . . . There are 245 uniformed colored policemen, 23 plainclothes officers and eight policewomen in the 51 cities, with Miami boasting the highest number, 20. Only Southern States without colored police are Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

Richard Wright and Leslie Perry of the NAACP are among contributors to the 10th anniversary issue of the book, "Twice A Year." . . . Interstate Life and Accident Insurance Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., with assets of $14,123,330, moved into its new building at 85 Merritts Ave., N.E., last week. . . . Actors' Equity has been urged to extend the prohibition of its members from playing in segregated theatres to Virginia and other parts of the Washington area.

Miss S. V. Totty, director of business education at Southern University now in Chicago working on her doctorate, served as special counselor at the Chicago "Negro in Business" conference last week. . . . Dr. Joseph D. Lahman, author of "The Police and Minority Groups," may be retained by Louisville, Ky., to instruct police. . . . Contributions to the Ingram Defense Fund last week totaled $43,102.05 the NAACP announced.

Covering a Variety of Subjects

Acting on an appeal from James M. Hinton, State NAACP president, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, ordered the State constabulary to investigate and report on charges made by the Rev. Archie Ware that he was beaten and stabbed by white men after voting Aug. 10 at Calhoun Falls. . . . Constabulary Chief Joel D. Townsend said the probe "may take three days, three weeks or three months." . . . Thirteen native Africans were sentenced to death by a British court at Maseru for the alleged murder of a man during tribal rituals. Two more ritual murder cases, involving 23 natives, are slated to be tried by the court.

Damages of $42.000 were asked by four volunteer workers of the Friendship House in U.S. District Court in Chicago last week against a cocktail lounge which refused them service on Aug. 14 because one member of the party was colored. The plaintiffs are Rosemary Boyle, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mary E. Traxler, LeCenter, Minn., and Robert D. Lippert, St. Louis, Mo., all white, and Joyce Williams, Chicago. . . . In Muncio, Ind., several railroad workers filed a petition in Delaware County Circuit Court charging that they were held in slavery for 12 days by their employers. Sabastian Albergo of the Sabastian Albergo and Sons Construction Co., and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Johnnie E James, 31, sentenced to die in the electric chair on Oct. 29 at Va. State Penitentiary, is the first colored man ordered to the electric chair for the sex murder of a colored women in Norfolk since Dec. 27, 1944. . . . Capt. James E. Scott, head of the Liberty Square Housing Project in Miami, Fla., died last week at the age of 58. . . . An Englishman, Richard Bourne-Vanneck, has purchased the New York Age for $130,000. The N.Y. weekly has been owned by colored since 1907.

Report on the Boiling Political Pot

Michigan Republican leaders, 250 strong, met last week and elected Dr. Theodore S. Boone permanent chairman of the group. . . . Mrs. Pauline Kigh Reed, Progressive Party candidate for secretary of State of Illinois, native of Birmingham, Ala., and Wilberforce University graduate, is a former registrar at Wilberforce, but for the past 20 years has served as social worker for the United Charities of Chicago. . . . Ballot box stuffing was charged last week in South Carolina's Lexington County's Democratic primary when a recount of the ballots showed only 816 persons voted, whereas the box was found to contain 1,404 votes.

Congressman William L. Dawson last week appealed to ministers of all faiths to set aside on Sunday during the period Sept. 12-26 as National Truman Civil Rights Day. . . . Petitions to place the national ticket of the Socialist Party. with Norman Thomas, Presidenial candidate, and Tucker P. Smith, Vice Presidential candidate, on the ballot in New York State have been filed in Albany.

The slogan, "A dollar a man for Truman and civil rights," was adopted by the Memphis (Tenn.) National Citizens Committee for the Re-election of President Truman which began a $25,000 fund-raising drive last week. . . . Congressman William L. Dawson was the principal speaker in the drive for $50,000 at a Chicago luncheon sponsored by the Truman group, with donations from $1 to $1,000 being contributed. Willard S. Townsend was master of ceremonies. . . . Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida State Conference of NAACP, in an open letter, asked citizens of Florida to double their vote in the November elections.

They Said It: "Quote and Unquote"

"We are convinced that millions of Americans outside the South are under erroneous impressions concerning the program of the Southern States to raise the standard of living of all our people, including not only the colored people but the underprivileged of all races."—Senators Eastland and Stennis, of Mississippi, in letters to 13 Southern governors.

"Agreement and slow steady progress don't make news, whereas conflict and deadlock do."—Mrs. Beatrice Pitney Lamb, editor of the United Nations News, in a three-year report on the work of the UN.

"The combined impact of economic and social discriminations in America casts a shadow over colored people that extends from the maternity bed to a premature grave."—Leslie Perry, NAACP legislative representative in Washington in an article, "Patterns of Discriminations in Fundamental Human Rights."

"The right to safety of the person, the right to citizenship and the vote, the right to equality of opportunity are rights which every American has and which are not to be interfered with by any State or government."—Father Vincent J. O'Connell in a radio debate on civil rights with Gov. Fielding L. Wright, Dixiecrat leader.

A Quick Glance Over the Educational Front

Lt. Col. H. B. Reubel, formerly at Hampton, now heads the ROTC at Priarie View College, succeeding Col. West A. Hamilton, who is now at Morgan State College. . . . Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will give a 15-weeks course, "The Negro in American History," at the New School for Social Research, NYC, beginning Sept. 27. . . . Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was appointed vice chairman of the newly formed Tennessee division of the Southern Regional Council, which publishes The New South, a periodical on Southern problems and Southern progress. Z. A. Looby, Nashville attorney, is one of the members of the executive board.

With Dr. Channing H. Tobias as one of the sponsors, and Dr. Alain Locke and Dr. William Stuart Nelson of Howard University among the participants, fifty scholars will join in an intensive study of "What Should Be the Goals for Education?" at Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University in NYC this week. . . . The Revs. A. R. Howard Jr. and Clarence T. R. Nelson of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church were members of the 5-weeks seminar on "Teaching Through Preaching" at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., which closed Aug. 27.

Lincoln U. (Mo.) students won three second and two third place art prizes at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia last month. . . . Supt. Willett of Richmond public schools told teachers there last week that a plan to train qualified teachers for administrative, supervisory or guidance posts would be inaugurated this year. . . . Arkansas is short $3,435 of its fund to aid out-of-state colored students and the University of Arkansas and Arkansas A.M. and N. College are being asked to make up the deficit.

Pupils in Orangeburg, S.C., will ride the first school bus provided by city officials this year. . . . Dr. Woodrow L. Derricotte, former Washington, D.C., school teacher, now at Florida A. and M. College, made the keynote address at Duval County Pre-School Conference in Jacksonville, Fla., last week.

14j 1948

Lecture Series

Howard Professor To Lecture In West For Friends Service

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-10-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. John Lovell, Jr., Associate Professor of English at Howard University, has departed for the far West to assume a visiting lectureship on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee in 14 colleges and universities of Iowa and California, it was announced Friday by Howard University officials. 1-10-48

The purpose of these lectureships, sponsored by the Friends, is to introduce Negro scholars into white universities and colleges on a regular basis. The visiting lecturer assumes the duties of a regular member of the department, and enters into the social life of the campus. He thus breaks down artificials barriers which have previously attached to his membership in his race or group.

The colleges Dr. Lovell will visit are: in Iowa—Parsons College, Willian Penn College, Central College; in California —Pomona College, Scripps Women's College, Claremont Men's College, Mills College, College of the Pacific, Whittier College, Pasadena City College, Occidental College, Stanford University, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles. He will be away for the entire Winter Quarter, from Jan. to April.

Topics which Dr. Lovell has been asked to discuss are: "Challenges to American Democracy as Seen in the Literature," "The New American Theatre," "Bernard Shaw and the Theory of Propaganda Through Fun," "Negro Drama Through a Looking Glass," "Philosophical Backgrounds of New England Transcendentalism," and "Thoreau."

At the University of California at Berkeley, from which the lecturer received his doctoral degree, Dr. Lovell will also conduct the weekly poetry reading in the Morrison Recreational Library.

Fisk Students In College Who's Who

NASHVILLE, TENN. — Four juniors and ten seniors from Fisk University have been selected to the 1947-48 Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, it was announced recently by A. A. Taylor, Dean of the College.

Approved by the Executive Committee of the Faculty these students are: Helen J. Banks, Columbus, Ohio; Jesse T. Henderson, Amsterdam, New York; Charles J. Lee, Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Emery O. Utterback Jr., Chicago, Illinois; all juniors: Loretha A Black, Newport, Arkansas; Benjamin T. Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts; Betty R. Jordan, Roselle, New Jersey; Frank J. Lanier, Cincinnati, Ohio Cornelia V. Mitchell, New Haven, Connecticut; Inman H. Moon, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Rosemary V. Saxton, Pleasantville, New York; Nathaniel H. Smith, Pritchard, Alabama; Robert P. Stewart, Brooklyn, New York; and Norma E. Stokes, Rocky Mount, North Carolina. seniors

FLA. A. & M. PRESIDENT LISTED IN 'WHO'S WHO'

TALLASHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, has been honored as being one of 29 citizens of this city to be listed in "Who's Who in America" and one of the few colored persons of Florida to be listed in this internationally famous reference book of outstanding persons.

Bishop W. J. Walls Is Named to Who's Who

CHICAGO — More honors have been heaped upon Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Zion Church, who has been named Europe as a member of a group of clergymen sent to study conditions there under the auspices of the War Department. He has been cited for membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Other recent honors to Bishop Walls, included his selection for "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in the Central States," and "Who Who in Religious Leaders of America." He holds memberships in the American Society of Church History, the General Committee of the World Council of Churches, the National Religious Education Association and other civic, religious and social bodies.

Harvard Council Chooses Negro as Class Marshal

By The Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7—Chester M. Pierce of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., Harvard varsity football star, today was elected a class marshal, the first Negro ever to receive that office, college authorities said.

Pierce, six-foot-four 215-pound tackle, also was the first of his race on an Ivy League team to play intercollegiate football south of the Mason-Dixon line. A letter man for three years, he took part in the recent Harvard-University of Virginia game at Charlottesville.

Named second marshal of the class of '48 by the student council's elections committee, he will be one of three students to lead the commencement procession in June.

Also elected as permanent 1948 class marshals were Ray Allan Goldberg of Fargo, N. D., and Walter Coulson of Lawrence, a teammate of Pierce.

The 21-year-old Negro is a premedical student and lives at Harvard's Lowell House.

Colston Heads NYC Summer School Club

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y. —James A. Colston, president of Georgia State college, Savannah, was installed last week as president of the University Club, New York University summer session here.

Unanimously elected by the 350 students at Chautauqua, President Colston becomes the first Negro to hold an office in the University Club. He succeeds James A. Vaughn, executive director of Simmons college, Boston, Mass., who served as president last year.

Other officers include William Roberts, director of music, Wilkes Barre, Penn., vice-president; Miss Marion Williams, elementary school teacher, Nottingham high school, Syracuse, N. Y., treasurer.

Frisco Gets First Negro Instructor

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-26-48

SAN FRANCISO —(ANP)— Mrs. Josephine Cole was not too much surprised today to find herself the first Negro teacher ever to be employed in a San Francisco high school.

Being first is a sort of family habit with the Coles.

Audley Cole, Josephine's husband, was the first Negro motorman hired by the municipal railway.

Mrs. Cole was also the first Negro to earn a regular appointment as a teacher in the city grammar school system. That was in 1943.

3 year Probation Period

Her appointment as a high school teacher came last week. She is now teaching English at Balboa High school. Under the rules of board of education, she must serve a three year probationary period before becoming a regular high school teacher. Herald 2-26-48

Mrs. Cole, a native daughter, graduated from the University of California in 1936, she began teaching the same year at St. Vincents, a parochial school. In 1941 she began teaching in the public schools and won her appointment as a regular in 1943, teaching at Rapheil Weill school. When appointed to the high school post, Mrs. Cole was on leave ob absence, special studying at the University of California.

Thurman Teaching At Iowa University

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

IOWA CITY —(A N P)— Dr. Howard Thurman, noted theologian has arrived here to teach for the next four months at the University of Iowa. He is on leave for that period from his duties as co-pastor of the Interracial and Intercultural Church for the Fellowship of all Peoples at San Francisco. 3-11-48

Dixon to teach at Juilliard

Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Dean Dixon, who won the $1,000 Alice M. Ditson award in Columbia University's musical festival this year, as an American conductor who had rendered distinguished service to American music, has been named to the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music, of which he is a graduate. Sat.

Mr. Dixon's duties will include leading of the school's two or-

Shatters Bar

The Afro American Balto. Md. 7-12-48

Dr. Allison Davis, who has been teaching at the University of Chicago since 1942, has been promoted to the rank of full professor of education at the university, where he now holds permanent appointment. All other full professors in northern colleges and universities are white. Baltimore, Md.

chestras, as he, along with Eleazar de Carvalho, young Brazilian musician, and Jean Paul Morel, French conductor of the City Center Opera co., have been invited to the school for the first time as guest condutcors. 7-10-48

Conn. College Gets First Negro Teacher

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga

WILLIMANTIC Conn.—(ANP)— One of America's oldest schools, Willimantic State Teachers College, has appointed its first Negro instructor, it was announced here last week. Fri. 11-12-48

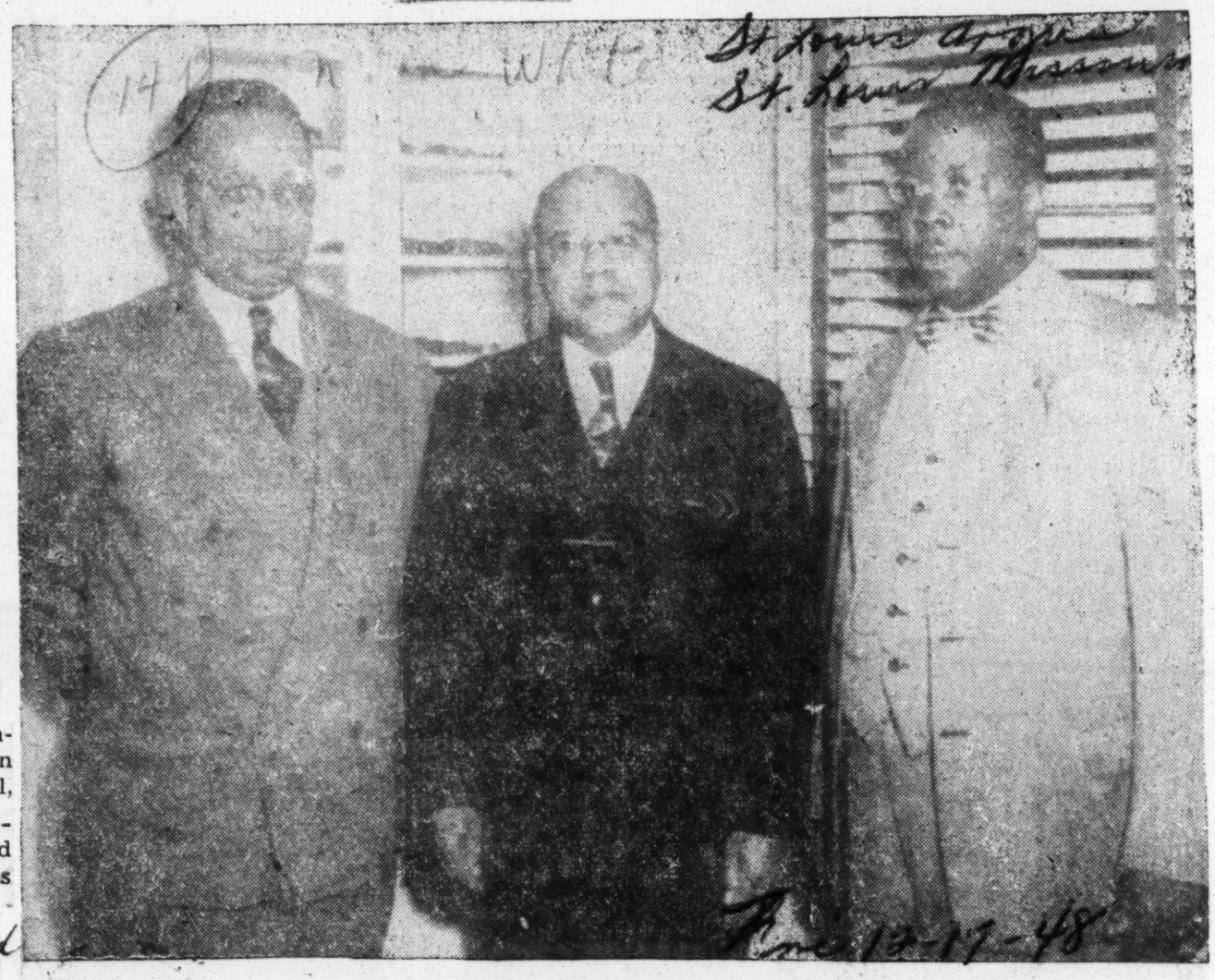
Dr. Juliette V. Phifer, a native of North Carolina, has been appointed an associate professor at the school.

Before taking her position at Willimantic, Dr. Phifer had been serving as principal of the Campus Laboratory school of the State Teachers College at Fayetteville, N. C for several years.

She earned her Ph. D. last June at New York university with a dissertation on "System of Education in Haiti." She studied in Haiti on a government fellowship of the federal government. Fri. 11-12-48

She is an elected member of the international honor society, Kappa Delta Pi, and a member of the board of directors of the Association for Arts in Childhood.

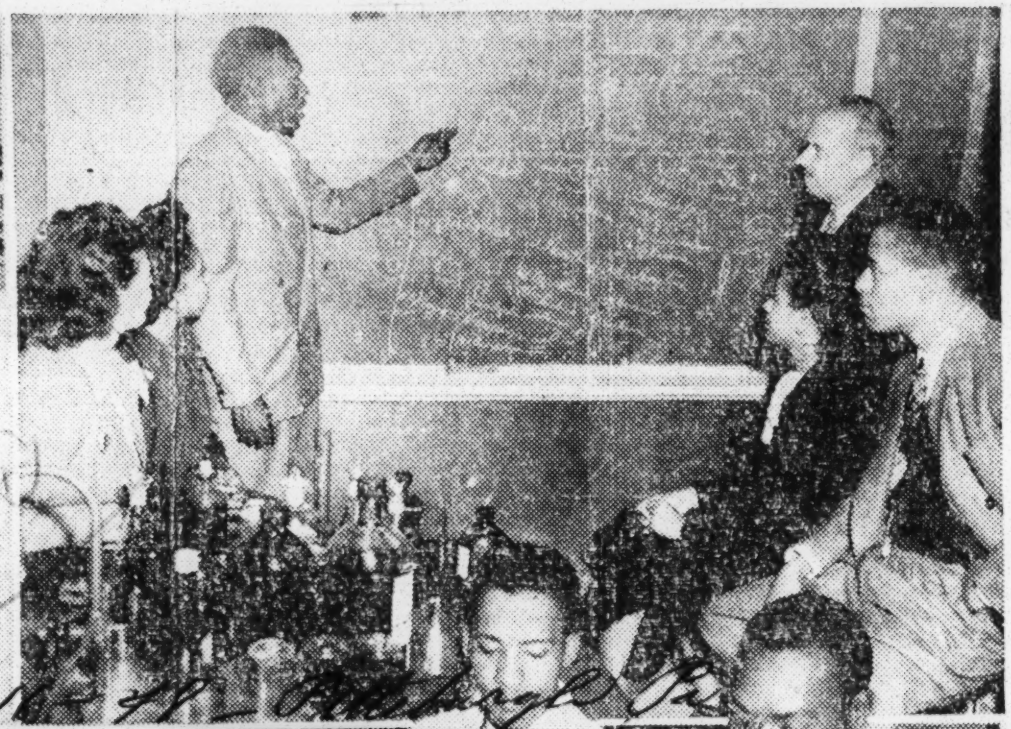
Appointed To The Faculty Of St. Louis Medical School



St. Louis Argus
St. Louis Missouri

Fri 12-17-48

A precedent was set last Monday when three members of the National Medical Association were appointed to the faculty of St. Louis University School of Medicine. They are, rt to right, Dr W H. Weathers, Dr. A. N. Vaughn and Dr. W. A. Your[illegible] —Photo by Franklin



DUQUESNE OPENS DOORS—Lower left, immediately above, is Dr. Tage Ellinger, head of the Duquesne University biology department, who has named four Negro laboratory assistants at the Pittsburgh institution. He is an eminent Danish biologist. Top left is Dr. Helena Miller, professor at D. U., with two assistants. Extreme right, above, are Bernard Anderson and Lewis White, laboratory assistants, and top right, the staff with Dr. Ellinger.—Harris Photo.

A. U. Names 8 Visiting Profs.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Eight distinguished educators will serve as visiting lecturers at Atlanta University this year in the division of social sciences which embraces the departments of history and pre-history, anthropology and sociology.

In addition to presenting the course, the Foundation of Social Science, which was inaugurated at Atlanta University in 1944, the lecturers will conduct a series of public forums on the theme "Peoples and their Culture."

Opening the series in the exhibition gallery of the university library on Nov. 3 will be Dr. John P. Gillin, professor of anthropology and research professor in the Institute for Research in Social Science, who will discuss "Peoples and Their Culture."

FRENCH LECTURER

Others to appear during the year are Dr. Richard H. Williams, director, Bureau de Psychologie Industriele of the Commission Generale d' Organization Scientifique, Paris, who will speak on 'Peoples at Work: French Workers and Their Culture''; Dr. Abram L. Harris, associate professor economics at the University of Chicago, who will speak on "Economic Behavior of Peoples: An Economist Looks at Planning";

Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive secretary of the Nation Council on Family Relations, University of Chicago, who will discuss "Peoples and Marriage: When You Marry"; Dr. Maurice R. Davie, chairman of the department of sociology, Yale, who will speak on "When Peoples Move"; Joseph O. Lohman, executive secretary of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, whose subject will be "Segregation and Discrimination Among Peoples";

Dr. Ira DeA Reid, chairman of the department of sociology, Haverford College, whose topic will be "Peoples in Society: Atlanta—Pluralistic Metropolis"; and Dr. Mabel A. Elliott, chairman of the department of sociology, Pennsylvania College for Women, who will discuss "Delinquent Behavior in Peoples and the Community's Responsibility for the Prevention of Delinquency."

Dr. Rushton Coulborn and Dr. Mozell C. Hill, of the departments of history and sociology, respectively, at Atlanta University, will serve as chairmen of the forums.

tories on the "Ag" college campus.

She earned her B. S. in home economics at Tuskegee institute in 1945, and her M. S. in foods and nutrition at the University of Nebraska in 1947.

She is married to Granville Coggs, an honor student in pre-med science at the university. Both are natives of Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Coggs is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics honorary society; Alpha Kappa Mu, national honor society, and Delta Epsilon chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. At her church, Mt. Zion, she is a member of the choir and edits the church bulletin.

Dr. Thornton Teaching On U. of Chi Faculty

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Dr. Robert Thornton is now a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, teaching physics. Dr. Thornton, who received his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin, did a great deal of his graduate work at Chicago so he is much at home here. For many years he taught at Tallahega College. For the past two years he taught at the University of Puerto Rico.

Nebraska University Hires First Full Time Negro Staff Member

LINCOLN, Neb. — (ANP) — Nebraska university has hired its first full time Negro staff member, it was announced here this week. The new worker, Mrs. Maude Coggs, was appointed to the college staff Aug. 16, although the fact was not publicized.

She is working as a research assistant in the animal nutrition department of the university's experiment station in Lincoln.

Her project right now is the preparation of a bacterial essay for identifying vitamin B-12 (animal protein factors). During the past year she has studied and worked as a graduate assistant in the foods and nutrition labora-

WISCONSIN 'PROF'. — Miss Betty Hickson of West Philadelphia, Pa., was recently named assistant professor of Spanish at the University of Wis-

BOB AND THURGOOD

In the picture above can be seen Attorney Thurgood Marshall, New York, leading counsel for the NAACP, and William R. Ming, member of the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School. The above picture was made earlier in the year when the two eminent barristers appeared at the Norman trial of Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher. Both of these NAACP attorneys will address the 14th annual session of the NAACP at Tabernacle Baptist church.

Negroes to Teach At 3 NYC Colleges

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A number of Negro educators will teach at summer sessions of three leading New York colleges, Columbia and New York Universities, and City College of New York.

Among those listed as instructors are Stanton L. Wormley, Dr. Robert E. Weaver, Miss Grace Marr, Hale Woodruff, Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne and Pauline Taylor.

Mr. Warmley is chairman of the German department of Howard University.

DR. WEAVER REPEATS

Dr. Weaver at Teachers College, Columbia University, will present two courses. Along with Prof. Goodwin Watson and Donald Tewksbury, he will teach education in the American culture, and civic and political education.

A course being offered in three sections, elementary microbiology, will be taught by Miss Marr along with Prof LaVerne R. Thompson. Miss Marr is an instructor in nursing education at Teachers College, Columbia.

Woodruff will offer a six-point course in advanced painting at NYU faculty as a full-time visiting associate professor of education.

ROSENWALD FELLOW

During the summer, Mrs. Osborne, a nursing education faculty member at NYU, will give a two-point course in ward management.

On Rosenwald Fellowship, Pauline Taylor of Kalamazoo, Mich., will be one of the consultants in NYU workshop in human relations studies.

Duquesne U. Names Four Negroes to Biology Staff

PITTSBURGH—For the first time in the history of the institution, Duquesne University, through Dr. Tage Ellinger, new head of the biology department, has opened its doors to Negroes as laboratory lecturers and staff assistants. Since assuming his position last June, Dr. Ellinger, an eminent Danish scientist, appointed four colored staff assistants.

Reorganizing the department with an entire new staff of professors, lecturers and laboratory assistants, Dr. Ellinger, from a list of twenty-seven applicants with "B" averages or better, assigned four colored laboratory assistants. The assistants are all graduate students.

Dr. Ellinger himself holds a Master's degree from the University of Denmark and has done graduate study at both Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Md., and at Harvard University.

STAFF MEMBERS

Dr. Helena Miller, Ph.D. in biology from Harvard University; Prof. Kenneth Wertman, University of Pittsburgh; Prof. Robert Wottman, Columbia University; the Rev. Hilary Kline, Duquesne University; Miss Beatriz Lopez, Puerto Rico; Miss Margaret Raskausas and Miss Ellen Moorehead composed the staff of lecturers and instructors.

Negroes assigned by Dr. Ellinger as graduate laboratory assistants are Bernard Anderson, B.S. in biology, who hails from Houston, Tex.; Lewis L. White, B.S. in biology from Lake Charles, La., and Miss Inez Hall, B.S. in biology, Natchitoches, La., are graduates of Southern University, Scotlandville, aL., and Miss Muriel Clark, B.S. in biology from Livingstone College, hails from Salisbury, N. C.

All four are members of Beta Kappa Chi, the honorary scientific fraternity, of which Dr. Ellinger is also a member. Mr. Anderson and Mr. White are members of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Miss Hall is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

NEW BUILDING

The biology department is to move into a new building on Forbes Street in the near future. The new building, a five-story affair, will serve as laboratory and class rooms. A new library, boasting more than fifty biological periodicals, half of which are foreign, will also be housed in the new structure.

Some of the most recent scientific journals of post-war Germany, three Russian journals and many others constitute a library unlike any other in the city, according to Dr. Ellinger.

The new head of the department intends to focus his attention on raising the scholastic rating of the department with emphasis on the graduate school. The graduate school of the Biology Department began the present year with ten students, including the four Negro laboratory assistants.

ONE HOWARD GRADUATE

Miss Williette Johnson, B.S. in biology from Howard University, who comes from Liberia, Africa, is also one of the students in the graduate school. Miss Johnson intends to enter medical college in the future.

In a statement to The Courier, Dr. Ellinger asserted that the four Negro assistants "have more than fulfilled my expectations of them in these first few weeks of school by displaying the most outstanding and complete work.

"I am very fond of them all and I sincerely hope that they shall each become university instructors in their respective fields. The student body as a whole has shown a splendid spirit toward the department in general and I feel certain of the success of the venture."

Scientist First To Teach At Co-Op College

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The noted scientist, Dr. Mark Thaxton, a native of Mississippi, is now in New York to become a professor at Hervey Junior College in mid-town Manhattan.

This two-year-old college is well known because of its new cooperative program for its students. Under the co-op setup, students attend school for 12 weeks, then work in industry full time with full time salary for 12 weeks. Working with the college under this program are 53 companies.

Before coming to Hervey, Dr. Thaxton worked as research engineer with the Sperry Gyroscope company. He has also held industrial positions with the Solar Manufacturing company in Bayonne, N. J., as senior engineer during the war, and as a consultant with International Electronics.

In the field of teaching, he has served as head of the department of mathematics and physics at A and T College in Greensboro, N. C., and as an instructor at Delaware State College. He earned his degrees from Howard university and the University of Wisconsin.

A member of a number of learned societies, Dr. Thaxton has contributed articles to professional journals in the United States and foreign nations. He has also written several books including "Manipulative Mathematics," "Experiments in Physics" and others.

The school at which he teaches is the only junior college in the country working under the co-op plan. It is operated by the YMCA.

Students of all races and creeds attend Hervey. They take courses in liberal arts, business and technical fields.

Dr. Thurman at Iowa University

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Dr. Howard Thurman, distinguished religious leader will arrive here next week to join the faculty of the University of Iowa's School of Religion. He will serve as a guest lecturer for the second semester.

Dr. Thurman will teach a course of religion in human culture and "Men Who Have Walked With God." The latter will be broadcast over the university's broadcasting station, W-S-U-I twice a week.

Dr. Wade A. Ellis Named to Faculty Of Oberlin Univ.

By Samuel P. Perry Jr.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Dr. Wade A. Ellis, an instructor in mathematics at Boston university, has been appointed to the faculty of liberal Oberlin college in Ohio as an assistant professor of mathematics. The appointment is effective next September.

Mr. and Mrs. Whit Ellis of Chandler, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of Wilberforce university and holds a M. S. degree from the University of Michigan. He was also from the University of Mexico, and the Ph. D. Institute of Technology from the University of Michigan. served as chief of the radiation laboratory, Cambridge Field station for the air material command in Cambridge, Mass.

At Michigan he taught mathematics, prior to his Boston university position. Fisk has also had material bridge During the war Dr. Ellis was married Mr. Ellis is the son of the late the young scholar as a member of its faculty.

a staff member of the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts

Allison Davis Named Full Chicago U. Professor

CHICAGO (ANP)—At the University of Chicago, a precedent in the history of American universities has been established by the advancement of a Negro to the rank of a full professor, on regular and permanent appointment. Dr. Allison Davis, who has just been raised to the rank of full professor of education, thus becomes the first Negro to hold this rank on a permanent appointment at a northern university.

In 1942, when Dr. Davis was appointed assistant professor at the University of Chicago, he was, according to the Atlantic Monthly (July, 1947,) "the first Negro faculty member on record to serve with regular status in any northern university." In 1947, after teaching five years at Chicago, Dr. Davis was promoted to the rank of associate professor. A year later he has been made a full professor, the highest academic rank possible.

Dr. Davis is reported to have been the first Negro to have been valedictorian of a New England college, having led his class summa cum laude at Williams college, Massachusesst, in 1942. He received his M. A. in English from Harvard university in 1924, taught for six years at Hampton institute, and in 1931 began the study of social anthropology at Harvard. He later took M. A. and Ph.D. degree in anthropology, the last degree at the University of Ch.cago. He has studied also at the University of London.

Boston Prof. Gets Chair At OberlinCollege

By Samuel P. Perry, Jr.

BOSTON (ANP) — Dr. Wade A. Ellis, an instructor in mathematics at Boston university, has been appointed to the faculty of liberal Oberlin college in Ohio as an assistant professor of mathematics. The appointment is effective next September.

Mr. Ellis is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Whit Ellis of Chandler, Okla. He is a graduate of Wilberforce university and holds a M. S. degree from the University of Mexico, and the University of Michigan. At Michigan, he taught mathematics, prior to his Boston university position. Fisk has also had the young scholar as a member of its faculty.

During the war, Mrs. Ellis was a staff member of the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and also served as chief of the radiation branch, antenna laboratory, Cambridge Field station for the air material command in Cambridge, Mass.

Anderson Appointed To Boston U. Faculty

BOSTON—(ANP)—Atty. Charles W. Anderson, recently appointed member of the special commission to recodify general laws of Massachusetts, has been appointed to the faculty of the Boston University Law School. Atty. Anderson, who will serve on a part-time basis while completing the recodification of the state laws, taught his first class this week.

Allison Davis Named Full Professor at Chicago U.

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Professor Named To Oberlin Staff

OBERLIN, O.

President William E. Stevenson of Oberlin College last week announced the appointment of Dr. Wade Ellis as assistant professor of mathematics.

Dr. Ellis had his Bachelor of Science degree from Wilberforce University, his Master of Science degree from the University of Mexico, and his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Michigan.

His teaching experience included high school work in Oklahoma, and college teaching at Fort Valley State College, Ga., Fisk University, the University of Michigan and, at present, Boston University.

The distinguished mathematician had also been a staff member of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chief of the radiation research branch laboratory, Cambridge U. S. Air Field Station in Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Ellis was born in Chandler, Oklahoma, son of the late Whit Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, who resides there now.

Holds New York University Post

Mrs. Pauline Byrd Taylor, Kalamazoo, Mich., educator, who is the first Negro to be assigned to the Center for Human Relations Studies of the New York University school of education. A Rosenwald teaching fellow and holder of a university scholarship, Mrs. Taylor also serves as assistant to Associate Professor of Education Ethel Alpenfels.

Hampton Front All Quiet; Field Cut

NEW YORK — No new developments in the race for Hampton Institute's presidency is expected until the meeting of the executive committee in early October.

Meanwhile at least one possible choice seemed eliminated when Dr. Robert Weaver accepted a teaching appointment from New York University.

Kent University Hires Negro Teacher

AKRON, Ohio—(ANP)—Kent State University appointed its first full-time Negro instructor last week when Oscar W. Ritchie of Massillon was chosen to serve in the sociology department of the school.

Doctors Recognized With Appointments

By Associated Negro Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Dr. W. A. Younge, and Dr. A. N. Vaughn of St. Louis and Dr. H. H. Weathers of East St. Louis, Ill., have been appointed senior instructors on the faculty of the school of medicine at St. Louis University.

They will serve at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, one of the institutions whose teaching facilities are overseen by the university.

Dr. Younge, past president of the National Medical Association, is a member of the American Board of Internal Medicine, medical director of St. Mary's Infirmary, and past president of the Mound City Medical Forum.

Allison Davis Forms New Intelligence Test

Dr. Allison Davis, associate professor of education at the University of Chicago, has begun the construction of new, culturally fair tests of intelligence. A second grant bringing the total to $80,000, has been made to the University for the development by Dr. Davis of intelligence tests which will prove fair to all socio-economic and racial groups.

Cornell Faculty Not Averse To Race Professors

By Associated Negro Press

ITHACA, N. Y. — Faculty members and students at Cornell University are not wholly against the hiring of or working with Negro instructors. As a matter of fact, a slight majority of both groups are in favor of having Negroes as teachers and professors.

This conclusion was reached by the Cornell NAACP chapter here recently and was based on a survey conducted among department chairmen of various colleges at the university and among students themselves. The questionnaire which said they distributed during the last term asked: "Are you interested in finding out about the attitudes of Negroes on the staff," the chairmen voted 35 per cent for "no," 43 per cent, "don't know," and 25 per cent, "yes." A large part of the "yes" answers were based upon the expected objections relating to employing Negroes on the staff, the questions were asked: "Six questions were asked: any colleagues would object to having a Negro on the staff," the department policies they can tell us more about the attitudes."

tions of southern-born staff members.

The chairmen voted 29 per cent "no;" 27 per cent, "some;" 43 per cent, "don't know," and 22 per cent, "yes" to the question would students object to being taught by a qualified Negro?" On this question, 461 students from three colleges voted 5.5 per cent "yes," against 92.5 per cent "no."

Twenty-three out of 37 chairmen said the reason Negroes were not on the faculty was because they did not possess adequate qualifications, while 88 per cent indicated Negroes never had applied for a position in their departments.

Dr. F. L. Marcuse, professor of psychology who assisted in the survey, declared this question to be significant. He said, "It is interesting to note that in the answer to the question on absence of Negroes on the faculty, approximately 50 per cent attributed the absences to lack of qualifications, while responses in the next question indicated 88 per cent had never had applications from Negroes. The indication is that prejudgment, based on factors other than actual credentials has been made."

The last question asked was, "Do you think the presence of a Negro faculty member, selected competitively and on the basis of competence, would contribute to the improvement of race relations?" Answers to this were, 20 per cent "no;" 33 per cent, "don't know;" and 47 per cent, "yes."

The NAACP branch concluded that the main objections were the Negro's lack of qualifications, attitude of some southern-born faculty members, and the question of student reaction. It pointed out that there is no desire for the appointment of a man with inadequate qualifications merely because he is a Negro, nor can he expect to be "head and shoulders above his colleagues;" that objections from southern faculty members "could and should be countered in a simple and direct manner by liberals;" and student opinion, rather than opposing would support a faculty policy of teacher appointment irrespective of color.

Weathers To Instruct Medics In University

Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S. J., acting president of St. Louis University, announced Monday that three members of the staff of Saint Mary's Infirmary, 1536 Papin street, have been added to the instructional staff of the Saint Louis University School of Medicine. This action was taken at the last meeting at which Reverend Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S. J., presided as dean, before his resignation because of ill health.

The appointment of three doctors of the race to the faculty of this recognized school of medicine is believed to have set a precedent.

The three appointees are Dr. Henry Hudson Weathers, Dr. Walter A. Younge, and Dr. Arthur N. Vaughn. All are graduates of the Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Weathers interned at the old St Louis City Hospital No. 2, and also completed three-year residency at that institution. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons and will act as instructor in surgery at the St. Louis University School of Medicine.

Dr. Walter A. Younge, has been named senior instructor in medicine.

Dr. Walter A. Younge, has been named senior instructor in medicine. He served his internship at the People's Hospital and is a member of the American College of Physicians. Dr. Younge was born in British Guiana, South America, and is a graduate of Lane College.

Dr. Arthur N. Vaughn, a native of Columbus, Ky., has been named senior instructor in surgery. He also served his internship at the People's Hospital and is a member of the American College of Surgeons.

Drs. Younge and Vaughn are both past presidents of the National Medical Association. All three appointments are effective immediately.

Drs Younge Vaughn And Will Teach Medicine To Both Races

ST. LOUIS—It was just like Christmas to thousands of St. Louisans who have fought so hard against all forms of Jim Crow in higher education—and indeed Christmas was almost here when St. Louis University appointed three Negroes to the staff of the medical school.

History was made in the surprise announcement by Rev. Paul C. Reinert, S. J., acting president of the Jesuit school, that Dr. Arthur N. Vaughn, Dr. Walter A. Younge, and Dr. Henry H. Weathers would join the faculty.

Dr. Vaughn has been named a senior instructor in surgery. Dr. Weathers, a member of the American College of Surgeons, will act as an instructor in surgery also. Dr. Weathers, an associate member of the American College of Surgeons, has been named a senior instructor in medicine.

The doctors will teach mixed classes in medicine at St. Mary's Infirmary, 1536 Papin st. St. Mary's is one of the hospitals connected with the University, according to Father Reinert.

The holiday announcement marked the first time a Negro has been appointed to the faculty of any of the university's schools.

News Among The Colored People

The Institute and community honored themselves Tuesday evening as they honored Dr. and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson in a testimonial service at Washington Chapel A.M.E. Church. The Richardsons, who left Wednesday for their new home in Atlanta where Dr. Richardson is to be the president of Gammon Theological Seminary, were eulogized highly by the speakers on the program who represented different areas.

After devotions led by Reverends J. L. Mathis and R. B. Ford, J. D. Reid spoke for the community. Chaplain Henry C. Bowden, of the Veterans Facility, substituted for Manager T. T. Tildon, of the hospital. Rev. William E. Carson, president of the Ministers Council, spoke for the ministers. Dean I. A. Derbigny represented the Institute in the absence of Dr. Patterson, who sent regretful word of his inability to be present. Kenneth B. Young, principal of the High School represented his group. Mrs. M. W. Frazier spoke for the Washinghon Public School, of which she is the principal. Mrs. Dorinda Fair read communications from several business establishments and Rev. Earnest T. Dixon gave an illustrated lecture showing what is being done for rural ministers under the direction of Dr. Richardson. In his inimitable manner T. M. Campbell sang "Without a Song", accompanied by Mrs. Victorial Nicholson. Tokens were presented by Rev. T. R. Newman of the Washington Chapel Church. Response was made by Dr. Richardson who said that if he were five years older he would not think of leaving Tuskegee for work anywhere. Atlanta is not so far that they would not be seeing us quite often, and perhaps they would return for good sooner than we think, their love being so great for the people here. A beautifully bound booklet containing the names of signators to a patrons list was presented the couple who with the large number of friends repaired to the basement of the church for delightful

Nebraska University Hires Full-Time Negro On Staff

LINCOLN, Neb. — (ANP) — Nebraska University has hired its first full time Negro staff member. The announcement was made this week. The newest staff member, Mrs. Maude Coggs, was appointed to the college staff Aug. 16, although the fact was not publicized.

She is working as a research assistant in the animal nutrition department of the university's experiment station in Lincoln.

She earned her B. S. in home economics at Tuskegee Institute in 1945, and her M. S. in foods and nutrition at the University of Nebraska in 1947.

She is married to Granville Coggs, an honor student in pre-med science at the university. Both are natives of Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Coggs is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics honorary society; Alpha Kappa Mu, national honor society, and the Delta Epsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. At her past year she studied and worked as a graduate assistant in the foods and nutrition laboratories on the campus.

Her project is the preparation of a bacterial essay for identifying vitamin B-12 (animal protein factor). During the experiment she is the author of the article which is now in circular form.

Poll Favors Negro Teachers at Cornell

A survey conducted by the education committee of the Cornell University Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People revealed an overall of 71 per cent of department heads at Cornell would hire qualified Negroes as members of their staffs.

Fifty-five department chairmen in the four colleges comprising the university were surveyed. Sixteen students took part in conducting the survey which took in six items or questions. The highest favorable percentage was returned from the college of arts and sciences, 90 per cent.

The lowest return was in the department of home economics which returned 43 per cent. All of the interviewers were white with the exception of one. Four department heads could not be reached and two refused to be interviewed.

CITES PREJUDICE

The general answer given by those who stated they were not in favor of such a move was that the time is not ripe for such experiment; they did not think there were such qualified Negroes, and that Southern white students might object.

One department head even went so far as to state that "statistically they are an inferior race. In twenty-three years no graduate Negro student, who could meet the conventional qualifications has applied" for a post.

Students who were asked if they would object to being taught by a Negro faculty members answered 92.5 per cent favorably. Indications were that students were more liberal than faculty members gave them credit for being.

SURVEY PUBLISHED

The survey was published in the winter edition of The Journal of Negro Education under the title of "Ag" college c

Negroes On White Faculties

Roosevelt College Appoints Mrs. Valeria Thompson Hill

CHICAGO, — (ANP) — Mrs. Valeria Thompson Hill has been appointed a member of the interracial faculty of Roosevelt college here. She will work in the education department, assisting in the supervision of practice teaching, and will teach tests and measurements.

A graduate of Tuskegee institute in 1943, she received her master's degree from the University of Chicago. She is now working for Ph. D. in elementary education.

Bennington College Gets Negro Teacher

BENNINGTON, Va. — (ANP)— Bennington College, famed institution for higher learning for women, has added to its staff John Caswell Smith, former executive secretary of the Boston Urban League.

School Board

4-14-48

PRECEDENT SETTING ELECTION IN SOUTH — SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The San Antonio Junior College election, held recently in this Texas city, set a precedent throughout the South by the election of G. J. Sutton, (above) Negro businessman. Mrs. E. R. Lewis, the defeated candidate for re-election said that the people had spoken and she would not challenge the results. A check showed that 789 residents who voted in the school board race did not vote in the Junior College race. It is assumed that following the trend of other suburban areas, most of these votes would have gone to Sutton's competitors. In unofficial returns, Sutton won by a majority of only 79 votes—(INP) 4-14-48

14J 1948

Trip to Washington, D. C.

26 Negro Honor Students To Leave April 3 For Tour Of Nation's Capital

The News

Twenty-six boys and girls, honor students from the Negro public, private and parochiel high schools in the county, will leave April 3 for a week in Washington, seeing the federal government in action. 3-11-48

This is the first time such a trip has been planned. It is patterned after the Jefferson County High School Citizenship Tour, conceived last year by Rep. Laurie Battle and sponsored by civic clubs and the school systems. 3-11-48

Arrangements for the trip have school principals, led by Paul Ware, of Hooper City School, and with approval and support of school superintendents. Birmingham Ala.

Finances for the trip have been made available by a number of industries and businesses, plus contributions from individuals and organizations. 3-11-48 Large donors include American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Bishop Thomas J. Toolen, Masonic and Pythian Lodges, Jones Valley Elks Lodge No. 14, Negro Business League, Woodward Iron Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, Stockham Pipe Fittings Company, The BirmingNews-Age-Herald. Expense of each student is $125. The News

Unlike the trip to be made by children from white high schools in the county, more than one representative has been chosen from the Negro school. 3-11-48

Selection has been made largely on basis of school enrollment. For instance, there are but two Negro high schools in Birmingham. Ullman is, in truth, used to relieve the overflow at Parker High. Enrollment at the latter school is around 4,000, so there will be four students foing from that school.

THE STUDENTS with their chaperons, will travel by chartered bus. They will stop overnight at Jackson C. Smith University, in Charlotte, N. C. Birmingham, Ala.

En route from Charlotte to Washington, they will stop for a visit at A. & T. College in Greensboro, N. C., at Bennett College, and will visit Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. The News

Headquarters for the group in Washington will be the George Carver Hotel and the Lucy D. Stowe Home. Mews, 3-11-48

Arrangements for sight-seeing trips around Washington have been arranged by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, director of Negro offairs of the U. S. Office of Education, in cooperation with Rep. Battle's staff. Mews

Tentative plans include a trip to Philadelphia. The return route will be along the Skyline Drive through the Shenandoah Valley. 3-11-48

WORKING WITH PROF. Ware on details of the trip are: Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Miss Susie Mae Jamar, E. Paul Jones, C. W. Hayes, E. J. Oliver, J. S. Abrams.

Mrs. Dessie Ray, of Parker High School, and Prof. Ware will chaperon the trip. Mattie Rowe, writer or The Birmingham News column, "What Negroes are Doing," will cover the trip. Mews

Schools participating are: Brighton, Dunbar, Fairfield, Hooper City, Immaculata, Muscoda, Payne, Praco, Parker, Ullman, Westfield, Wenonah. Two Birmingham News-Age-Herald carriers will be included in the party. 3-11-48

14j 1948

Who's Who In America

Bishop William J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church is included in the 1948 edition of Who's Who in America. He was recently cited for membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Bishop Walls is a member of the American Society of Church History, the general committee of the World Council of Churches, the National Religious Education Association and other civic and religious groups.

Bishop Walls In Who's Who In America

BOSTON, — (ANP) — Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Zion church is included in the 1948 edition of Who's Who In America, the committee of publishers announced this week. He was recently cited for membership in the American Academy of Political and Social science.

Bishop Walls is a member of the American Society of Church history, the general committee of the World Council of Churches, the National Religious Education association and other civic and religious groups. He will also be listed in Who's Who in the Central States and Who's Who in Religious Leaders.

WHO'S WHO

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6—The President of the Shaw University student body and the captain of the Shaw Bears football team were among the ten students of the institution recently named to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. William A. Cannon, a junior of Asheville, student council president, and Everett C. Lattimore, a senior from Plainfield, N. J., Shaw team captain, were notified along with six other seniors and two more juniors of the honor.

The distinction is based upon scholarships, leadership, co-operation in student activities, and promise of future usefulness. Each of the 10 students will receive a certificate of recognition and each will be mentioned in the annual publication of the Who's Who index.

Our Graduates

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
5-29-48

Some 950 young men and women are graduates at this season of Birmingham high schools. They are all at the commencement of new periods in their lives. Each of them looks forward to a set of new experiences. Some will go to work at the jobs which they may follow all their lives long. Many hope for college careers to guide them into positions of leadership in business and professional life.

Sat.

These 950 students come from seven different high schools. Six of them are white schools; only one high school is for Negroes. Yet about 40 per cent of Birmingham's population is colored. Of the high school graduates, 438 are Negro, which is just about 46 per cent of this Spring's crop of graduates. They all come from Parker High School.

This paper does not know whether the figures above presented are particularly significant. But they are cause for thought. Parker High is a big school, and it is accounted a good one with an excellent administration and a competent faculty. Perhaps it is well equipped to care for nearly half of Birmingham's high school population.

But the figures do indicate one thing without doubt: that Birmingham's Negroes are hungry for an education. We will be doing ourselves and the whole city an irreparable wrong if we ever allow ourselves to provide anything less than the best education we are capable of giving to the colored citizens of our community. 5-29-48

'IT SEEMS TO ME'

Jefferson County Heads U. S. In Negro Education

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 7-5-48

BY ALYCE BILLINGS WALKER

Jefferson County school system has, it is believed, the largest number and more accredited Negro high schools than any other school system in the country. Mon. 7-5-48

This is one evidence of the progress being made in raising public education standards for Negroes in this district.

Facts to prove this progress have been compiled by E. Paul Jones, director of Negro schools for the county system. His booklet, "Status of Public Education for Negroes in Jefferson County," points up things the county school board has done to lift all public education in its jurisdiction, and particularly, to close gaps between advantages offered Negro and white children.

ALYCE WALKER

* * *

STRIDES THAT HAVE been made in Negro education are the result of combined efforts of the board of education and Negro teachers and principals. Another important factor is growing realization among Negroes of education's importance and their increased desire for it. The latter is expressed in greatly stepped-up school attendance. More Negro children are going to, and completing high school now than ever before.

The effort being made by teachers is manifested in their improved academic and professional training. According to the Jones study, of the 317 Negro teachers and principals employed by the board in 1935-36, only 138 held degrees. In 1947-48 there was a staff of 375, and 254 held degrees. Only two of the number had master's degrees in 1942-43. There are nine this year

MUCH OF THIS professional development has resulted from in-service training. Meetings for teachers, principals and supervisors were set up by the Board of Education, but the teachers did the planning of programs and discussions. Through the board and the Negro teachers' association a teachers' professional library has been growing since 1938. The News Birmingham, Ala.

However, of the total degree holders, 177 have been graduated from non-accredited schools. This fact has been cause of one of the chief criticisms aimed at Negro education in the South—the differential in white and Negro teachers' salaries. All teachers' salaries are largely determined by graduation from a standard college or university, approved by regional accrediting agencies. The Jefferson County system today is paying equal salaries for equal training among both white and Negro teachers. Mon.

Some tangible results of efforts made by the Board of Education are: increased salaries; better school buildings and teaching materials; improved transportation; decreased teaching loads and increased professional and non-professional personnel. 7-5-48

THE AVERAGE TEACHER salary has tripled since 1935-36. At that time, the average annual Negro teacher salary was $507. Today, it is $1,524, raising the board's total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries from $168,426 in 1935-36 to $524,125 in 1947-48.

The board, too, has moved as rapidly as funds and material availability allowed in improving school buildings for both white and Negro children. It has been getting its Negro schools out of churches, lodge halls, and buildings owned by industrial companies. Mon. 7-5-48

As recently as 1942-43, 34.8 per cent of the Negro schools were housed in company-owned structures. The number has now been cut to 22.4 per cent. This a more important fact than the casual observer realizes. In the first place, majority of the buildings were not intended for schools. The expense of conversion and subsequent repairs was responsibility of the board. That was money spent on someone else's property. Too, these structures weren't always fireproof. Nor were they well lighted, heated or ventilated. The News

SINCE 1933, the board has added 224 classrooms for Negroes, as annexes to present buildings or as completely new construction. The new schools are modern and fireproof. Birmingham, Ala.

There was no transportation whatever for Negro children in the 1930s. Today, they have equal facilities with white youngsters. However, the entire system's transportation equipment is inadequate—again, because of inadequate funds. Mon. 7-5-48

There has been a lightening of teachers' student loads through the addition of more classrooms and addition of more personnel. Too, non-professional personnel has been added where needed, such as registrars for the larger schools, attendance workers and directors of Negro education.

THERE ARE, of course, some areas in which progress has not been so marked. There is need for libraries, science laboratories and for lunchrooms. Mon.

In all this fine development, the citizens have had their important part, too. They have been in there pitching for more school funds so that improvements could be made. The board and the teachers are not unmindful of this fine spirit. 7-5-48

Therefore, all of us can take pride in the report. Indeed, it is a fine answer to charges that the South—particularly our district—isn't trying to correct one of its serious problems.

Jefferson Students Homebound After Long Sightseeing Tour

The News
Birmingham, Ala.

BY MATTIE B. ROWE
News Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 9—Today Jefferson County touring high school Negro students are wending their way home over the famous Skyline route. By nightfall they should be in Winston-Salem, N. C., for an overnight stop at the Winston-Salem Teachers College. Our itinerary calls for arrival at the bus terminal in Birmingham Saturday. Tue. 4-9-48

After an extensive tour of Gettysburg yesterday, the party came on to Philadelphia, the cradle of American independence. We were met at the Carlyle Hotel by an official guide.

Our first stop was Independence Hall. Here we viewed the Liberty Bell and the Declaration Chamber where the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776.

It was interesting to watch these youngsters as they stood in awe before the very table on which this previous document was signed, in this same room when, in 1787, the Federal Constitutional Convention framed the Constitution of these United States.

Pilgrimage was made to the Betsy Ross house, where, according to tradition, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross at the request of Washington and the Continental Congress made the first American flag in 1777.

* * *

THEIR LAST STOP included a visit to the Franklin Institute, known popularly as the "Wonderland of Science" dedicated to Benjamin Franklin. The News

Then, tired and weary, but still happy, they retired reluctantly for an early start for home—29 souls that have fed at the fountain springs of liberty, have sat at the feet of its founding fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln; have talked with those who are carrying on today the principles of integrity, equality and freedom for which these fathers lived and died. For them the American way of life has a new meaning and a most sacred and proud heritage. Tue. 4-9-48

The first colored citizenship tour can be called an immense success and those who have had a part in the planning and financing of this movement may be sure that these 32 tourists will be grateful to you forever and that your investment will return dividends of inestimable value. Birmingham, Ala.

This is the final report as the long hours of travel towards home will not permit further stops.

14k 1948

Classes Open At $205,000 Negro School

900 Attend First Day; Building Has 30 Classrooms

Nine hundred smiling Negro children yesterday entered the Booker T. Washington High School, Union and Grove Streets, to begin first classes in the new $205,000 structure.

Showing their pride in having modern classrooms, sanitary conditions and educational aids, the students told Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of city and county schools that they would care for the buildings, improve their studies, and, in general, strive to be worthy of the new school.

Although the school has been put into use, it still lacks a few finishing touches. Plumbing fixtures, lockers, and science equipment, not available now, will be installed when manufacturers can supply them.

The dual shift program, in use for several years, was eliminated with the new school's opening. Formerly pupils attended school from 7 a.m., to 12 p.m., on one shift, and from 12 a.m., to 5 p.m., on the second shift. Classes now start at 8:30 a.m., and continue for the full six and one-half days.

30 Classrooms

The school, a fireproof structure, except for flooring and moulding, has 30 modernistic classrooms. Each room is similar, with 40 desks, blackboards, bulletin boards, and file cabinets.

Two water fountains are located on each floor, and toilets for boys and girls are on the first and second floors.

A modern lighting system, making the use of electricity almost unnecessary, includes 3,600 window panes. The lower part of the windows on the first floor are fogged to prevent interruption of classroom studies and "window visitors."

Large Campus

The school was built 20 feet from the street's curb to provide a larger area for playground facilities. The terrain, which formerly sloped toward the rear, was leveled by bulldozer operation and made into a flat campus, sufficiently large for baseball, basketball, or football practice.

The library, administrative offices, and lunch room, located across Union Street in the elementary building, are accessible from the new school through a 123-foot underground tunnel. The elementary building now serves the upper elementary and some of the junior high school pupils.

The school's principal, Theodore Smiley, has bachelor's and master's degrees from the State Teachers College here, and the other 29 teachers, who are all Negroes, hold college degrees. Ten have master's degrees.

Funds for the construction of the three-story school were allocated by the State Building Commission, following a recent legislative act to construct new Negro schools over the state.

The campus was donated to the school system by the Swayne board of trustees. The old Swayne School, which had deteriorated, was torn down to make room for the present structure.

Students of the school have opened a fund drive to erect a statue, on the campus, to the memory of officials of the Swayne School.

Plans for the new building were drawn by Sherlock, Smith and Adams, and construction was by Bear Brothers.

Another new Negro school — Carver High School—is expected to open after the Christmas holidays. It is located on Fairview Avenue.

Civil Service Week

Civil Service Week, which is sponsored annually by the American Federation of Government Employees, will be observed throughout the nation in 1949 during the week of Jan. 16. President Truman, the U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, and other high officials interested in the welfare of Federal workers will be asked to take part in commemorative ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Civil Service Commission. Approximately 2,200,000 Federal workers are expected to take part in observance of the week.

Two Negro Schools Planned In Dallas

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 14.—Dallas County officials signed contracts for two county high schools for Negroes, the Shiloh Junior High near Sardis, and the Keith High near Orrville.

The buildings will be of concrete block construction, each with eight class rooms, an auditorium to seat 400, modern rest rooms and electric lighting. Plans were drawn by Hudson, Gilmore and Campbell of Montgomery. Cost will come out of State Building Commission funds, provided by the legislature for school buildings for Negroes.

School Gets 'A' Rating

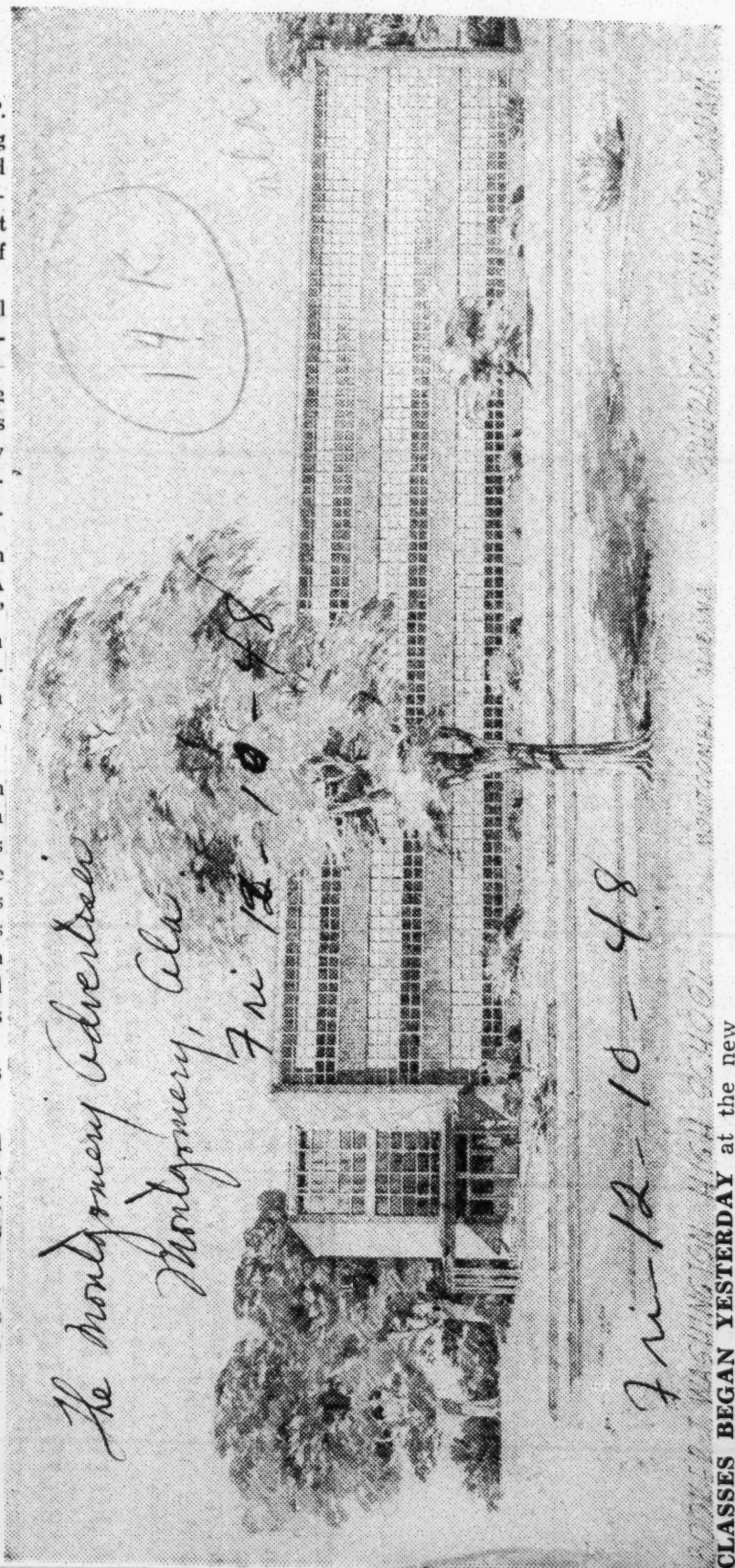
MOBILE, ALA.—Principal J. T. Gaines of Mobile County Training School has been officially notified by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that the school retains the "A" rating of this evaluating body.

The Association is the regional evaluating body. Its scope of influence is the Southeast and Southwest area of the County. A rating by this body enables the students in institution to matricalate in any school in the country on a continuation study basis without penalty.

The agency gives two ratings, on "A" rating and a "B" rating. A school receiving the coveted "A" meets all of the standards set forth by the agency as those it deem adequate for a school within a given area, (high school or college graduate).

County received its initial "A" in 1934. It has enjoyed this distinction ever since. For a period of ten years it was the only public school the entire state of Alabama with this rating. Since 1944 it has shared this honor with only one other such school within the state. The second School is in North Alabama thus County remains the only publi school in South Alabama within this select class.

Principal Gaines, the faculty and student-personnel of County are justly proud of this high rating honor. However, each is desirous of much more company in this select circle. They realize that adequacy of educational opportunity is a most desirable goal for all of the people.



CLASSES BEGAN YESTERDAY at the new $205,000 Booker T. Washington High School, Union and Grove Street, with approximately 900 pupils attending. Formal dedication will be held early in January. The school has 3,600 window panes, making electric lights almost unnecessary. It is connected with the elementary school across Union Street by means of an underground tunnel.

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

The tour is ended, but the memory lives on——

Twenty-nine teen-agers, chosen from the 14 Negro high schools of Jefferson County to make the first good citizenship tour, returned home April 10. Birmingham Age-Herald

Although they had enjoyed a most successful tour of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and many other places of interest, the entire group was in agreement that "There's No Place Like Home."

En route home the group formed an organization to provide a complete report on the tour for the library of each of the 14 Jefferson County Negro high schools. 4-18-48

In the organization, Newstell Dowdell, Parker High student, was named president; Annie Stanbeary, Westfield High, vice president; Louise Reed, Westfield High, secretary; Bettye Taylor, Parker High, assistant secretary; Curtis Cheatham, Dunbar High, treasurer.

Chairman of planning for the group is Ethel O'Neal of Dunbar High School. Birmingham, Ala.

The group will meet at an early date when the public will have the opportunity of viewing scenes of the trip caught by the student moving picture photographers, as well as hearing the students relate their experiences on the tour. Sears

Success of the trip was due largely to Prof. Paul L. Ware, principal at Hooper City School, who was in general charge, and to Mrs. Dessie Harris Ray, instructor at Parker High School, chaperon. The writer is happy to present the following comment: 4-18-48

"The first citizenship tour was a remarkable success. It served well the cause of education and in so doing it serve equally well the cause of democracy. It gave the pupils a view of the far-reaching social and political implications and consequences of all they have studied relating to government; it gave them a new sense of pride, of responsibility and of reverence.

"We will always be grateful to all responsible for the initiation, the planning and the execution of this unique project—our superintendents, Cong. Laurie Battle, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, the Citizenship Tour Committee, our generous civic organizations, Dr. Ambrose Caliver and his staff in Washington, the principals and teachers of the various high schools, and particularly Mr. Paul Ware."

Manual Arts Girl Orator Wins Opening Herald-Express Contest

Evening Herald Express

—Herald-Express Photo

CAPACITY AUDIENCE HEARS HERALD-EXPRESS BEN FRANKLIN CONTEST
Student Body of Benjamin Franklin High School and Some Parents Jammed Auditorium to Hear First of Preliminary Oratory Contests

Yvonne Watson Is Victor

Herald Express

Five Other Students in Tie For 2nd Honors

Los Angeles, Calif.

By LYLE ABBOTT

With a speech that gripped and stirred a capacity audience Yvonne Watson of Manual Arts High School today won the first of the preliminaries in the Herald and Express Benjamin Franklin Oratorical Contest.

Miss Watson, coached by Stuart Stengel and Mrs. Mary Wilt, spoke last on the program in the huge Benjamin Franklin High Auditorium, and so thoroughly convinced the four judges that she received a score of 6 points in the "low-score-wins" system.

By a remarkable display of talent, four of the other speakers scored exactly the same, 15 points, and the sixth scored only a point more. Thurs. 4-30-48

GOES TO L. A. FINALS

By her victory, Miss Watson goes into the citywide finals and a chance for further honors in the zone and national contests.

The great crowd, which included besides the student body many adults from the Franklin High district, was welcomed by Principal R. E. Winchester and Girls Vice-principal Elsa May Smith.

Joseph Woollett, president of the student body, presided at the opening ceremonies and Armin C. Hentschke, coordinator of student affairs, was chairman.

The contestants having drawn for places on the program, Chairman Hentschke introduced them in order: George Rogers of Marshall, Anthony Campana of Francis Polytechnic, Miriam Feldman of Roosevelt, Ernest Vargas of Garfield, Mary Louise Caflisch of Eagle Rock and Miss Watson.

All received generous applause, but an ovation followed the speech of the winner.

The judges were Mrs. Margaret W. Divizia, Bernard Brennan, Bruce Findlay and Judge Thomas J. Cunningham. Evening

Yvonne Watson is 15. She is the daughter of Mrs. Lola Watson of 3744 La Salle avenue.

Her next contest will be in the city finals for high schools at 8 p. m. Tuesday, May 4, in the Alumni Chapel at Occidental College. Herald Express

There the judges will select the outstanding speaker from among the four high school finalists to enter the Pacific Coast Zone contest at Oakland May 7 and try for a place on the national finals program at Chicago May 14. Tues.

Also at Occidental, will appear the eight college finalists. 4-30-48

The college and high school contests are judged separately, and the two best speakers are chosen to represent Los Angeles. They will be competing in very fine company, but hope to emulate the great achievements of Los Angeles orators in the past, who have won three out of the four previous national finals in the college division. Los Angeles, Calif

—Herald-Express Photo

YVONNE WATSON AND ARMIN HENTSCHKE
Manual Arts High School Girl Wins First Oratory Contest, Is Congratulated by Chairman

Judges who named Yvonne Watson (center), winner of first Benjamin Franklin preliminary oratory contest, are, left to right, Bruce Findlay, Judge Thomas J. Cunningham, Mrs. Margaret W. Divizia and Bernard C. Brennan.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS SUED FOR INFERIOR FACILITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — Damages of $110,000 are sought from local school officials in a suit filed in the District Court last Wednesday on the ground that they afforded colored Junior high school pupils inferior educational facilities.

The suit was brought by two parents and two junior high school students. The plaintiffs are Judine Consuelo Bishop, a Browne Junior High School pupil; Barbara Jean Arnold, a pupil enrolled in the same school; Gardner L. Bishop, Judine's father, and Mrs. Edith H. Arnold, mother of Barbara.

Named as individuals defendants are members of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning. The members of the school board are Mrs. Marian Wade Doyle, Robert A Mauer, Mrs. Lenore W. Smith, Jno. H. Wilson, C. Melvin Sharpe, Jas. A. Cannon, Adelbert W. Lee, Mrs. Velma G. Williams and Geo E. C Hayes. Wilson, Mrs. Williams and Hayes are colored.

INFERIORITIES HIT

The suit alleges that the defendants have "wilfullly and maliciously" alloted "marked inferior" facilities including buildings and equipment,' to the colored division of their local school system and are, as a result, depriving colored pupils of substantially equal educational opportunity, solely because of race compared to the facilities afforded white pupils.

Declaring that there are surplus facilities in the white school divisions--buildings not used to capacity and standing idle-the complaint states there are more pupils enrolled in the Browne Junior High School then there are buildings, equipment and facilities to accommodate them.

The plaintiffs also state that the defendants have refused to transfer surplus buildings, equipment and facilities fom the white to the colored school divisions.

INJURIES CLAIMED

On last November, the plaintiffs charge, the defendants further curtailed educational opportunities of colored pupils and injured their mental and physical health by barring them from the Browne Junior High School part of the school day an ordering them sent, through the streets in all kinds of weather and subjected to traffic hazards, to the old, outmoded Blow and Webb elementary school buildings.

The complaint adds that these latter two buildings are wholly unsuited for the instruction of junior high school pupils.

The defendants, the plaintiffs assert, are still enforcing their order and compelling colored pupils, including Judine and Barbara, to be locked out of Browne Junior High School and affording them educational opportunities inferior to those afforded white pupils.

Jim Crow School Suit Dismissed

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — In dismissing a suit by Marguerite Daisy Carr for admission to a white junior high school in the District of Columbia, Associated Justice Alexander Holtzoff declared that the district court could not determine whether segregated schools are authorized by congress.

This court has no authority to schools delegated to the board of education in the organization act of 1906, the justice pointed out, unless there is evidence that legal authorit yis exceeded or that the administration is arbitrary.

Atty. Leon A. Ransom, representing the 13-year-old student, said that an appeal would be filed in a few days. The case, which was heard in the district court Tuesday, was the result of the refusal to transfer Miss Carr, a part-time student at Browne junior high to Eliot junior high which offers full-time instruction.

2 Million Asked For D. C. School Construction

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Colored schools of the District of Columbia account for $2,446,353 or 56 per cent of the capital outlay of $4,335,683 recommended for public school construction here in the District of Columbia budget, submitted to Congress last Monday.

The estimates include the following items for the colored schools, which have been the subject of a stubborn controversy as a result of over-crowding:

For completing construction of the Miller Junior High School, including recreational facilities and treatment of grounds, Forty-ninth street and Washington place northeast, $817,573.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

For completing construction of the 16-room Montgomery elementary school building, including auditorium, lunchroom, physical education and recreational facilities, and treatment of grounds, New Jersey avenue and P street, northeast, to replace the present Morse and Twining elementary schools, $439,280.

For completing construction of the new 24-room Nalle elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, East Capitol street and Benning road, southeast, 164,000.

For completing construction of a 24-room elementary school building, including auditorium, lunchroom, physical education and recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, Nichols avenue and Sumner road southeast, to replace the present Birney School, $510,000.

A 24-ROOM SCHOOL

For completing construction of a new 24-room elementary school building, including auditorium, lunchroom, physical education and recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, Third and L. streets northwest, to replace the present Walker-Jones Schools, $360,500.

For completing construction of an 8-room addition to the Young Elementary School, including necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, $155,000.

FOR LAND PURCHASE

Of the total estimates of $133,700 for building and playground sites, $113,700 is for the purchase of additional land in the vicinity of Sixth and O. streets, northwest, for a new junior high school to replace the Shaw Junior High School.

In the estimates for capital outlay for furniture and equipment, items for the colored schools total $312,600 or 65 per cent of the total of $477,600 recommended for this purpose.

Specific items for the colored schools are as follows:

Armstrong High, $25,735; Birney Elementary School, $56,000; Miller Junior High, $60,000; Montgomery Elementary School, $42,000; Phelps Vocation-High School, $20,100; Walker-Jones Elementary School, $25,000; Dunbar High, $54,405; Francis Junior High, $29,360.

Separate Schools in D.C. Assailed

U.S. Appeals Court Asked to End System

WASHINGTON

A three-judge United States Court of Appeals, Friday, was asked to abolish race segregation in the District of Columbia public schools.

The case, a joint one involving pupils of the overcrowded Browne Junior High School here, reached the appellate court after District Courts had dismissed two suits asking for injunctions to guarantee a non-segretory school policy.

The Browne Parent-Teacher Association brought the first suit against the School Board, its superintendent and assistant superintendent to restrain the authorities from putting overflow pupils from Browne into two elementary schools transferred to the colored division in an effort to relieve overcrowding.

Two Suits Combined

The second suit was filed on behalf of Margaret Carr, a Browne pupil, by her father, James C. Carr, to enjoin the School Board to permit Margaret to attend the school nearest her home, which happened to be one in the white division.

The Appeals Court ordered the suits combined two weeks ago. The joint case was argued by Leon A. Ransom, Belford V. Lawson and Austin L. Fickling, attorneys.

The justices who heard the appeals were Judges Henry W. Edgerton, Bennett Champ Clark and E. Barrett Prettyman. At the conclusion of the hearing the case was taken under advisement.

Civil Rights Violated

The lawyers argued that in establishing separate school systems here for white and colored pupils the School Board exceeded the authority Congress gave it. They pointed out that the power to segregate is a legislative function.

Congress alone must set up separate schools for the races and must do so by specific legislation and so direct the Board of Education.

Civil rights guaranteed colored people by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution are being violated here daily by the separate school system, which provide unequal facilities for white and colored children, they stated.

"Substantially-Equal" Excuse

Attorneys for the School Board argued that the 1901 District Code had not changed previous laws directing separate schools for white and colored children.

THE HI

by Charles H. Houston

The so-called "strike" of the Browne Junior High School students in Washington is not a strike but a lock-out by the school officials.

The children report to the Browne Junior High School every school day.

The school authorities refuse to let them stay. When they send the children to Blow or Webb Schools the children, under instruction of their parents, go home.

The parents know they cannot force the Board of Education to abandon the dual school system which Congress and the courts have imposed on the District of Columbia.

Believe in Rights

But they believe, and so do I, that the Constitution and the Civil Rights Act which guarantee every school child in Washington equal educational opportunity, the Board of Education to give colored junior high school children educational opportunities equal to those offered the white place an inescapable obligation on junior high school children.

The Board of Education does not offer colored junior high school children equal educational opportunity when it sends them to old outmoded elementary schools while it has unused space in modern junior high school buildings.

The Blow and Webb Schools are elementary schools with equipment much too small for junior high school children.

They have no shops, laboratories, libraries, gymnasiums, auditoriums or other facilities which modern junior high school buildings have — such as, for example, the Elliott Junior High School building reserved for whites with a lot of unused space going to waste.

The colored children have to shuttle back and forth every day between the Browne Junior High School and the other two schools, a distance of 9 or 15 blocks according to which school the colored children are sent to from Browne.

Part of the day's instruction is at Browne; part at Blow or Webb. The children traveling from one school to the other are unsupervised, are not guarded from traffic hazards, are out in the weather. It would not happen to white children.

Whites Have More Space

The white schools have twenty-seven per cent more space than pupils; the colored schools have seven per cent more pupils than space. Elliott Junior High School (white) is right across the street from Eastern Senior High School (white). Both are modern buildings. Neither has a capacity enrollment.

All the white junior high school students at Elliott could be transferred and accommodated in Eastern, and still leave Eastern with empty rooms.

Elliott could then be turned over to the colored students, over-flow from Browne, and all the colored junior high school students in the Northeast could be accommodated full time in modern junior high school buildings.

But the Board of Education is afraid to do the correct, straightforward and easy thing. The white parents would protest and still leave Eastern with loudly. So it splits the colored students backward instead of forward.

The board tries to excuse itself on the ground that the bad arrangements is not the part-time between equal education is not satisfied by giving white junior high school students a good education today intended for junior high and promising colored junior high school students a good education tomorrow.

Board Violates Law

To my mind it is not the Board of Education but the which is violating the law. The United States Supreme Court says that the board knows its position is untenable; otherwise it would have

attempted to have the Browne "striking parents" prosecuted long before now under the truancy laws. Sat 1-17-48

The Browne pupils are losing time in school, but it may be better to lose a few days education completely rather than submit to an inferior brand of education indefinitely, because unless a miracle happens these present junior high school children will be graduated before adequate new junior high school buildings are built.

The Browne parents may not be within the orders of the Board of Education, but to my mind they are safe under the Constitution as long as they send their children to Browne every school day, and the school authorities themselves order the children out to a brand of education which they would not offer to the white children, and which is flagrantly inferior and discriminatory.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS SUED FOR INFERIOR FACILITIES

The Light — House Informer
Sun 2-1-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA — Damages of $110,000 are sought from local school officials in a suit filed in the District Court last Wednesday on the ground that they afforded colored Junior high school pupils inferior educational facilities. Thurs 1-29-48

The suit was brought by two parents and two junior high school students. The plaintiffs are Judine Consuelo Bishop, a Browne Junior High School pupil; Barbara Jean Arnold, a pupil enrolled in the same school; Gardner L. Bishop, Judine's father, and Mrs. Edith H. Arnold, mother of Barbara.

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INFERIORITIES HIT

The suit alleges that the defendants have "wilfullly and maliciously" alloted "marked inferior" facilities including buildings and equipment,' to the colored division of the local school system and are, as a result, depriving colored pupils of substantially equal educational opportunity, solely because of race, compared to the facilities afforded white pupils.

Declaring that there are surplus facilities in the white school divisions--buildings not used to capacity and standing idle-the complaint states there are more pupils enrolled in the Browne Junior High School then there are buildings, equipment and facilities to accommodate them.

The plaintiffs also state that the defendants have refused to transfer surplus buildings, equipment and facilities fom the white to the colored school divisions. Sun 2-1-48

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The complaint adds that these latter two buildings are wholly unsuited for the instruction of junior high school pupils.

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Parents Urged To Continue Strike Against School Seconds

Daily Herald
Florida Sta.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Parents sponsoring the student strike against Browne Junior High School and its two annexes were urged here last week to continue their protest against "hand-me-down" school buildings for Negro students. The exortation was made by Dr. George Davis to more than 50 parents meeting at Jones Memorial Church. 12-24-47 Daily Worker

Dr. Davis denounced the schools as being "inadequate, discriminatory and a factor in the inferior caliber of Negro education as compared with white." The strike has been going on since Dec. 3.

Meanwhile, the National Negro Council, headed by Edgar G. Brown, met with about 75 persons at Metropolitan Baptist Church, and adopted a resolution calling upon Negro parents in Washington to accompany their children to school for a "first-hand look-see at the inequalities of the old white hand-me-down Negro school buildings." Mr. Brown told the group that a volunteer picket line would be ready to form lines around the schools. He also said that a million dollar fund was to be raised to buy radio time for a campaign for equal rights. Gainesville, Ga

However, Bernarr A. Simmons, of the Browne PTA steering committee, announced that Browne had "no sanction from the PTA whatever," and that parents disowned his meeting and proposals 12-27-47

Negro Employed To Teach in White Maysville School

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City

White Principal Shocked On Meeting Train

PAULS VALLEY. — The principal of the Maysville (all white) school is minus a music instructor, although he talked over long distance with the very competent young lady in Peoria, Ill., and arranged for her transportation to and from that [illegible] climate.

Okla.
Sept. 9-11-48

The music teacher arrived on time, when the Santa Fe train arrived, but the all-white principal from an all-white town was shocked off his feet to discover himself looking into the face of a pretty Negro girl who did not know about separate schools in Oklahoma and all of the statutory fines one is supposed to have upon one's head if he violates the dual educational system of Oklahoma.

The astonished principal, who assumed he was meeting a pure Nordic on the depot platform, immediately arranged for transportation back to Peoria, and placed the young woman in the hands of Mrs. B. M. Elsberry, principal of the Pauls Valley separate school, who spared no pains in making it pleasant for the young woman between trains.

The young woman, Miss Alice Jones, of Peoria, recently graduated from Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., majoring in music. She left Thursday of last week for her home. Her application had been sent to the department of education at the state capitol and the error occurred there, through the recommendation made to the Maysville school principal.

Ho! Haw! That's the nearest a Negro teacher has come to breaking into an instructional position in a white classroom in Oklahoma.

We presume the Maysville principal feels duly humiliated. It's enough to almost make him lose his job.

14k 1948

Discrimination (South Carolina)

Suit Asks Busses For Negro Pupils

Columbia Record - Columbia, S. C.

Discrimination Charged In Federal Action; Adequate Transportation Is Demanded

Wed. 3-17-48

Charging violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, a suit was filed in the Eastern district of United States court today, seeking to compel free school bus transportation for Negro pupils of the public schools in this state.

The suit was brought by James Pearson, a sophomore pupil at the Scott's Branch high school, Clarendon county, through his father, Levi Pearson, with Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as one of the attorneys. Other lawyers associated in the case are Edward R. Dudley of New York, and Harold D. Boulware of Columbia.

Wed. 3-17-48

The complaint, eight pages long, declares that the present system of providing free bus transportation only to white pupils discriminates against Negro pupils, and names as defendants the Clarendon county board of education; L. B. McCord, county superintendent of education; the board of education of school district No. 26 of Clarendon county; and Jesse T. Anderson, superintendent of education for the state of count of their race and color."

Injunction Asked

The complaint asks a permanent injunction from making "a distinction on account of race or color in providing, establishing or maintaining adequate free bus transportation for white school children while failing or refusing to provide adequate free bus transportation for Negro children."

Wed. 3-17-48

"Defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained . . . the policy of providing free bus transportation for white school children . . ." the complaint charged, "and are failing and refusing to provide similar free bus transportation for Negro pupils throughout the various sections of Clarendon county, South Carolina. Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiff and other Negro children similarly situated, solely on account of their race and color."

Wed. 3-17-48

Young Pearson lives about nine miles from the school he attends, the complaint continued. Although his home is near a public highway over which one of the school buses operates, he is not furnished with transportation to and from school.

The complaint states in part, "The defendants acting as agents and agencies of the State of South Carolina have provided and maintained, and still provide and maintain busses for the free transportation of white pupils to and from the public schools of Clarendon county, South Carolina, and fail and refuse to provide free transportation for plaintiff and other Negro school children similarly situated.

14k 1948

Discrimination (Texas)

Negro Students Denied Opportunity

Daily Worker
New York
Dallas, Tex.

14K

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a Negro high school student of 17, and would like to discuss the educational problem of my people. If the majority of the student body at the Booker T. Washington High School which I attend were asked, what do you wish to become, they would not be able to give an answer. The curriculum is so narrow and limited that there are no trades and professions to choose from. There isn't any doubt that Negro students would participate in such courses if they were offered, if view of the splendid job they have done with the inferior and inadequate facilities. wed.

Why shouldn't we be offered the same courses as the whites? Why shouldn't the Negro high schools have an R.O.T.C.? Why shouldn't we have a chance to study some other trade beside shoe repairing and carpentry.

We can't correct the other nations when we are wrong ourselves. We don't practice what we preach. 4-21-48

STUDENT

TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL CASE SET FOR JULY 1

Daily Worker

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29 —At a pre-trial conference here Mar. 22, the Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas set July 1 as the date for hearing the case against the Hearne Independent School District in Texas. In this case, Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham, NAACP lawyers, are arguing, on behalf of Mr. C. G. Jennings and his two daughters, that Hearne's Negro high school is inadequate, unsanitary and inferior.

Hearing Bares Sham Justice in 'Separate but Equal' Principle

RICHMOND, Va.—Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson in District Court here rendered an opinion finding that racial "discrimination" is evident in three more Virginia counties. This was the second time within a week that Judge Hutcheson ruled that discrimination against Negro teachers and students must cease.

In four counties Negro teachers and students brought suits against the counties for discriminating in salaries, school facilities and bus transportation. The counties are: Surrey, Chesterfield, Gloucester and King George.

The court's finding revealed a much lower standard in salaries. In Chesterfield County, white male principals receive $3,625 while Negro male principals receive $2,300. White female principals get $2,413 while female Negro principals get only $1,829. The same disparity exists for teachers, although a greater number of Negro teachers held college degrees than white.

IN THESE COUNTIES besides the salary differential the court found great discrimination in facilities, books, library, buses, etc., and declared:

"It follows that when a state, as has Virginia, provides at public expense free educational opportunities for its children, those provided for members of one race must be substantially the same type as those provided for members of another race. . . .

"The scope of this opinion is limited by the authority of the court to find from the evidence and legal principles applicable whether unlawful discrimination exists and whether the plaintiffs are entitled to injunctions against its continuance."

In his judgment in Surry County case, Judge Hutcheson ordered the school board there to report to the court by Sept. 15 on the progress it had made in equalizing educational opportunities.

Attorneys for the Negro teachers and school children indicated that they would lose no time in submitting proposed orders to Judge Hutcheson to act on his findings of discrimination in the educational systems of the counties.

★

ATTORNEY MARTIN A. MARTIN said the plaintiffs were anxious to have the school boards of the counties affected equalize educational facilities and teachers' salaries as soon as possible. He said the plaintiffs also would ask for injunctions forbidding the continuation of discrimination in these counties.

Mr. Martin said he hoped it would be unnecessary to bring suits against other Virginia counties where Negro leaders have complained of discrimination in public education. It is generally understood that several such suits are in preparation and that they might be brought to trial if the conditions complained of do not improve.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch reluctantly called for local action by counties. It raised the bogey of "federal interference" and eventual abolition of the vicious dual school system which is costly and denied adequate education not only to the Negro children but to whites, too. This is what the **Times-Dispatch** says:

"It has been evident for some time that unless facilities are provided, the federal courts may refuse to permit continuance of the dual system of schools. Either schools for the two races will be made substantially equal, or the state may be ordered by the federal courts to operate a single system, and to admit all children, irrespective of race. The hand-writing on the wall seems plain, in the light of Judge Hutcheson's decision. We must ac accordingly."

THIS DECISION as well as the challenge of the whole vicious system of segregation and Jimcrow comes at a time of intensified political activity of Negro citizens, who comprise one-third of the population of Virginia. In many municipal elections Negro candidates are running for office. And progressive whites joined with Negroes in backing five bills introduced by a labor member of the recent session of the Virginia Legislature to abolish segregation on public transportation and public assemblies.

Although the Byrd machine majority killed these measures in committee, the support showed at public hearings amazed the powers that be and it is expected that the fight will continue until won. Yes the hand-writing is on the wall! Progressives are agreeing that the fight can be won and they are uniting to make this a year-round fight to guarantee its success.

Bond Issue Balloting Is Failure

Committee Has No Comment But Court Action Certain

NORFOLK — Although no official announcement has been made, and members of the joint citizens committee who have been working to secure improved conditions in the county's colored schools were non-committal, a court suit looking toward equalization of the county's school facilities appeared imminent this week following the failure of Princess Anne county voters on Tuesday to approve a $250,000 bond issue to build a new colored county high school.

Princess Anne county voters turned down the $250,000 bond issue by a 331 to 359 vote but at the same time voted by substantial majorities for extensive improvements to three white schools in two magisterial districts.

Only 695 of the county's more than 3,000 qualified voters went to the polls in Tuesday's balloting. This figure compared with 604 who participated in a referendum last December 16 in which only the $250,000 bond issue for the colored high school was at stake.

The referendum on Tuesday assured the issuance of a bond issue of $325,000 to finance additions and improvements to the Bayside Elementary School and the Kempsville High School, both white, the vote being 182 for, and 113 against.

CREEDS SCHOOL TO BE ENLARGED

It also set the stage for an additional $100,000 bond issue for enlargement of the Creeds School in the Pungo District also white. The vote in this case was 121 to 52.

Queried on Wednesday as to possible future action by the joint citizens committee following the failure of the bond issue referendum affecting the colored high school, W. Francis Taylor, of Virginia Beach, chairman of the committee, would only say "no comment."

Officials and members of the three organizations represented on the joint citizens committee were likewise non-committal, but the Journal and Guide learned on good authority that the next step by the committee will be the filing of a suit.

Organization represented on the citizens committee include, the Princess Anne County Civic League, county chapter of the NAACP, and the Countywide Parent-Teacher Association.

THIRTEEN POLLING PLACES SET

Thirteen polling places were set up for the balloting on Tuesday at the following points: London Bridge, Cape Henry, Bayside, Kempsville, Glenrock, East Ocean View, Capps Shop, Creeds, Washwoods, Princess Anne Courthouse, Brook's Bridge, Sigma and Blackwater.

On a precinct basis, six of the voting communities favored the $250,000 bond issue, and six opposed it. Washwoods, which voted five to nothing against the issue last December, on Tuesday failed to register a single vote.

Voting was rather desultory throughout the day. A checkup by a Guide reporter at the London Bridge precinct in the Lynnhaven District at four p. m. revealed that only four colored voters had cast ballots up to that time. There are 53 qualified colored voters in the district.

A similar situation was found to exist at Princess Anne Courthouse 30 minutes later, although figures on the exact number of colored qualified voters in that district were not immediately available.

SUPERINTENDENT COX COMMENTS

Queried about the failure of the colored school bond issue Tuesday night County School Superintendent F. W. Cox was quoted as saying: "As for the proposed Negro high school, the electorate has decided that issue for the time being."

Precinct returns, listing first the votes for the $250,000 bond issue, and those against in parenthesis, follow:

Bayside, 89 (24); Blackwater, 17 (8); Brocks Bridge, 1 (14); Cape Henry, 21 (2); Capps Shop, 14 (79); Creeds, 34 (47); Princess Anne Courthouse, 16 (34); East Ocean View, 39 (10); Glenrock, 12 (7); Kempsville, 25 (91); London Bridge, 60 (23); and Sigma, 3 (20).

AT ISSUE FOR SEVERAL YEARS

The Princess Anne county colored school situation has been the subject of considerable agitation for several years. In 1946, following an expose of the deplorable conditions existing in the county's colored schools by the Journal and Guide, a special survey was conducted by the State Board of Education at the behest of the school board to study the elementary and high school needs of the Negro people.

At that time, the commission recommended that a new high school be built, to meet standard requirements of state education, as the first step in a long-range program that would include three consolidated elementary schools.

The survey recommended haste, stating that "the need for adequate school buildings for the Negroes of Princess Anne county is so great that school officials should proceed as rapidly as possible to construct the buildings suggested in this report."

The county supervisors, at the request of the school board and Superintendent Cox, at their July, 1947, meeting sent a resolution to Judge Kellam asking for a special referendum, which subsequently was set for December 16, 1947.

LEGAL ACTION HINTED

Agitation continued for better school facilities and colored organizations stated subsequently that legal action might be taken to insure better schooling for their children.

The county school board early this year, at the suggestion of the County Board of Supervisors, made application to the State Literary fund for a loan of $80,000 to add four classrooms and extra lavatory facilities to the existing Princess Anne Training School, the only Negro high school in the county. At that time, money was not available in the fund.

Schools Head Asks Negroes To Cooperate

Richmond, Va., Sept. 18 (AP).—

State Superintendent of Public Instruction G. Tyler Miller said today that "the need for adequate school buildings for the Negroes of Princess Anne county is so great that school officials should proceed as rapidly as possible to construct the buildings suggested in this report."

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And on the matter of buildings in a number of Negro areas to speed school and other school plant facilities improvements for pupils of which he called admittedly impor-

—Miller said the gap between financial support of Negro and white education had been narrowed considerably in the past. He said it was reasonable aavilable, it is evident that the salaries of Negro and local and State school authorities teachers would be equalized are willing and anxious to im-

instead of court injunction as a means of solving the equalization problem.

In a 2000-word statement on the to believe school prove school plants throughout the equalization matter—although completely by

State for both white and Negro pupils.

Miller said the recent emphasis in the equalization matter had been placed mostly on the physical facilities. He added, however, that those qualified to evaluate an education program generally conceded that the quality of the program rested to a major degree upon the teacher.

"It would appear, therefore," he said, "that those who are properly concerned with equality of educational opportunities for all children, both white and Negro, should place the emphasis more on the instructional program and on well-trained teachers, financially secure in their positions, than upon the buildings and other psysical facilities . . ."

Attorney's Plea Viewed As 'Illegal'

Martin Assails 'Demoting' Move

By BILL FOSTER

Negro students who yesterday refused to register in an "inadequately equipped" King George Training School today were denied admittance to the nearby white high school.

T. Benton Gayle, superintendent of King George County schools, branded as "unreasonable" and "illegal" the request of Negro Attorney Martin A. Martin that the Negro students be enrolled.

White and Negro onlookers outside the King George High School (white) awaited the outcome of Gayle's and Martin's conversation quietly.

There were no demonstrations against the 12 Negro students, who accepted Gayle's refusal and returned immediately to the Negro training school to enroll there.

'DELIBERATE REPRISAL'

Prior to the visit to the white high school, Martin, who represents 30 of the Negro students, described as "a deliberate reprisal" the action of King George school officials in "demoting" the principal and the agriculture teacher at the Negro school.

William L. Smith, Jr., principal of the white high school, was appointed supervisory principal of both schools. The move placed a new superior over E. B. Webb, the Negro principal who formerly supervised the training school and was answerable only to Gayle.

In a similar move, G. T. Saunders, agriculture teacher at the Negro school, was made assistant to Frank Coleman, agriculture teacher at the white school.

(Pictures on Page 24)

Neither change affected the salaries of the Negroes involved.

Gayle described the move as "a better administrative setup."

But Martin said the action was taken "in an effort to intimidate the Negro citizens in their efforts to obtain equal school facilities."

The King George School Board has been perpetually enjoined by the Federal District Court in Richmond from discriminating against Negro students in the matter of equal school facilities.

Yesterday, a Negro inspecting party visited the training school and described recent improvements there as "wholly inadequate." Asked to comment on this reaction, Gayle declared late yesterday:

"I expected that—and I agree with them." He declared, however, that:

"We've done all we could in the short time we had."

TO FILE MOTION

Today, Gayle demanded of Martin in the superintendent's office:

"Do you realize that you are asking me to violate the oath of my office by asking me to enroll Negro students here in violation of the Constitution and laws of Virginia?"

Martin responded that Gayle's first duty is to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees that no one shall be discriminated against by reason of race or color.

Martin said he would file a motion in District Court "within the next few days" asking that the King George School Board be cited for contempt of allegedly refusing to comply with the court order for equal facilities.

Tuck Backs Refusal To Allow Negroes In Va. White Schools

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10—(UP)—Gov. William M. Tuck today backed up school officials of two Virginia counties for their refusal to permit Negroes to register at high schools for whites.

"The advocates of the so-called 'civil rights' program sponsored by President Truman will not force upon the people of Virginia this curse of non-segregation in our schools," Tuck said.

"Segregation of the races in the public schools is called for in the fundamental law," he added. "It has been observed throughout the history of the commonwealth and will continue to be observed."

...ents. Virginia farm land, in other words, ...aid only 60 per cent of the average tax of ...ke property in the United States.

The nominal amount of tax, you may answer, often is deceptive because it may disregard the assessment and the levies on ...ther property. What, you demand, is the ...mount of tax Virginia farm land pays in ...erms of *true* value. "Give me," you say, ...the rate of taxation in the average Virginia ...ounty on each $100 of the actual value of ...arm land—not on the basis of high or low ...ssessment or of real estate taxes offset ...y high taxes on other things." You repeat: ...What is the tax rate on each $100 of the ...rue value of Virginia farm land?"

It is 40 cents.

What is the average for the United States? ...t is 90 cents—or two and a quarter times ...what it is in Virginia. These figures are for ...946, but no material change is believed to ...ave occurred nationally or in Virginia since ...hat year.

That Virginia figure of 40 cents—44 per ...ent of the national rate—will make you ...ause for a moment. but you come back ...quickly: "Ah," you say, "you are talking ...about rich agricultural States; give me some ...figures about the actual tax rate for $100 of ...true value in States comparable to Virginia—what is it in North Carolina?"

It is 55 cents.

What is it in South Carolina?

It is 48 cents.

In Georgia, what?

The rate is 67 cents.

Then give me the true rate in the State that has the largest percentage of farm population in the South: What is the rate in Mississippi?

Mississippi farm land pays 97 cents on each $100 of true value, against Virginia's 40 cents.

We need not call the roll of the States. The startling fact set forth in the report on farm real estate taxes in 1946 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is this: ONLY TWO STATES IN THE UNION (DELAWARE AND WEST VIRGINIA) HAVE A LOWER TAX ON THE TRUE VALUE OF FARM REAL ESTATE THAN VIRGINIA HAS.

A FEW OF THE FIGURES

...acre of Virginia farm ...rk you, because the seg... to the Constitution for... of any sort on real es...

...e average acre of farm ...in taxes for all purposes ...ecord, 1946? It was 28 ...verage for farm land ...ited States? Forty-six

Should we not ponder those figures a while before we hurry to adopt a new *State* tax for school buildings?

TWO QUESTIONS MUST BE ASKED

...cial ability of the State ...ay: First, are the coun... ...dy paying such heavy ...be burdened unreason... ...pay interest and amor... ...nds? Second, can the ...nce school construction ...re of a load on those ...ady are carrying their ...e of State government? ...ated, we think, that the ...of having the taxpayers ...r city merely pay the ...unt of money through ...her. If that were the ...simply would be that of ...nful process of extract... ...m the same man. This ...t the fact. Part of the ...e Commonwealth pro... ...ol building has its origin ...to keep taxes on farm ...possible.

...e taxes? To what ex... ...incipal property in the ...cality, being taxed for... ...e average Virginia city, ...Virginia towns, real es... ...gh as they should be in ... of the locality. Both ...utely, urban real estate ...of the burden.

...l estate in the counties ...examine

CAN COUNTIES AFFORD NEW SCHOOLS?

On the same day that Negro leaders refused to accept the high school facilities offered their race in King George County, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia affirmed, five to two, that the fiscal officers of the State cannot replenish the depleted literary fund by transferring to it any part of the accumulated reserve of the teachers' retirement account. Today, while officials pondered their next step in providing funds for building better Negro schools, students of that race demanded admission to the white high schools of King George.

Being refused, they will come back to the Federal bar and probably will ask that the county authorities of King George be cited in contempt of court. Beyond that it is not necessary to look at the moment, because we cannot believe that the Negro leaders recklessly will overplay their hand or that the white leaders will refuse to look fact in the face. The Negroes may call in a Federal marshal to arrest school officials, but those same Negroes have to live in a community dominated by white persons. Legal advantage will not be pressed, we hope, to the impairment of everyday relations. Compromise and conciliation are dictated.

What of the fiscal problem of providing new school buildings? Complicated as it is by the decision of the Court of Appeals, how is that problem to be solved?

The answer given in many localities is, of course, call the General Assembly in extra session, pass a stiff sales tax and from it provide sufficient funds for the counties to erect new Negro schools without having to issue bonds. In other words, the demand is that Virginia reverse her previous policy under which the construction of school buildings has been a part of the locality's obligation. From the beginning of the public school system in Virginia, the Commonwealth has said to the locality, "You build and repair the schools; the State will help support them when you have constructed and have opened them."

In the abstract, this is not an immutable policy. Few policies ever are. As the revenues of the Commonwealth already have increased out of all proportion to the rise

...ents.

...What was the average ...throughout the United

14k 1948

Florida

Negro Gets Diploma The Hard Way

Atlanta Journal
The Constitution

Special to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 12—Ada Lou Johnson, 48-year-old Georgia Negro who said it "was no fun" taking washing and ironing 40 shirts a day after classes, Saturday was graduated from Gibbs High School here.

Ada Lou said she plans to go to college and then return to Georgia to establish an industrial school for her race. She finished the eighth grade in Georgia and taught for two years in Butts County before coming to St. Petersburg 24 years ago. She was born in Jackson, Ga.

6-13-48

Palmer Memorial Institute Begins 47th Year Sept. 17th

By J. H. CROCKETT Jr.

SEDALIA, N. C.—With an expected enrollment of over 200 students representing thirty states and three foreign countries, the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia will officially open the 1948-49 school year on September 17th.

Opening was delayed two weeks because of the polio epidemic. New students were selected from over 500 applications for admission. This announcement comes from the founder and president, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, who is beginning her 48th year of service as an outstanding educator.

Among the staff of twenty members, the following have served the institution previously: Miss Cecie Jenkins, executive secretary; Donald J. Montague, administrative dean; Ira Hall, business manager; Dr. John Brice, director of religious education; Rufus Brent and Miss Lucille Platt, instructors in music; Mrs. Ruth C. Pride, dean of girls and librarian; Marshall Allen, dean of boys; and Mrs. Ollie Burnside, director of the boarding department.

OTHER STAFF MEMBERS

Other members of the staff include: Miss Dorothy Bradley, secretary to the president; Mrs. Mary J. Banks, junior high instructor; Max Dardeau, a native of Haiti and a graduate of the University of Haiti, Romance languages; Mrs. Natalie Vaughn, of New York University, English; Mrs. Marie Cooper, home economics, Miss Louise Gallego, physical education, and Miss Daisy Williams, mathematics, all of Hampton Institute; Mrs. Hazel McCree of Fisk University, director of Stone Hall; Mrs. Eugenia Jarrett of Texas, director of Eliot Hall, and Mrs. Josephine Rogers, of Greensboro, school nurse.

Palmer Memorial Institute is the only college preparatory school of its kind for American Negro youth and offers an unusual opportunity for cultural training. Graduates of the school are admitted to "A" grade colleges in all parts of the country.

Special emphasis is placed on music and art. In their third appearance, Sedalia Singers, composed entirely of Palmer students, recently delighted an audience of over 2,000 in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.

Under the leadership of the president, the Palmer Memorial Institute strives to send out students educationally efficient, religiously sincere, and culturally secure.

Students Ask D. C. Jim Crow End

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—(NNPA)—The senior class of Upper Freehold Township High School, which was on its annual tour of the nation's capital last Thursday, has asked President Truman to end discrimination in Washington hotels before undertaking the broader measures envisioned in his civil rights program.

The forty-five students met last Wednesday to discuss the trip and recalled that last year colored members of the senior class were forced to stay at an all-colored hotel while other pupils stopped at the Continental.

The message to Mr. Truman was proposed by Marvin Bressler, 17. The only colored student in the class this year stayed home, explaining that he had visited Washington before and did not want to make the trip.

Carver Hi Of Mount Olive, In Southern Ass'n

MOUNT OLIVE, N. C. — Carver High School at Mount Olive, N. C. has been approved for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and secondary schools.

Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the state department of education revealed the approval in a recent letter to Spencer E. Durante, principal of Carver High School. The approval was given at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the association, which met in Louisville, Ky.

The state committee of the association spent several days last April checking the school for the strict requirements of membership.

Carver is the only high school in the Wayne county system which holds membership in this association.

The rating given Carver is the result of the diligent and conscientious efforts of the faculty, students, and community, under the leadership of C. H. McLendon, former principal now principal of Washington High School, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Durante, in making the announcement to the faculty and student body, stressed the importance of the rating to the students and urged that it serve to inspire both faculty and student body to greater and more effective service to themselves and to their community.

The Princess Anne Dilemma --

AN INDICATION of the growing concern over the crisis in the inequities and inequalities in the public school system as conducted by the counties is the announcement that Judge KELLAM of the Princess Anne County Circuit Court is soon to order another—the third—bond issue election, in another attempt to have the voters adopt a $250,000 bond issue for the purpose of constructing a Negro high school.

This third effort is probably the result of a quiet educational campaign carried on in recent months by white and colored citizens of the county to get the residents—the white residents—of the county to see, in its proper light, the responsibility which rests upon the county to provide substantially adequate school facilities for *all* of its children. The Princess Anne case is perhaps unique in the state. While other counties have, to a fairly noticeable extent, built some school houses for Negroes, the sum total of school houses built by Princess Anne county for Negroes during the past 60 years would represent a surprisingly small cash outlay.

The structure that now serves as a high school building, and which is completely inadequate to meet the need, was procured as a federal PWA project. The contributions in land and equipment made to the school project by the Negro patrons were of such proportions as to make the county's cash outlay negligible. On the whole, the school, while doing the best job it can under the circumstances, is woefully below standard requirements.

Of the twelve elementary schools for Negroes in the county, ten are housed in properties owned by colored churches and fraternal lodges, if they have not been conveyed as gifts to the county. The county has built two one-room school houses at its own expense. The school houses provided at the total expense of colored citizens are: five two-room, four three-room, and one seven-room frame structures.

We can hardly believe that the majority of the voters in the county could know these facts and conscientiously vote against a bond issue to provide funds with which, in part, such inequities as we have cited may be removed.

NEGRO STUDENTS MIX WELL WITH WHITES IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

ST. LOUIS, Feb. — (NNPA) — The colored students admitted last fall to Catholic schools that formerly had only white pupils have mixed in easily with their new educational companions, it was learned last Thursday.

Archdiocesan officials say they have received not one report of friction among white and colored pupils since the new policy of Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter was put into effect.

The number of colored students in Catholic schools is still small, but those who have been admitted have participated actively in such activities as debating, the glee club and sports.

Two of the four colored students at McBride high school, have been out for the football and basketball teams. McBride is a diocesan school for boys, with an enrollment of 960.

Sister Clotilda, principal at Labourne high school, another diocesan school, said the two colored students have been "beautifully accepted." She stated there was never an indication of resentment on the part of the 650 white students.

At Rosati-Kain, a high school for girls, across from the St. Louis Cathedral, there are four colored students among the 750 pupils.

One of the nuns in charge of the school commented: "The girls just seem to take to them."

Gloria Waters, 13 years old, one of the colored students at Rosati-Kain, is enthusiastic about her new educational surroundings.

"The white girls have been just lovely," she said. "We study together, we eat together and we ride home on the bus together. "Some of them call me up at the St. Francis Girls' Home, where I live, just for a friendly talk."

Most of the other Catholic high schools, for both boys and girls, said they had no colored students, simply because no applications were received.

The Rev. James E. Hoflich, acting superintendent of parochial schools, said he was unable to determine the number of colored students among the 40,000 pupils in the 120 elementary schools in St. Louis and the country. Archbishop Ritter, he pointed out, took the position it was not necessary to distinguish between white and colored children in obtaining attendance records.

He was certain, however, that colored pupils had been admitted to a number of schools that formerly had only white pupils, including St. Edward's and St. Mathew's parishes from which came a large segment of the group that had violently opposed the archbishop's ruling last year.

County School Progress

Paul D. West, Superintendent of Education in Fulton County, has submitted his annual report to the Chairman of the Board of Education.

It is an excellent report. It reflects progress. It also reflects planning and thought, which are even more important.

Fulton County, in its vast area of 512 square miles outside the City of Atlanta (and one-government advocates might take warning), operates 91 school units. Of these eight are high schools for white students and one for Negro. In addition to the one Negro high school, other students will be cared for at the new vocational school operated jointly by the city and county. This is a vault forward, as prior to last year there was no county high school for Negroes.

At a time when the civil rights controversy stirs the South and the nation, these reports are interesting beyond their local meaning. We have promised that within our pattern we would provide equal facilities. We have not done so and therein lies the source of much of our present trouble.

For example, Fulton County transports much of its Negro school population in school busses. As far as we know there are no other school busses operating in the State for Negro children, a situation which—if not corrected—will be, and ought to be, a basis for one of those distasteful law suits. Fulton County has less Negro population than the city. It is sparsely settled save in the direction of Hapeville, Palmetto and Fairburn. The number of high schools is now on an approximate equitable basis. The report also indicates real progress in improving toilet and water system facilities, classrooms and so on, as well as recreational facilities.

The need for planning and thought is reflected in the fact that school attendance is up. By 1950, the Superintendent warns, there will be a need for new high schools, elementary schools, and additions to existing plants.

The County will do well, in its planning, to avoid the mistakes of the City, and thereby avoid racial frictions which the City will have. In Atlanta, as far as we can determine, not a single Negro school is to be provided with an auditorium or a gymnasium. This is, of course, planning for trouble, not to avoid it.

The County Board of Education can take pride in this annual report. That it will inspire them to plan for the future, according to law the Supreme Court decisions, one may assume with some assurance because of the fact they already seem to be nearing the goal of equal but separate facilities and services.

We congratulate the County.

High School Needed

The Constitution 6-16-48

Editor Constitution: I read with interest your column on Booker T. Washington High School. After thinking the matter through, I feel that your suggestion of another high school for Negro students is very timely and hope that other influential citizens of this area will take the matter into consideration and help solve this vital problem.

Atlanta, Ga. 6-17-48

Atlanta. MRS. LOUISE MADDOX.

New High School

Editor Constitution: I have read your column with much interest this morning on conditions at Washington High School. I think it is a fine article and do believe you are sincere in your desire that Negro children should have decent schools.

I, too, think there should be a high school on the Southside but I do not agree with you when you seem to carry the idea of placing schools in different sections to stop children whose parents are of different stations in life from intermingling.

I believe in democracy all the way. I cannot understand how you arrived at the idea that Pittsburg is the worst slum area, from the fact that these four young boys had gotten in a killing scrape and neither one of them came from Pittsburg. I live in Pittsburg and there is much to be done. I have three children, all who finished Washington High School, two are in college, and there are many more families like myself who live in Pittsburg and have a bathtub.

I trust you will write many more articles about the conditions of colored people.

CLYDE B. MITCHELL.

Atlanta.

Core of a Problem

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: As a former resident of the State of Georgia, please permit me to express my interest in the fine editorial which recently appeared under your byline, "Murder and a School." My sincere hope is that it will arouse in the minds of those who can do something about the deplorable conditions which have existed too long in Atlanta and elsewhere the firm intention of doing something about it.

Here in New Orleans the School Board had planned the construction of a 100-room (elementary) school for Negro children in an area so-called Less-chance. This school was to serve approximately 4,000 children, the school being under the supervision of one principal. It seems that the plan has been dropped because of several of the things mentioned in your editorial. Sun.

As to the crime rate, I believe you have presented intelligently the core of the problem. Those who are responsible for the law, its administration and enforcement seem to have forgotten that crime in any group affects the total picture.

More power to you, sir, and may those in authority do something to improve such conditions which are blemishes upon the record of Georgia.

ROBERT N. PERRY, JR.

New Orleans Council BSA. 6-28-48

Negro Hi School Strife Laid to Poor Facilities

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 6-6-48

By KEELER McCARTNEY

At strife-ridden Booker T. Washington High School, students reporting daily armed with razors, knives and even pistols, will continue slaying and fighting unless Negro school facilities are expanded and more stern measures of discipline are put into effect.

This was the consensus Saturday among the Negro teachers at Washington and a cross-section of students. Lamar Weaver, a Negro reporter, asked the following question:

"What's wrong at the school?"

He got six answers in the following order:

1. A highly overcrowded campus. The Constitution

2. Failure of the school board to employ "practical" measures for maintaining discipline among students. Atlanta, Ga.

3. Infiltration of outsiders, who encourage delinquency, tardiness, fights among factions and the like.

4. Inadequate recreational facilities. Sun. 6-6-48

5. Lack of an auditorium in which the student body may assemble. (No Negro elementary school has one.)

6. No effective Parent-Teacher Association.

With a total enrollment of 3,500 ates outnumbered those finishing high school by 902.

With these overcrowded conditions, teachers maintain, it is impossible for the staffs to cope with campus problems. They also argue that present psychological methods of discipline employed by the school board are totally ineffective.

"Students know they will receive only verbal censure for their wrong doings," a teacher declared. "Therefore they don't care."

Outsiders crowd the campus and Washington Park in search of recreational facilities, which are not adequate for the school. At times recreational classes at Washington exceed 200 students, teachers said, but the supervisors have little equipment to offer.

Neither Washington or Howard has a gymnasium.

Juvenile authorities have been lackadaisical in enforcing punishment on youths, adopting the same "Nigger killing" attitude with which courts try adult offenders, the survey revealed. Teachers have adopted a "what's the use?" attitude in reporting violations.

Both students and teachers scored the lack of outside interest in promoting interest in the school. Only six parents attended the final PTA meeting of the year, they said. The Constitution

On the campus itself, they see no hopes of improvement.

School Board officials promised two years ago that all portable buildings would be done away with, teachers maintained. Since that time, however, more portables have been erected. In heavy rains the floors of some are flooded. Atlanta, Ga.

Recently, Board members have promised that the portables would be abandoned when the present annex to the school is completed. But from the greatly increasing influx of elementary graduates, teachers are doubtful if both the portables and the annex will suffice. Sun. 6-6-48

There was little comment on reported rival factions in the schools over the retirement of veteran C. L. Harper as principal of Washington and the appointment of C. N. Cornell as his successor. Some have argued that Harper was replaced because he did not align himself with the more outspoken followers of Negro rights.

However, the facts are that Harper was retired simply because he had reached the retirement age for teachers established by the state—a rule which applies to all teachers regardless of race.

Whatever the arguments on both sides, the teachers and serious thinking students are alarmed over the appearance daily on the campus of "gangs" from the slums of "Pittsburgh" and other such sections.

They are alarmed over the fights that develop over too many Negro boys and girls vieing for too few recreational facilities, with nerves on edge from overcrowded and poorly heated classrooms. They are alarmed over razors, knives and even pistols found in the pockets of students and over the fights, stabbings and the like which never are placed on police records.

They are duly alarmed. They have had promises and promises and promises. But now they have little hope.

Atlanta Public School officials deny reports of poor discipline, disorders, and gang activity at Booker T. Washington High School. They say the reports have been circulated maliciously by enemies of the present Principal C. N. Cornell and have been intensified since the slaying of two Negro youths, one a student at the school, May 28.

Ed S. Cook, President of the Board of Education, and Miss Ira Jarrell, School Superintendent, contend that Negro High School facilities have been and are being increased at a rapid pace. They contend the present board has done more for the Negro than any other board in history and are compiling a list of expenditures. The Constitution

The average daily attendance at Washington is 3,100, of which 500 pupils come from Fulton County. The opening of Carver Vocational High School this Fall is expected to cut attendance to about 2,000, which Cook and Miss Jarrell say is about in line with other high schools. Atlanta, Ga.

Plans for the $542,500 improvements at Washington do not contemplate enlargement of the present plant, but the elimination of portables by erection of permanent structures, they say. Miss Jarrell said a recent inspection of Washington by the State Department of Education (Bob Cousins made it) gave Washington one of the best ratings in the country. She said she was told the standard there was as high, if not higher, than any other high school in the South. The average student class load at Washington is 27 as against an average of more than 30 for white high schools. Washington High is fully accredited with an "A" rating. 6-6-48

Roy Davis, Assistant Superintendent in charge of High Schools, and others contend there is a studied effort to discredit the school, that "loafers" who are not students hang around and that police protection has been provided to keep them from invading the school grounds. All say anonymous telephone calls and letters reach them on the situation, and Davis says that checks on the "tips" fail to produce substantiation. Davis said he ordered a disgruntled prospective teacher from his office Wednesday after Davis had been threatened with adverse newspaper publicity and editorials.

Interest High In Demand For School Probe

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta citizens Monday continued to urge a sweeping investigation of the conditions reported at Booker T. Washington High School and its environs which had been branded Sunday as a "seed-bed of juvenile and adult delinquency." Two.

Numerous telephone calls to the World and to persons who commented in Sunday's story on developments indicated a growing interest in an investigation of a prevailing situation. 6-1-48

Charges of gross professional neglect at the school followed in the wake of the fatal shooting of Junior Askins, 17, of 321 Payne Avenue and William Cornelius Butler, 14, of Drummond Street, S. W. allegedly at the hands of Elijah and Arthur Brown, brothers of 253 Merritts Avenue. The two were shot down about two blocks from the school, reportedly while leaving a Washington High outdoor activity.

Sweeping Investigation Of Ills Urged

Daily World

Citizens Speak Mind About Local Alleged Condition

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 5-31-48

BY MARION E. JACKSON

A full scale investigation of Booker T. Washington High School may come as an aftermath of the slaying of two youths Friday afternoon as T. M. Alexander, prominent insurance man, branded the institution a "seed-bed of juvenile and adult delinquency" in an open letter to Atlanta citizens.

Alexander in his letter demanded that the Board of Education appoint an interracial committee "to investigate the situation that prevails".

There was swift concurrence in Alexander's viewpoint. Mrs J. S. Flipper charged that the school is well as of in a "deplorable condition" and ad- the moral and educa- ded "I am sure that the situation tional qualification of the community has now reached a crisis. Some- to allow this situation to persist. thing must be done at once". The Parent-Teachers Association, under the chairmanship of Alexander stated: "It is a reflection on Citizens Committee need to com- impartial investigation of the con- tinuing incidents at the school as

bine their efforts to delouse Washington High."

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. M. L. King, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, declined to comment on the conditions at Washington High, but termed the shooting "a ridiculous thing" in blaming state of affairs at Washington High on" congestion and carelessness on the part of teachers".

Mrs. George D. Kelsey placed the blame solely on "congestion".

NEGLECT CHARGED 5-30-48

Charges of gross professional neglect came on the heels of the death of Junior Askins, 17, of 321 Paynes Avenue, and William Cornelius Butler, 14, of Drummond St., S. W. allegedly at the hands of Elijah and Arthur Brown, 253 Merritts Avenue

On the slaying of the two youths, Alexander charged: "It has reached the point that any innocent bystanders may be shot down in cold blood, stabbed or otherwise brutalized criminally by hoodlums who are either registered in school or have the run of the place, attending no classes and having no business on the premises of this tax-supported institution. City Police have to patrol the halls to keep order at times. Knives and guns are packed by would-be gangsters whom even the teachers fear."

DANGERS CLAIMED

Daily World

"The safety and security of our children is in constant jeopardy and it is hardly safe to walk the streets in the vicinity of the school".

Alexander furthur charges: "Morality is very lax and teachers are fearful of protesting vigorously regarding these conditions" 5-30-48

"It is also alleged that the accused assailant, whose shootings resulted in the fatal deaths of two youths, had had free excess to the school even though he was graduated over the protest of many teachers, and enjoyed the privilege of maintaining certain keys which made the building available to him. He is reported to have, prior to the shooting, been permitted to hang around unmolested. It is further alleged that the throwing of coke bottles has endangered both teachers and students."

Atlanta Daily World

"Morality is very lax and teachers are fearful of protesting vigorously regarding these conditions. The Board of Education should be urged to appoint an interracial committee to investigate the situation that prevails. The safety and securety of our children is at stake. Too much has been muffed and quieted by expediency and fear. We have failed to expose this situation to public scrunity Let us not wait until the ghost of our stupidity, indifference and lethargy rest on our own door steps. It is better for our children to be ignorant and alive than dead and educated. If you have never bowed over the cradle of your own child you would not appreciate this position. "Now is the hour"."

Ken. 5-24-48

Education To What End?

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The slaying of two school-aged lads by a rifle shot of a 21-year-old veteran and father here Friday afternoon was a shocking revelation to colored Atlantans that all is not well in our educational system upon which we lean so confidently for the training of our children. One of the slain lads was a student of the Booker T. Washington High schol, while the other was not a school boy. But to all intents and purposes, all of them might just as well belonged to the school, since it was their major hang-out rendezvous.

The shooting Friday is the symptom of a deep and far more grevious condition inherent in the organization and conduct of the Washington High school. To say that the principal is at fault is only partially true. To lay the blame on the shoulders of the Board of Education would be much nearer the truth. But no one group or set of factors can be charged with all of the responsibility. There is much that is wrong and wicked at the school and in truth, all of us are in part, to blame. Ken. 5-30-48

We have known for years that gangsters and rowdies not registered in the school, have enjoyed free and easy association and contacts with the students. We have known for years the frightful conditions of overcrowding and congestion. We have known for years that young boys and girls have been repeatedly reported for knife and gun-toting. And we have known for years of the shootings and cuttings which have been hidden and cloaked by persons in the school, lest the public become aroused. But despite our knowledge, we have said nothing, and done nothing about them. Consequently, the faculty members have resigned themselves to fate. Some of them have been assaulted by students. Others, have been bodily threatened and a few have been reported manhandled. Insolence is a common place by the students. All of which adds up to a state of utter confusion and contradictions in the educational process.

We have thus reached the point to call a halt to these conditions or demand that the school be closed up until they can educate the youth to some worthy end, rather than deceive themselves and ourselves that we are training the children for useful and purposeful lives. Now is the time for the citizens to speak. They can and will be heard if they speak with sincerity of purpose. They will not be remedied if the citizens sit back and resolve to allow the Board of Education to do it. It doesn't work like that. Negroes pay the taxes to support Washington High and the other schools for Negroes. It is their business, through the cooperation of the Board, to call attention to the failure and weaknesses of the school program, to teachers and to all other forces and factors which complete the process of making a worthwhile school. This is an indictment of one high school, but we can also point with painful truth, to other schools not measuring up to the standards of a well-ordered school system for Atlanta Negro children. 5-30-48

New High School

Editor Constitution: I have read your column with much interest this morning on conditions at Washington High School. I think it is a fine article and do believe you are sincere in your desire that Negro children should have decent schools. The Constitution

I, too, think there should be a high school on the Southside but I do not agree with you when you seem to carry the idea of placing schools in different sections to stop children whose parents are of different stations in life from intermingling. Atlanta, Ga.

I believe in democracy all the way. I cannot understand how you arrived at the idea that Pittsburg is the worst slum area, from the fact that these four young boys had gotten in a killing scrape and neither one of them came from Pittsburg. I live in Pittsburg and there is much to be done. I have three children, all who finished Washington High School, two are in college, and there are many more families like myself who live in Pittsburg and have a bathtub. Tue. 6-11-48

I trust you will write many more articles about the conditions of colored people.

CLYDE B. MITCHELL.

Atlanta.

Ground Broken For New High School

Augusta Chronicle 5-3-48

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Ground was broken for the new high school building of the Immaculate Conception school here Sunday afternoon, in connection with the annual May procession at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The Rev. Adolph Gall, S. M. A., pastor of the church, officiated at the ground-breaking ceremony, with the Rev. Joseph Wernert and Rev. Francis Hynes, assisting pastors, assisting. 5-4-48

The structure will be of brick, one story in height and modernistic in design, and will contain classrooms, and a chemical and biological laboratory. The new building will provide desk space for 180 students.

League Confers With Pres. Cook On Expulsions

Atlanta Daily World 5-11-48

According to reports from officials of the Atlanta Urban League on the matter of expelled students Washington high school because "non residence," Ed. S. Cook, President of the City Board of Education released the following information following a conference held after he met with a committee of Negro leaders:

"Mr. Cook met with board officials requesting full description of the process used in expelling students. He outlined the procedures reported to him as follows:

"1—Each student was required to fill a card giving name, parent's name, address, name and address of the person with whom the student was living.

"2—These cards were screened and about 600 were found where parents were residents of other places. Mon.-11-24-48

"3—After the second screening, approximately 400 were found which were definitely questionable. There were interviews and questions regarding the information given on the card before being put out of school.

"Approximately 80 persons have asked for appointments with school officials. These are ebing seen as rapidly as possible by a staff of four people in the Board's office.

"The Board does not wish to penalize any child who is entitled to enrollment in Atlanta schools. Mr. Cook says that if cases are known which appear to be a violation, he will appreciate having these brought to his personal attention.

"Tuition will not be accepted for students from other places, because of lack of sufficient space to care for students from Atlanta and Fulton County.

"In response to a question regarding complaints that some children were being forced to enroll at Carver—he replied that this could not be done."

The Negro leaders having called on the Board included Rev. M. L. King, Attorney S. S. Robinson, V. W. Hodges, and Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, the League said.

Kentucky

Central High Will Expand Trade Program

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. 14K 1948 Thurs. 2-19-48

New School to Serve All of Negro Community

Negro students at the new Central High School will have more than double their present choice in vocational classes, school officials said yesterday.

Plans for the new school call for 12 special classrooms for trade instruction, compared with five in the present school.

Students will have special rooms for learning electrical, printing, sheetmetal and plumbing trades, and beauty culture, home nursing, and child care.

Capacity Set At 1,500.

The school will handle 1,500 students, compared with 1,200 in the old building at 806 W. Chestnut; its classrooms will number 50 instead of 40. It will be two or three stories high. Thurs. 2-19-48

It will be "something unique in this part of the country," said Principal Atwood S. Wilson. He said it will be the only Negro high school in Louisville's history planned from the start to serve the entire Negro community.

Specifications were distributed yesterday by Superintendent Omer Carmichael after months of work by teachers, parents, Wilson, and special advisers.

Depends On Costs.

Louisville, Ky.

Whether all the details of the plan will be included in the final building depends on building costs, Carmichael said. But he expects the school to be substantially as outlined in the specifications. The Courier-Journal

Carmichael said he hopes bids will be taken for the building "this time next year." He expects it to open in 1951. Its new site is between 11th, 12th, Chestnut and Esquire, half a block north of Broadway. Thurs.

Plans call for the following improvements: 2-19-48

An auditorium to seat 2,000 persons, large enough to house national conventions of Negro groups, orchestra concerts, and stage shows, and the school's graduations now held at Halleck Hall.

Gymnasiums Planned.

The Courier-Journal

Two gymnasiums for boys and one for girls. The boys' gyms could be combined by removing an electrically operated partition. This would seat 2,500 spectators.

A model child nursery. Here working parents could leave their children for a small fee. Girl students would learn proper methods of baby care from instructors. It would handle 15 to 20 children. Louisville, Ky.

Space will be provided in the architect's plan for a future swimming pool with access to both gym areas. Thurs. 2-19-48

May Be Converted.

There will be two elevators, one for freight and one for general use. The latter will be especially useful for crippled students, now that the Board of Education is furnishing them training through the 12th grade. Only Theodore Ahrens Trade High School now has an elevator.

Carmichael said the present school building "is too good to destroy." One possibility is that it may be converted into an elementary school. Thurs.

"I wish it were practical to develop the old site for a stadium, and leave the new site open for group playing programs," Carmichael said. 2-19-48

Will Have Listening Booths.

The library will have listening booths for recordings and transcriptions. There will be student alcoves off the main library; a locker room for visiting teams; community and faculty conference rooms; a sound-control room for the interclass communication system; considerable work space for teachers; a social room and council room for students, and shops for building construction, tailoring, clothing-cleaning, auto mechanics, foundry and molding, electrical, plumbing, and printing. The Courier-Journal

"Artistic use of color" on walls and furnishings is called for.

A main dining room of 5,200 square feet, with double counters, and teachers' cafeteria is specified. Louisville, Ky.

The specifications will be given to the architects, T. J. Noland and Sons, who are expected to work up a general plan for the building, with a very rough estimate of costs, Carmichael explained. Later more detailed planning and estimates will follow. Thurs 2-19-48

The Colored Basketball Tournament

The Courier-Journal

This is in response to a letter about the colored high school basketball tournament held in Louisville last month. It is easy to criticize, but not quite so easy to build up. This may be the case of the person who wrote the letter in question. I agree that there is plenty of room for improving this tournament, but I refuse to agree that the promotion of it "stunk." I regret that the writer from Hopkinsville was unable to take a defeat, but I predicted that Attucks would not repeat in 1948 as State champions. Although our team, Central, did not win the tournament in the finals between Hopkinsville and Lexington, it would be unfair to place the win or loss on the officials, and we are better sports than that. However, every player who obtained five fouls was sent from the game, including Hopkinsville's No. 50 and Lexington's No. 37, the two players in question. 4-14-48

You are correct regarding the scoring incident in the Madisonville-Lynch game, and I regret the game ended without the matter being straightened out. I am only giving you the facts in both cases you cited. The officiating should return to that of past State tournaments, but let's remember the coaches got for their teams what they voted for. Jeffersonville, Ind.

Louisville is not willing to accept any responsibility for the lodging or meals for the coaches or players, and many of us agree with you that better arrangements should have been made. If your board of control had appointed a local committee (men who know the local conditions) to aid in such matters, the whole matter of housing, etc., would have perhaps been satisfactory to all. Wed. EDWARD Q. ADAMS, SR.

Louisville, Ky. 4-14-48

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL-PROGRESS

Louisville Courier-Journal 4-14-48

We are at that season of the year when Louisville with the rest of the nation sends its children and younger people back to school and college. Usually folks in Louisville welcome the coming of each season with the changes its brings. This year however finds a rather large number of people not so joyful, some almost in despair.

About 30 years ago the "Central High School for Negroes" moved into its present quarters at 9th and Chestnut Street and not long after that people began to criticize the building and almost everything about it.

Parents of children of high school age and parents of potential high school students, backed by churches, civic organizations and leaders began to clamor for a new building and they have kept up the clamor for 30 years. Now a new building is in sight and eviction is imminent for approximately 1,000 people living in the area set apart for the new building. These people are sorrowing, "They have no place to go."

Many of the people slated to move are parents of high school pupils, many have lived in the neighborhood since they were born or can remember and some of them have lived in the same house. Many of these people are the same ones who wanted a new school for their children, a new school and better educational opportunities.

The prospect is not so bright for them now but neither is it as dark as it may seem. It is reasonably certain that the time given them to move will be extended unless some suitable provisions are made to house these people in the meantime. Many of them dread the thought of moving even to make way for progress because it is only natural. The place they have come to know as home is dear to them.

Some sacrifice must be made if the community is to show the progress it deserves and those people who are now fearful of losing their homes need not worry too much. Louisville is a big city and will find a way or make one before a 1,000 of its people, many of them substantial citizens, will be left homeless on the city streets.

High Schools In Louisiana Are Unaccredited

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — None of the 137 public and private Negro high schools in Louisiana are accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary schools, according to a report of the state department of education. Of the 466 white public and private high schools in the state, only four are not accredited by the association.

Of the Negro public high schools, 46 are approved and accredited by the state department; 35 are approved and not accredited and 37 are unapproved. None of the 19 private Negro high schools is accredited.

This disparity in the educational system of Louisiana is given as one factor in the generally low qualifications of Negro school teachers and the general low rating of the state of Louisiana in comparison to other states in educational facilities.

New Orleans, one of the first southern cities to equalize Negro and white teachers' salaries, has been one of the slowest to recognize Negroes in advisory capacities in the educational system. There is only one supervisor for 37 elementary schools and two visiting teachers.

DOUBLE SHIFT SET IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Will Provide for 1200 New Prep Students

Negro public high schools will operate on double shifts next school term to provide education for all of the 1200 students promoted from elementary school, Supt. Lionel J. Bourgeois said Friday.

And some 55 more teachers will be hired by the school board for both elementary and high schools, he said.

Faced with a federal suit which charges it is not providing equal opportunity of education for Negroes, the school board is planning to take care of those for whom there are no facilities in this way until its building program begins.

If it has to, it will also put in double shifts in elementary schools, Bourgeois said. Last September, enrollment in the grammar schools increased by more than 20 per cent over the previous year, and it may well do it again this September, he explained.

But the board knows there will be at least 1200 going into high school for whom there are no facilities. As many schools will double-dip as necesary to take care of them, the superintendent said.

Class hours have not been set, but if, for instance, a building opens at 7 a. m., the first shift will end at noon, and the second shift take over from noon to 5 p. m.

Shreveport To Get New High School

SHREVEPORT, La. — (ANP) — A building permit for $1,064,065 high school for Negroes in Shreveport was issued this week by the Caddo Parish school board. The new building will have 135,000 square feet of floor space and accommodate 1,500 students.

Construction of the new building will begin in April, and it is expected to be ready for use next September. The present high school for Negroes, Central, will be remodeled and converted into a junior high school.

Race Gains, Whites Lose In School Enrollment

ST. LOUIS. — During the past five and one-half years while white high schools in St. Louis have lost 3,700 in attendance, Negro high schools have shown an increase of about 250 pupils, survey by the St. Louis Star-Times, disclosed last week.

Average daily attendance for the two Negro academic high schools, Vashon and Sumner, for the first semester this year was 3,643, as compared with 3,384 for the full year of 1942-1943, the newspaper's survey showed.

Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey said the rise in Negro high school enrollment is the natural reflection of the steady increase in enrollment in Negro elementary schools during the past ten years. Average daily attendance in Negro elementary schools has risen from 15,215 in 1937-1938 to 19,943 in the first semester of this year.

Jobs Available for Whites

Hickey attributed the decline in enrollment in white high schools, which dropped from 17,182 in 1942-1943 to 18,387 in the first semester this year, to availability of jobs for boys and girls of high school age.

A contributing factor, he said, is the decline in elementary enrollment about six or seven years ago is making itself felt in high schools today.

More Tech Students

Both the white and Negro technical high schools have gained in enrollment during the five and one-half year period. Booker T. Washington, the Negro technical school, has gained 513, with a nenrollment of 816 for the first semester this year as compared to 301 in 1942-1943.

Hadley, for whites, shows an increase of 99, from 1,766 in 1942-; to 1,865 in the first semester s year.

Louisiana

Mrs. Annabella Dutton Succeeds Mrs. Margaret Bowen At Gilbert

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Mrs. Annabelle Taylor Dutton has been appointed principal of Gilbert Academy, Methodist high school, by the Methodist church board of education, to succeed Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, wife of the newly elected Bishop J. W. E. Bowen. This announcement was made by Bishop R. N. Brooks and Dr. M. S. Davage, board secretary, here last week. Mrs. Dutton received the appointment on the recommendation of Mrs. Bowen who has been the school's head since its beginning.

An alumnus of Dillard university, Mrs. Dutton has taught mathematics at Gilbert for the past six years. She formerly taught at Dudley High School, Greensboro, N. C. She is also a member of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

Her husband, Aaron C. Dutton, is also a teacher. Until this September, he was on the Gilbert faculty, but is now employed at Laundry school, New Orleans. A photographer of note, he formerly taught at Claflin College, Greensboro. The Duttons have three boys and a girl.

LOUISIANA HAS NO ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — None of the 137 public and private Negro high schools in Louisiana are accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools, according to a report of the state department of education. Of the 466 white public and private high schools in the state, only four are not accredited by the association.

Of the Negro public high schools, 46 are approved and accredited by the state department; 35 are approved and not accredited and 37 are unapproved. None of the 19 private Negro high schools is accredited.

$12,000 GRANTED TO BUILD
Journal and Guide
HIGH SCHOOL
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-24-48

Natchez, Miss.- (ANP)-Construction on the first and only high school for Negroes in Wilkinson county was made possible here last week when the state building commission set aside $12,000 to be used for the project. The school which will serve Negro students in Centerville and Wilkinson counties, will be built at an estimated cost of $15,000.

GULFPORT DEDICATES NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The Clarion Ledger
1-24-48

GULFPORT, Miss. — (ANP) — A new high school building, to replace the building destroyed by fire shortly before the end of the school term last year, was dedicated here a few days ago. Prof. J. B. Greene has been principal of the school for the past seventeen years.

Dedicate New High School

The Jackson Advocate
1-24-48

GULFPORT, Miss. — (ANP) — A new Negro high school building, to replace the building destroyed by fire shortly before the end of the school term last year, was dedicated here a few days ago. During the dedication ceremony Prof. J. B. Greene was given much praise for his work as principal of the high school for the past 17 years.

Both the unusually large plot of ground and the buildings were made possible by the board of education of the city schools. As an evidence of satisfaction in what had been done, members of the board, together with the superintendent of education, were present for the dedication.

Several of the board members and the superintendent spoke briefly, following the principal address and praised highly the work being done by principal Greene and his teaching staff, most of whom hold college degrees. The school is fully accredited by the state department of education.

Disgusted With Prejudice In Their Country, Jersey Students Take Action

The Defender
Sat. 8-13-48

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Tired of the old American practice of forcing prejudice down the throats of her young people, a group of white high school teachers here last week launched its own move to permanently erase all forms of racial and religious discrimination.

The group of eight students began their anti-prejudice assault by canvassing soda fountains and sweet shops on their attitude toward serving Negroes. They won a promise from the proprietor of one favorite teen-age resort that he would no longer discriminate against Negro youths.

The same group is planning to try to break down the tradition against Negro students attending local white dances. A Negro member of the group has promised to attempt to induce some of his friends to attend the next dance, while the other members are pledged to see that they are made welcome.

The eight students, a small part of a near nationwide revolt of students disgusted with so-called American democracy, have already enlisted wide community support behind their movement. At a mass meeting in the local high school Wednesday night, at which Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen were present, they obtained 946 signatures of youths and adults to the "Somerset County Plan," after youthful speakers had told of various slights against minority groups.

Adults who attended the meeting voted to begin the formation of an Adult Council, to work with the students. The Ministerial Association and the Parent Teachers Association have both endorsed the anti-discrimination move.

School Boycott Asked of Capital Jim-Crow Trips

N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y.
Sat. 8-14-48

White Youth's Protest Over Segregation Brings N. J. Action, Plea to 3 States

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—New Jersey school authorities will ask those of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts to join in a boycott of the annual pilgrimages of high school seniors to Washington, unless the practice of segregation is discontinued in the capital.

This purpose was disclosed in an exchange of letters between Dr. Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of the division against discrimination, and Richard L. Van Nort, seventeen, a member of last spring's graduating class at the Haddonfield, N. J., High School.

Richard reported that he and most of the 192 members of his class tried to force the issue last spring in a petition to the principal, Thomas H. Skirn, but did not get his support. In Washington, he said, the five Negro members of the class were forced to use hotel and restaurant facilities apart from the rest of the class.

Youth Files Protest

After their return a protest was made to the Haddonfield Board of Education, then the youth made a trip to Newark to file a complaint with Dr. Bustard. The latter was away on vacation, so the graduate wrote a letter asking state action.

"We students complained against segregation," he wrote, "because we felt it was a violation of the principles of democracy as taught in our high school classrooms. We were applying the principles to a situation which arose around us."

In a letter made public today, Dr. Bustard replied:

"This division intends to recommend to the Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of secondary schools, H. H. Ryan, that the practice of many New Jersey high schools of making annual trips to Washington be seriously studied in relation to the school year of 1948-1949. In addition, it is hoped that it will be possible to interest school authorities in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut along the same lines.

Sat. 8-14-48

"I personally expect to recommend that if the pattern in Washington cannot be changed, that New Jersey high schools discontinue the practice of taking senior class trips to Washington. Perhaps, as time goes on, the Haddonfield incident will prove of great value in helping to change the traditional pattern.

Blames Southern Congressmen

"This pattern, as you know, is caused by the peculiar set-up in the City of Washington. Unfortunately, it seems that the pattern of the Southern States and the accepted one of the Southern members of Congress have to date been successful in maintaining Washington as a Jim Crow city."

A New York City delegation of school safety patrolmen, including four Negroes, refused in May to take part in a thirteen-state parade in Constitution Avenue, because the members objected to segregation in hotels and restaurants in the capital.

New Jersey's new constitution forbids segregation in public schools, but twenty districts have yet to complete plans for abolishing the practice.

14k 1943

South Carolina

Columbia Schools Honor Negro Educator

The Record

Three times in the past 34 years the Columbia school board has departed from its custom of naming Columbia's schools only for persons not living at the time.

Once was when Wardlaw Junior high school was named in honor of Dr. Patterson Wardlaw. Once when Dreher high school was named in honor of E. S. Dreher. Both were former Columbia educational leaders though both at the time had severed their active connection with the Columbia schools.

The third exception was made the other day when the board voted to name the new $450,000 high school for Negroes, now being constructed on the Barhamville road, Johnson high school in honor of C. A. Johnson, supervisor of Columbia Negro schools since 1930. 14K Sat. 3-27-48

In this case the honor is being paid Dr. Johnson, not only while he is still alive but also while he is still actively connected with the Columbia school system, to which he has devoted nearly 35 years of effective service. Columbia, S. C.

The exception in this case as in the other two is appropriately made. Dr. Johnson has made an important and significent contribution to the development of Columbia's Negro educational system. He has made an important and significent contribution to the development of Negro education in South Carolina. It is no accident that Columbia's Negro schools are among the best in the state and have been so for years. For Dr. Johnson believes that all races may advance only through the achievements of individuals who may become the leaders of their race. Sat. 3-27-48

And this preachment he has applied in his own life. He has himself been and still is an exceptional Columbia citizen, disregarding race. Columbia, S. C.

Minorities Surpass Whites Attending S.C. City Colleges

Afro-American Columbia, Md.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. (ANP) 4/4

In proportion to their numbers, more colored high school graduates of Orangeburg than whites attend college, a survey taken here revealed last week. 14K

Sat. 3-27-48

City Supt. of Schools E. W. Rushton made the announcement after the survey committee had completed its report. He explained that this was probably because two colored colleges are located here.

According to the survey, one out of two Orangeburg colored high school graduates go to college, but only one out of every three whites goes. The two colored colleges here are Claflin and State A. and M

Washington Hi Graduates 147 Boys Along With 207 Girls In Ellis Auditorium Sat. Night

The city's oldest and largest Negro secondary institution, Booker T. Washington High School, will present 354 graduating seniors tomorrow, (Saturday) night, at Ellis Auditorium.

One hundred and forty seven boys and 207 girls will be participants in the mammoth and unusually unique Commencement Program planned for the occasion. There will be 17 veterans of World War II among the graduates.

Tomorrow night's exercises will mark the 57th year of Commencement programs for the institution which is a direct continuation of old Kortrecht High School. The name was changed to Booker T. Washington High when the new building was occupied in 1926.

The present graduating class is one of the largest in the school's history, according to Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of the city's only Negro senior secondary school.

Throughout this week a full program of Commencement activities has been featured. Sunday afternoon, May 30, the Commencement sermon was delivered at Washington Auditorium by Rev. J. H. Pugh, pastor of Cain Creek Baptist Church before a packed audience. Monday afternoon the SenMEMsS,lhichlagk "Education Triumphant" was presented, under the direction of the Senior class advisors, Mrs. Carlotta Stewart, and Mr. James King. Tuesday marked the beginning of "Senior Privilege" Days. Wednesday, June 2, was Class Day, with a special program and playlet presented in the school chapel. Thursday was a holiday for the Seniors marked by an outing for the members of the Washington 1948 "ballet" cast. Friday members of the Senior class re-assembled for a final school rehearsal. Tomorrow morning they will rehearse at Ellis Auditorium the locale of their Commencement program.

The unique phase of the Washington Commencement will be the presentation of the school's daily departmental activities via a mammoth reproduction of specially selected pages of the Senior Annual for this year. The pages will carry pictures of sixteen phases of the student and teaching activities at Washington High. Eight student speakers (members of the graduating class) will describe the pictures and explain their significance to the audience.

Other features of the program include an instrumental duett, during which Wendell Whalum, son of the late H. D. Whalum, and Miss Ruby Woodruf, daughter of popular musician, Mrs. Georgia Woodruf, will play a rendition on the Auditorium's mammoth pipe organ and Baby Grand piano. The Senior Glee Club will render two numbers. The Washington band, will play an overture to start the program at 8 p. m. And the entire class of 354 voices will be presented in two choruses. Superintendent E. C. Ball, of the City Board of Education, will receive the class for the Board of Education.

High honor students of the class (those earning an average of 90 or above for four years in high school) include: William McCray, highest honor student, Ethel Lois Isabel, Alice Peoples, Carrie Watson, John Downs, Mary Reason, Lillian Ann Aldridge, Grace Currin, Faye Gentry, Theodore Jefferson, Elise Fields Helen Ann Hayes, Ferguson Tolbert, Ireaby Connally, Elma Annette Hubbard, James Edward Love Thomas Leonard Gibson (outstanding football player), Lois Belle English, Lois Foster, Lawrence Glover, and Donald Robinson.

General class officers are, Theodore Jefferson, president, Faye Gentry, secretary, Evelyn Posey, assistant secretary, and Clarence Walton, business manager.

Class colors are Pea Green and Pink. Class flower is the Pink Camelia. Class Motto is "We have climbed the foothill; now the mountain". Faculty advisors and sponsers include: Mrs. Carlotta M. Stewart, J. G. King, B. T. Jones, Miss H. R. Heard, William Lowe, Mrs L. S. Austin, Miss E. V. Johnson Mrs. M. E. Corpal, Miss R. A. Robinson and Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of the school.

The public is invited to be present for the Commencement program, which begin promptly at 8 p. m.

Memphis to Build $1000,000 Stadium for Negro Schools

MEMPHIS, — (ANP) — A $100,000 stadium and athletic field to be used by Negro high schools is being planned by the Memphis Board of Education. Plans for a 4,800 seat stadium are now being drawn by the city engineering department, Watkins Overton, president of the school board, announced this week.

Overton did not say when the new construction will be completed. It will supplement the field of Booker T. Washington high which is too small and getting old, the president said.

Other improvements slated for colored schools, announced by Overton include a $5,000 cafeteria for Hamilton high and lighting, heating, plumbing and floor improvements at Grant school.

Just Outside the Door . . .

By Charles DeVecchio

PUPILS DENIED ENTRY—Seven of the ten students denied admittance yesterday to the King George High School are pictured as they stood outside the entrance for the result of the conference which barred them. The superintendent said to admit them would violate the laws and constitution of Virginia.

White County Schools Reject Va. Race Pupils

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

KING GEORGE COUNTY, Va.—Authorities in two counties last week refused to register Negro pupils in white schools after having failed to meet court orders that facilities for Negroes and whites be equalized, and left the pupils' attorneys pondering the question of asking the Federal Court to cite county school officials for contempt of court in view of the latter's ruling last April.

The rejection of colored pupils, who appeared with NAACP attorneys at the white schools for registration, took place in King George and Gloucester Counties. On Monday school authorities in Arlington faced the same possibility, and although no report on action taken by Negroes in Chesterfield and Surrey Counties has been made at this writing, the court ruling also affected these school areas.

STATE CODE CITED

In King George County ten pupils accompanied to the white high school by their attorneys were courteously but firmly refused registration by County Superintendent T. Benton Gayle. Mr. Gayle pointed out that Virginia's segregation codes prohibited interracial school attendance and that it was his duty to decline to register the colored pupils.

Over in Gloucester County, NAACP attorneys who attempted to register twenty-five colored pupils in the white school met with the same result. Parents of colored children in Gloucester and King George counties are determined to force equalization between colored and white facilities.

These latter steps are the result of a suit prosecuted in Federal Court last year on grounds that Negro facilities were grossly inadequate. Federal District Judge Sterlig Hutcheson ordered the two county school boards to immediately equalize school facilities on the interpretation of Virginia segregation statutes meaning facilities must be "equal."

COMPLIANCE ATTEMPTED

The court order for "equalization" was handed down last April and King George County only last month began hurried attempts to comply with the court ruling. After inspection of county colored schools Martin A. Martin, Richmond attorney, advised county parents that no appreciable improvements had been made and that the only step left was to attempt enrolling their children in the white schools.

In a dramatic, but not hostile atmosphere, attorney, parents and children made the trip to the school. The children were forced to remain outside during the conference which resulted in their rejection. They then returned to the Negro school where further improvements are scheduled in conformity with the Federal Court order.

"POOREST" COUNTY

Mr. Martin has not decided what his next step will be although he suggested that he might ask the Federal Court to cite county school officials for contempt of court. School officials claimed that the county, one of the poorest in Virginia, had not had sufficient time to make all the changes necessary to equalize the facilities.

In Gloucester County, where conditions are described as even worse than in King George County, Oliver A. Hill, Richmond Negro councilman and Mr. Martin's law partner, met much the same resistance when he tried to enroll twenty-six Negro children.

Neither incident was marked by any threats of violence or open hostility. Large and curious crowds of Negroes and whites assembled to watch the proceedings but in both cases the matter was handled without friction.

Virginia Governor Says He's Shocked By "Impudence of Negroes" Pressing Equalization of Educational Rights

"Federal Civil Rights Program Is Not the Law of Virginia," Says Gov. Tuck

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SAYS NON-SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS IS A "CURSE" NOT TO BE FORCED ON STATE

RICHMOND — (ANP) — Governor William M. Tuck issued a statement on the school situation Thursday night, deploring the action of "certain persons posing as leaders of the Negro race" who "have shocked many people in Virginia by advocating and urging the violation of the constitution of our commonwealth on the part of public school officials."

At the same time Tuck called for the "utmost calmness and tolerance" in facing the problem of equalizing public school facilities for whites and Negroes in Virginia.

The Governor said many white Virginians have been "shocked" by the "impudence of Negroes and leaders" who advocate violation of Virginia's racial segregation laws in its public school system.

Tuck's statement was issued as a result of the NAACP's campaign in the state to compel an end to the state's historical and well grounded custom of denying Negro children and Negro teachers equal school facilities and salaries enjoyed by white school children and white teachers. This discriminatory practice has been in vogue in Virginia cities and countries ever since the public school system was established.

The Governor issued his statement as Negro students in Gloucester and King George counties applied for admission to the white high schools of those counties. Both of the counties are under court orders to equalize school facilities for Negro and white school children, but the parents and children under advisement of their attorneys rejected as inferior the facilities afforded in the counties of their education."

To all his "shocked" white friends and supporters Tuck said segregation in schools "will continue to be observed" in accordance with the constitution of Virginia. He made no such assurance on the problem of equalizing the educational facilities for white and Negro school children in the state.

Tuck did say that "facilities are unequal in many instances and that localities "will be encouraged to correct these inequalities as rapidly as practicable." He added, however, that inequalities exist among white schools and that "there is no such thing as absolute equality in the schools."

"The advocates of the so-called 'civil rights' program sponsored by President Truman will not force on the people of Virginia this curse of non-segregation in our schools, which would be offensive to the sensibilities of the better elements of the people of both races. Virginians have not been accustomed to the type of colored leadership recently displayed and which has come to the surface. The hundreds of thousands of law-abiding and peace-loving Negroes of Virginia deserve better guidance from their own race and are capable of and I hope will provide it. Their friends in all races will be glad to help them in every proper way.

"I sincerely trust that all parties concerned will recognize their responsibilities as citizens. We must be tolerant and patient, both with our officials and with each other.

"The so-called federal civil rights program, above referred to calculated to stir up strife and misunderstanding, is not the law of Virginia."

Tuck has been a bitter foe of the federal civil rights program. The fact that he does not favor civil rights for Virginia Negroes and elementary justices was plainly evident by his refusal to speak in favor of the Murray civil rights bills introduced in the short session of the Virginia General assembly.

Pulaski School Equality Case Ends; Delay Decision

Regional Educational Center in Rural Area Basis for Discriminatory Pattern

RICHMOND — Is the regional school, once considered the salvation of education for Virginia rural areas, a hammer to nail down the lid on segregated and discriminatory education for colored?

This is the core of the legal action taken by citizens of Pulaski County in the name of students of high school age to secure equal educational opportunity in Pulaski County, according to J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association.

The VTA and the Virginia NAACP are co-operating closely with the citizens group and the lawyers, Hill, Martin, and Robinson, in suits on the dockets and pending to secure non-discriminatory educational facilities for colored children in Virginia.

Mr. Picott and W. Lester Banks, secretary of the State NAACP, attended the Pulaski two-day hearings which closed Thursday in United States District Court in Roanoke, Judge Alfred D. Barksdale of Lynchburg presiding.

Alton I. Cromwell, Pulaski County Commonwealth's attorney, and Roby Sutherland are representing the Pulaski school authorities. W. Simpson Tate of Washington is assisting the Richmond lawyers.

Travel 36 Miles

According to the contention of the citizens group, the regional setup at Christiansburg Industrial Institute, operated jointly by Pulaski and Montgomery Counties and Radford city, does not afford equal educational facilities for the colored students in Pulaski inasmuch as white pupils may attend three high schools in the county, including Pulaski High School. Colored pupils, they say, must travel as great as 36 miles, one way to Cambria each day.

Chief witnesses for the defense were G. Tyler Miller, superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. Fred M. Alexander, director of secondary education of the State Department of Education. Mr. Miller reviewed the history of the regional school plan and declared that in some instances educational opportunities offered colored students were broader than those provided white children.

He told of plans that have been prepared or were being developed in other Virginia localities to provide adequate educational programs through the regional school idea. He told further of the State appropriations of nearly $50,000 which have been earmarked for the Cambria institution. Defense counsel moved that Mr. Miller's testimony be striken from the record as irrevelent and Judge Barksdale took the motion under advisement for a later ruling.

Variance in Counties

Dr. Alexander, long a crusader for the regional school plan and the author of a work setting forth its advantages, said that the Christiansburg school rated above the average among Virginia county high schools.

John Banks, principal at Christainsburg, testified earlier that the curriculum at his school included one year in algebra, one course in geometry, but no foundation mathematics, no Latin, no Spanish, general art, diversified occupational training, vocational agriculture or bookkeeping. Typing and shorthand are available, along with choral work and band instruction, he said.

Decision Delayed

"This accent on the regional school as a method of circumventing the rapidly spreading fight for equal educational facilities and plants in Virginia counties is a new twist," said Mr. Picott following the hearing.

"Much of our thinking on the matter needs overhauling to weed out the extension of the discriminatory pattern and at the same time not kill the fruits which cooperation among school units can bring to the sorry spectacle of inferior education for Virginia's children."

Judge Barksdale will not give a ruling in the case until the first of the year.

10 King George Negro Pupils Barred From White School

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

King George, Va., Sept. 9.—An unsuccessful attempt to register 10 Negro pupils at the all-white King George County High School was made [illegible] morning in a dramatic but orderly incident.

While a tense crowd of about 100 whites and Negroes waited outside the school, white school officials met with Negro leaders and informed them that Negro students could not be registered because of Virginia's Constitution and State Code, requiring segregation.

Negro leaders countered that the United States Constitution specifies "equality," and that Federal Court orders on equal school facilities for Negroes must take supremacy over State laws.

As anticipated, the situation reached an impasse which will go

In King George County, which is also under Federal Court order to equalize Negro school facilities, Negro pupils in both counties were returning to classes today.

The same tactics were employed in Gloucester County, where the delegation of Negro parents and spokesmen arrived in automobiles, approached the school.

There they were met by T. Benton Gayle, superintendent of schools for King George and Staffords Counties, who demanded of the white school here—four miles from the King George Training School pending the attempt to register at the white school. There they were met by T. Benton Gayle, superintendent of schools for King George and Stafford Counties, who demanded of the men and children were Martin A. Martin, Richmond Negro attorney.

"What is the purpose of this visit?"

Most of the men were in work clothes, and some sat in parked cars. Several women held infants

Demand Equal Facilities

All looked on in silence as about 30 Negroes, accompanied by newsfor my clients, as ordered by the

"To get equal school facilities

The result there was almost

At Gloucester County, just north of Yorktown, Va., and about 60 miles southeast of here, Negro leaders today attempted a similar effort to enroll 26 students from the Gloucester County Training School at the white Botetourt High School at Gloucester.

Federal District Court on July 31," replied Martin.

"All of us are unanimously of the opinion that the King George Training School is not equal to the school here," declared Martin.

While the "prospective" Negro registrants, six boys and four girls, waited on the steps, Martin, accompanied by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, went inside to talk with Gayle. William L. Smith jr., newly appointed supervising principal of the county schools, sat by.

Gayle sought to determine whether Martin had specifically directed all Negro pupils not to register at the King George Training School the previous day, when Negro leaders visited there. At that time, Martin termed the school, with about 380 pupils in grades 1 to 11, somewhat improved but still "grossly inadequate."

Martin replied he had only advised 30 parents, who were his clients, to take their children home and return the next day. Gayle then dropped this questioning which he later said was to determine if there was a cause for action against Martin.

"Are you familiar with the Constitution of Virginia, Section 140, which states that Negroes and whites shall be taught in separate schools?" "I am," replied Martin.

Two Constitutions Cited

Gayle asked a similar question about the Virginia Code, drawing a similar answer. "Do you realize you are asking me to violate the oath of my office to uphold the State Constitution and the State laws?" declared Gale.

"It appears to me that the laws of Virginia in this particular are contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States," countered Martin.

"That is only your opinion," retorted Gayle, getting red in the face.

"It is your first move," said Martin, "to obey the Constitution of the United States, and secondly, the laws of Virginia."

After further inconclusive debate, Gayle said, "I expected you people to be reasonable on this. I don't think you have been reasonable. We did not receive the court order until August 5."

Martin replied that Federal District Court Judge Sterling Hutcheson had entered his decision in the case in April, and "You knew and I knew what the order was going to be . . . you should have prepared for it. . . . Neither you nor your attorney have gotten in touch with me since the trial."

Newsmen Jeered

"Well, we felt you were going to be reasonable about it," replied Gayle. "We've done everything we could in the short time." Gayle then announced that he was formally refusing to register the Negro pupils at the white school.

As reporters and photographers left the school with the Negro leaders, white persons in the crowd began to jeer the newsmen.

"Why pick on this county?" asked one woman, heatedly. "There are plenty of other counties where the niggers are much worse off—you outsiders are just stirring this up."

As reporters were getting into one car, a pleasant-looking white-haired old woman, stooped with age, who lives opposite the school, shielded her eyes from the sun and called out:

"We're just reaping from the Republican Party!"

Puzzled newsmen asked what she meant. "That old rascal Abe Lincoln is the cause of all this," she replied angrily. "He should have died before he was born! Him and his emancipation!"

After the Negro group returned to the King George Training School, Gayle arrived there and discussed with Principal E. B. Webb a new water pump and tank for the school, which Gayle said had been ordered.

In an effort to comply with the Federal equalization order, a number of additions have recently been made to the school plant, including, among other things, a commercial course plus some commercial equipment, a new outhouse, and some agriculture vocational equipment.

"We know facilities are not equal," said Gayles, "but we have made more progress—relatively—for Negro schools than for white schools since I came here 23 years ago. It's just that we had so far to come. The home economics and agricultural shop are just as good as they are at King George High."

Martin told reporters he did not know when his law firm will seek a motion to cite school officials for contempt of court, "but I can say we won't waste any time."

Earlier, Martin attacked another development on Wednesday in which Smith, the white high school principal, was named for the first time to be supervising principal of both the white and Negro schools. Gayle had announced this was done to accomplish "better administration and supervision."

Martin charged this was "a deliberate reprisal against teachers, pupils and parents, to try to intimidate them.

"This is flouting the court's authority," declared Martin, "and to my mind, that alone is contempt of court."

Va. Toll Totals 313, Highest Since 1945

Virginia's infantile paralysis count stood at 313 yesterday, the highest since the 1945 total of 33[illegible] cases, with the recording of 11 new cases.

Nine of today's victims were women and the remaining two were men. The victims' ages ranged from 10 months to 30 years.

The nine cases were recorded as follows:

Arlington County, a girl, 4, and a woman, 30; Norfolk, a girl, 6; Rockingham, a girl, 19; Patrick, a girl, 2; Roanoke City, a girl, 10 months; Carroll, a girl, 5; Louisa, a boy, 12; Fairfax, a woman, 29.

With A Grain Of Salt

What Subjects Are Taught At King George County Training School Is $64 Question

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

THIS is an article I have tried not to write. In fact I have waited now almost two weeks, hoping that some other columnist or editor would ask the question I have in mind, but at this writing none to my knowledge has done so. I must therefore wade in and do it in my own crude manner.

DR. DAVIS

On November 4, the King George County (Virginia) School Board, in an attempt to equalize educational opportunity in that area, dropped from the white high school five courses which were not taught in the Negro. **These courses were chemistry, physics, biology, geometry, and algebra II.**

Now, the question I have wanted somebody to ask is this: **What the hell DID they teach in the Negro high school?**

* * * *

CAN YOU IMAGINE any high school anywhere on the face of the earth in this scientific era, leaving out of its curriculum, chemistry, physics, biology, geometry and algebra? These are the basic subjects for an understanding of the modern world. What could they possibly substitute for such courses? Did the school give its pupils extra work in band practice or "drum-majoretting" or shop-work or physical education or some other equally useless subject? Or did the school fill in with survey courses?

Frankly, I should like to know because the spectacle of a high school—and presumably the only Negro high school in the county—without algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and biology shocks me much more than I can express here.

And yet, I suppose there are other high schools in Virginia with curricula as sub-standard as this one. Unfortunately, many Negro parents are not in position to know what should be taught their children, but the principals and the teachers of these schools know, and they are criminally negligent when they fail to point out such deficiencies. They are not only negligent but are guilty of a very disgusting kind of race disloyalty. I say this, knowing full well that there are realistic factors to be considered in such a situation.

* * * *

I MUST CONFESS that I am incorrigibly old-fashioned in educational matters. In all probability, there are many principals and teachers in Virginia who feel that one can have a very good high school without teaching the five subjects mentioned above. Such persons would, I presume, insist that giving exact knowledge in subject matter—particularly mathematics and science—is nearly so important as, what they would call, "integrating the total personality." They would insist, I am sure, that having such "character-building" activities as a good band or a snappy drum majorette corps or a victorious football team is far more important than having a solid course in physics or chemistry.

To such teachers and principals, I say with all sincerity, I believe you are wrong and that your type of education is far more hurtful than you can possibly realize. The business of a high school is to ground the students in the fundamentals of basic subject matter. It must give the student the **scholarly preparation** necessary for him to get further knowledge. All else is gratuitous. If it fails to do this, it fails in its primary function.

And I say to you principals and teachers, Negro children need this **scholarly grounding** far more than any other group in America. If you don't believe me, look at the racial scores on national intelligence tests; look at the graduate record examinations in our universities. They will corroborate what I am saying. And the fault lies with you.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELVES, principals and teachers; there are no real substitutes for geometry, physics, chemistry, biology, algebra, and deep down within you, you know it, no matter how deeply you are officially attached to the "new curriculum."

And I say to you parents whose children are victims of these sub-standard schools, take a tip from the Negro citizens of King county. Put the pressure on your school boards and superintendents, make them squirm; but at the same time see to it that your principals and your teachers also toe the mark. Check them, too. Some of them have been getting away with murder.

Tuck Urges Calm, Tolerant Handling of School Problem

Governor Tuck last night called for the "utmost calmness and tolerance" in handling the problem of equalizing public school facilities for whites and Negroes in Virginia.

He said many Virginians have been "shocked" by the actions of "certain persons posing as leaders of the Negro race" who have been "advocating and urging" the violation of the Virginia Constitution's provision for segregation in the school system.

Tuck's statement came at the end of a day in which Negro students in King George and Gloucester Counties attempted unsuccessfully to enroll in white schools after rejecting as inferior the facilities afforded them in Negro schools. (Details in separate story, this page.)

The Governor said segregation in schools "will continue to be observed" in accordance with the Constitution.

Conceding that "facilities are unequal in many instances," Tuck said the localities "will be encouraged to correct these inequalities as rapidly as practicable." He noted, however, that inequalities exist among white schools and that "there is no such thing as absolute equality in the schools."

He deplored the "unfortunate agitation of the racial issue," urged all parties concerned to "recognize their responsibility as citizens," and added "we must be tolerant and patient, both with our officials and with each other."

The text of the Governor's statement:

"Certain persons posing as leaders of the Negro race have shocked many people in Virginia by advocating and urging the violation of the Constitution of our Commonwealth on the part of public school officials. Segregation of the races in the public schools is called for in the fundamental law. It has been observed throughout the history of our Commonwealth and will continue to be observed.

"The white and Negro races have lived in harmony and mutual respect in Virginia longer than in any other part of the Western Hemisphere. We recognize that problems exist in connection with educational facilities for both races in Virginia. Marked progress already has been made toward their solution. An expanded program of public buildings at this time would only serve to complicate and make worse an already bad situation. Building costs are higher than they have ever been in history. Labor is scarce.

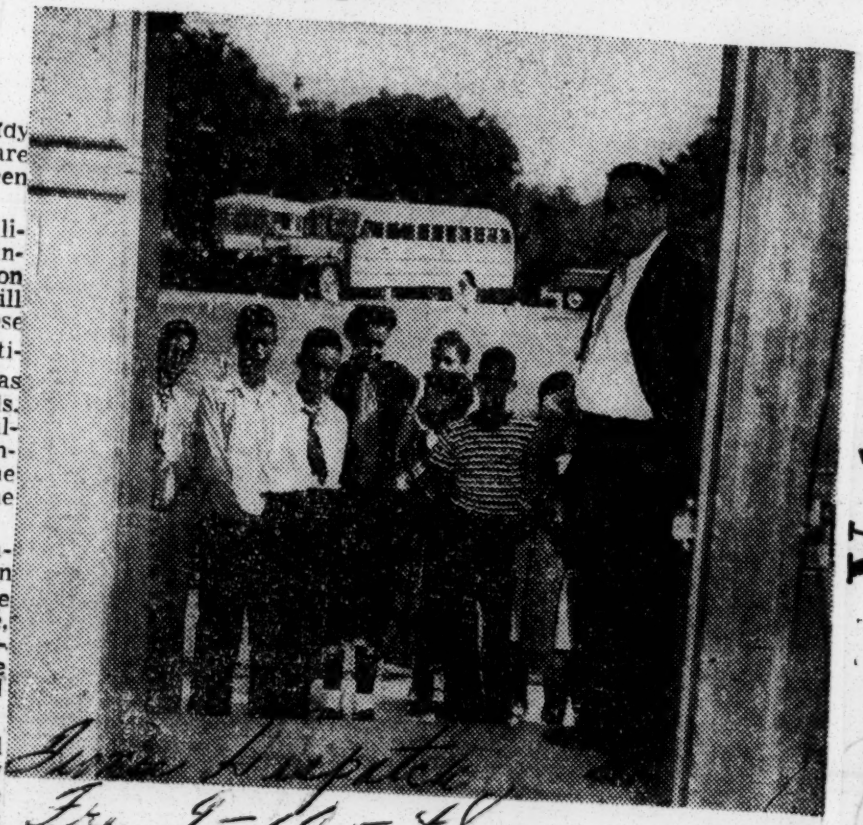
"We recognize that the facilities are unequal in many instances. This problem is common to both races. The localities will be encouraged to correct these inequalities as rapidly as practicable. There is no such thing as absolute equality in the schools. The last and newest school is almost always the best. They cannot all be constructed at the same time and according to the same pattern.

"Despite the unfortunate agitation of the racial issue by certain individuals who have assumed the role of leaders of the Negro race, I know that the people will recognize that the situation must be treated with utmost calmness and tolerance.

"The advocates of the so-called 'civil rights' program sponsored by President Truman will not force upon the people of Virginia this curse of nonsegregation in our schools, which would be offensive to the sensibilities of the better elements of the people of both races. Virginians have not been accustomed to the type of colored leadership recently displayed and which has come to the surface. The hundreds of thousands of law-abiding and peace-loving Negroes of Virginia deserve better guidance from their own race and are capable of and I hope will provide it. Their friends in all races will be glad to help them in every proper way.

"I sincerely trust that all parties concerned will recognize their responsibility as citizens. We must be tolerant and patient, both with our officials and with each other.

"The so-called Federal 'civil rights' program, above referred to, calculated to stir up strife and misunderstanding, is not the law of Virginia."



Waiting to Learn If They Will Be Admitted to School

—Staff Photo

Group Applies at King George County High in Test Case

witness called by counsel for Gloucester Negro School pupils in a hearing in which Judge Sterling Hutcheson ordered the Gloucester County school board to show cause why it should not be cited for contempt.

The show-cause order was issued on petition of counsel for the plaintiffs on the ground the school board had failed to abide by the antidiscrimination injunction issued by the court last August.

Cooper, under cross-examination by Martin A. Martin, attorney for the school children, listed these improvements at the school since the opening of the fall term:

1. Additional supplies provided for science courses.
2. One portion of the school wired for electric lights.
3. Approximately 500 new books, requisitioned by teachers themselves, added to the library.
4. New flooring laid in entrances to some buildings.
5. Woodwork in some rooms freshly painted and walls painted in gymnasium and auditorium.
6. Running water installed in science classrooms.
7. Two used typewriters and an "unusable" adding machine added for commercial courses.

Cooper said, however, some of the frame buildings still leaked; that space was inadequate in science classrooms, and that toilet facilities remained as outside installations.

At another point, he agreed the only difference between courses of study listed for his school and Botetourt High School (white) was that band instruction was offered at Botetourt and not at the Negro high school.

At another point, he agreed that equalizing was "vigorously opposed to the action of the school board and the circuit judge in dropping subjects from the white school curriculum." The county school board Thursday dropped four courses from the white high school on advice of Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile. The move apparently was aimed at equalizing the curricula of the Court of King George Training School and the white high school. Morrison said yesterday he thought the judge had taken over the Commonwealth's attorney's function as counsel to the school board. Courses in physics, chemistry, biology and geometry were

Negro School Improvements Cited in Court

Richmond, Va., Dec. 8 (AP).—Principal J. D. Cooper of the Gloucester County Training School for Negroes testified in Federal District Court today concerning improvements in facilities at the school.

Cooper appeared as the first

New Inspection Of Surry Schools Shows Facilities Still Unequal

Special to Journal and Guide

SURRY, Va.—An inspection of the high school at Dendron and the white high school at Surry, was made recently by W. Hale Thompson, Newport News attorney, to determine the extent of improvements made at Dendron to equalize facilities and curricula at the two schools as ordered by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson following a case entered by a citizens group of Surry county.

Accompanying Mr. Thompson as educational consultant and adviser was J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association.

The citizens group has under consideration a proposal to enter against the school board variance, which school authorities at Dendron shop showed a wide or what it charged was failure to carry out the court order by extent to the farm machinery September 15. Investigation showed that a quonset building under construction which will be used a vocational agriculture shop, a classroom for the shop, and a third room which will be used for a commercial typing class. Focal point of the investigation were the shops at Dendron at Surry. Note was made that a cafeteria was in operation at the white school and one at the colored school, which fore the court was premature, now an answer from M. B. Joy- and that they still must answer superintendent of schools, for equal plant as well as equal the parent-teacher associ- facilities in future court hearation sponsors the cafeteria pro- ings.

King George Votes $150,000 Bond Issue Today

King George Courthouse, Va., Nov. 5 (Spl.).—King George voters will decide Saturday whether to not elaborate on the statement. Morrison did say, however, he controversy from the white school curriculum." The county school board Thursday dropped four courses from for a new facilities at the white high school on advice come on The move apparently was aimed that the at equalizing the curricula of the e Court of King George Training School review the (Negro) and the white high school. tion Thurs- Morrison said yesterday he riculum of thought the judge had taken over the white high school.

Horace T. Morrison, King George Commonwealth's attorney, said he would request a mandamus try. biology and geometry were

listing of equipment on

dropped from the white high school.

Preceding Judge Bazile's recommendation to the school board were these events:

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson ordered the school board to bring Negro educational facilities to a par with those of whites in the county. The injunction followed an action by counsel for a group of Negro pupils.

A show-cause order was then issued by the Federal District Court in Richmond, charging the board was in contempt of the injunction after a contempt citation was entered by counsel for the plaintiffs.

Morrison, acting for the board, filed an answer Thursday. In it, the board denied a series of allegations brought by plaintiffs. Morrison asked that the citation be dismissed or the case set for hearing.

Along with dropping the four courses at the white high school, the school board Thursday ordered creation of a ninth grade at the Negro school. It would require promotion of half the present eighth grade pupils. Thus, both white and Negro high schools would have grades 8 through 12.

NAACP FILES CONTEMPT CHARGE AGAINST VA. COUNTY SCHOOL BOARDS FOR IGNORING FEDERAL INJUNCTION AGAINST JIM CROW FACILITIES

Superintendents Ordered to Appear in Court October 22 to Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Punished

PETITION CIRCULATED AMONG NEGROES DENOUNCING NAACP

RICHMOND — (ANP) — The superintendents and school boards of King George and Gloucester counties have been ordered to appear before Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson on Oct. 22 to show cause why they should not be punished for "contempt" in ignoring an injunction against discrimination in educational facilities, it was learned here Friday. But spokesmen for the school authorities of both counties say they do not consider themselves guilty of contempt of court.

Judge Hutcheson entered rules against the school heads on petitions of attorneys for Negro school children, who had won the injunctions last July. Both cases were reinstated "for good cause shown."

In the King George county case, Atty. Martin A. Martin presented a copy of a petition "being widely circulated by defendants and their agents," which he termed as "further evidence of defendant's malicious and contumacious conduct and attitude."

The petition requested and demanded that Negro citizens of the county renounce and repudiate" the attorneys for the defendants, and also "annual and repudiate" all affiliations with the NAACP. The petition demanded that this would have to be done before the school board would ask the circuit court to call for an election on a bond issue to secure money to build Negro schools.

In addition, Martin charged that on the first day of the current school term, the King George school board "maliciously demoted" the Negro principal of the training school, the vocational science and commercial science teachers and made them assistants to their white counterparts at the King George High school.

As for Gloucester county, the attorney charged school authorities "have made no serious effort to comply with said order."

On the other side of the fence, Sdpt. T. Benton Gayle of King George said, "The way I feel, no real inequality exists at present so far as learning processes are concerned. We do not have central heating systems or toilets of the kind asked, or gymnasiums, but so far as the learning processes go, we believe we are offering equality. We certainly are not in contempt."

As for the petition being circulated among Negroes, he said, "I had nothing to do with it, although I am in full accord with its purpose."

Dr. Stanley T. Gray, chairman of the Gloucester school board, said he did not consider the county was in contempt, but that they would come to the hearing to answer "as best we can."

Four-County Negro School Is Dedicated

By Richard Lyons
Post Reporter

Culpeper, Va., Oct. 23.—Whites and Negroes joined today in dedicating a school near here which may offer a partial answer to charges of inadequacy arising from the State's dual school system.

Named the George Washington Carver Regional High School, it will serve Negro students from four north central Virginia counties—Culpeper, Orange, Madison and Rappahannock.

Enthusiasm for the school is high, particularly among its officials, who declare that it provides equal or even better facilities than those of many white schools.

The school represents the attempt of large but sparsely populated rural areas to do together what they could not do alone—provide facilities for Negro students equal to those offered white children.

The Carver School is located on Route No. 15, 7 miles south of Culpeper. It contains 17 classrooms, a cafeteria, library, combination auditorium-gymnasium, and other specialty rooms such as a music room, shop, two-room clinic and a six-room economics department. Cost of construction was $400,000.

Students moved in October 1 while workmen were adding final touches. The heating system didn't start operating until a few hours before yesterday's ceremony.

Built for 600 pupils, the school already has enrolled 472, far above last year's figures. Officials attributed this largely to the attractiveness of the red brick building.

Educators from all over the State joined yesterday in the official opening. Speakers included President J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union University, and G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction.

Each county needed a new school. But Negro enrollments were so much smaller than white that it would have been financially impossible for each county to build a Negro high school on a par with that of its white students, officials pointed out.

In 1946 the General Assembly passed a law allowing two or more counties to build and operate regional schools jointly. The four counties then set up a regional board consisting of a school board member and the superintendent from each area.

A site was purchased close to the center of the region. Each county contributed in proportion to the size of the Negro population in 1945. Operating costs will be divided among them accordin to average daily attendance.

The Carver School is not unique in Virginia. Prince William and Fairfax Counties operate a similar school at Manassas in a building that formerly was a private school. However, according to Paul Hounshell, superintendent of Culpeper County schools, Carver is the first regional school built as such.

Educators in the area started talking about a regional school three years ago, Hounshell said. Orange County had a Negro high school, which Superintendent D. N. Davidson called "very inadequate." Neither Madison nor Rappahannock Counties had Negro high schools. They sent their students to a crowded old building in Culpeper.

The situation was most serious in Madison, where Negroes had demanded admission to the white high school in protest, and nearly brought a court suit.

The chief drawback to a regional school is the transportation problem. The four counties contain an area slightly larger than the State of Rhode Island. This means that students at the end of the bus line must ride school buses 32 miles to school. But white students travel the same distance on one route in Culpeper County alone, Hounshell said.

Does the school serve its purpose of providing equal facilities?

"Yes, and more," said Hounshell. "There isn't a white school in any of the four counties that can compare with it. Some of the white people threatened to sue unless we provided them with equal facilities." A white high school, however, is now being built in Culpeper.

Ruling In Pulaski School Case Awaited

By NNPA News Service

ROANOKE, Va.— Testimony in the suit against Pulaski County School officials for their cases, the judge commented, that "one thing has been demonstrated here without need for argument. It is the fact that (school) facilities in Virginia are deplorable."

Throughout the trial the elementary school age in his neighborhood are picked up by a station wagon and taken to school bus stops. The Negroes, he said, are picked up first and must stand for about an hour while awaiting the bus. The whites sit in the station wagon as they wait, he testified.

STUDENTS TESTIFY

After a ten minute mid-morning recess, Hill called several white high school students of Pulaski to the stand and questioned them about athletics and extra-curricula activity facilities. They testified in substance that their schools provide gymnasiums and athletic fields and equipment for sports.

One student told the court that a school bus is provided for Pulaski high school athletic teams to make trips to neighboring schools.

Two Negro boys who attended the institute said they had to arrange their class schedules so they could play football. Practice, they said, is held from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., during regular school hours because the bus back to Pulaski leaves at 3:45 p. m.

Andrew Holland, an 18-year-old Pulaski Negro, said that often players who live in Pulaski had to rush from practice to the bus without taking a shower.

An elderly Negro, who said he lived about 12 miles from Pulaski, testified that two grandchildren who live with them have not attended school for six years because of having no facilities and no transportation.

Two other defense witnesses, Foy E. DeHaven and C. C. Shelburne, division school superintendents of Radford and Montgomery county respectively, testified to plans for new buildings and operation of the school.

Mr. DeHaven said the board has been trying since last July to employ an industrial arts instructor but has been unable to find a qualified man.

Raymond L. Wimbish, state Superintendent of Pupil Transportation, told the court that in his opinion the 50 to 56 miles Pulaski Negroes must ride by bus each day to get to and from school is "not unduly arduous, harsh or long."

He admitted under cross examination, however, he would have to be famiilar with the routes the buses take to make a definite statement. He said he was not familiar, except in a general way, with the routes.

As a general statement, Dr. Alexander said, Pulaski High School and the institute rank about even, with Draper and Dublin High Schools, the other two white high schools in the county, well below them.

On cross examination, Mr. Hill put this question to him: "Do you still insist that a Negro attending the Christiansburg Institute has the same educational opportunities that a white student who attends Pulaski High School has?"

"I've never insisted that," declared Dr. Alexander. "I say they're pretty close."

Hill in his cross examination brought from Dr. Alexander the admission that the Cambria school does not offer these courses taught at Pulaski High School: business English, bookkeeping, solid geometry, Spanish, general art, diversified occupations, industrial arts and vocational agriculture.

Dr. Alexander said the state was fast abandoning instruction in business English and pointed out that no Negro college in Virginia requires solid geometry for entrance. He also said that the institute offers barbering and beauty culture, which are not taught at Pulaski High School.

In some instances, Mr. Miller stated, educational opportunities offered the colored students were broader than those provided for white children. He told of plans that have been prepared or developed in other localities in Virginia for the purpose of lowering pupil costs and offering an adequate program.

Turning to the Cambria institution, Miller said the state had earmarked between $40,000 and $50,000 for the school, with an appropriation of about $15,000 for shop equipment. This money, he pointed out, was earmarked before start of the litigation.

DISTANCE TRAVELED

Discussing the question of distances traveled by students, Mr. Miller said the State Board is not so much concerned with the distance as with the time spent on buses. The maximum suggested is one hour, but circumstances often justify elapsed times up to 90 minutes, he added.

The attorney asked the witness if the "whole plan" is not based on separation of the races. Mr. Miller answered "No," and went on to mention the operations in Lancaster county as a typically efficient arrangement.

Pulaski county has three high schools, but the one at Draper is small and cannot offer an adequate program without further consolidation, the witness said.

Asked why there is a high school for white students in Pulaski, but at the same time Negroes are forced to ride 28 miles each way, Mr. Miller replied that the Constitution of Virginia provides for segregation and that the Board abides by this provision.

Mr. Hill then asked if, in taking oath of office, he was pledged not only to uphold the laws and Constitution of Virginia but those of the Federal Government as well, Mr. Miller replied:

"Yes, of course."

Last witness for the plaintiffs was John Banks, principal of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute since last August, who testified that the curriculum included one year of algebra, one course in plain geometry, but no foundation mathematics, no Latin, no Spanish, general art, diversified occupational training, vocational agriculture or bookkeeping.

Typing and shorthand are available, along with choral work and band instruction.

BANKS TESTIMONY

Mr. Banks said there were no individual desks for experimentation in the science lab at the Cambria school and that he found the classroom in which beauty culture is taught in a bad state of repair.

The cottage used by the home economics department for its instruction he said is occupied partially be a family of six or seven. Members of this family, he said, must use the same entrance as the students and must pass through the classroom to get to their upstairs quarters.

"About the only thing that could be said about the school's athletic field, he added, was that it was "reasonably level."

A father of one of the Negro children attending the Cambria school, L. J. Hill, told the court that he has to drive his 14-year old daughter five miles to a point where she meets a bus in order to get her to school.

He said he lives about six miles southeast of Pulaski and that white children are provided transportation approximately 500 yards from his home.

Under cross examination, he said both Negroes and whites, of courtroom was packed, largely with colored people, among them parents of students who attend Christiansburg Institute in Cambria which is owned and erated jointly by the counties Montgomery and Pulaski and Radford City. Pulaski county has no colored high school.

It was the contention of the plaintiffs that school authorities are not meeting their constitutional responsibilities in providing equal facilities for colored pupils.

WITNESSES CALLED

Several witnesses were presented by counsel for the plaintiffs, headed by Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney. He was assisted by Martin A. Martin, and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, of Richmond, and W. Simpson Tate, of Washington.

Representing the school authorities was Alton I. Cromwell, Pulaski County Commonwealth's attorney and Roby Sutherland.

G. Tyler Miller, of Richmond, state superintendent of public instruction, a defense witness, went back to legislation providing establishment of high schools operated jointly by counties and cities, and explained that the first such arrangement with which he had experience was worked out by Warren and Rappahannock counties, which were faced with the problem of providing adequate secondary education for colored pupils.

Opposing counsel declined Judge Barksdale's offer to hear brief oral arguments, saying they preferred to submit them in writing at later dates.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs were granted thirty days after receipt of the transcript of the testimony to file their brief, and defense counsel was given thirty days from this date, with an additional 15 days allotted to the plaintiffs' counsel to make answer if this is considered advisable.

DEFENSE WITNESS

One of the principal witness for the defense was Frank J. Criser, of Pulaski, county superintendent of schools, who sought to justify conditions about which the plaintiffs had complained by pointing out that most of the elementary schools of the county are two or three-room structures with outside toilet facilities and some without running water on the premises.

Criser termed some of the county's school problems "war horn" and said that a school improvement program is designed to rectify some of these conditions, mentioning specifically that work has been started on a new building near Radford to replace the present Fairlawn School and permit the single grouping of children now being taught in the basements of two churches.

DR. ALEXANDER TESTIFIES

Dr. Fred M. Alexander director of secondary education of the State Department of Education, testified that the Christiansburg Institute, which serves as high school for colored pupils in Pulaski county, and the Pulaski High School, one of the three white schools in the county rank above the Virginia average.

The cost of instruction per pupil at the Negro school last year, he said, was $118, compared with $98.38 at Pulaski, $102 at Draper and $95 at Dublin. The Institute with 235 students had 15 teachers and Pulaski with 606 students had only 25 teachers, he added.

Obeying U. S. Court Order

Two Virginia Counties Rush Negro School Improvements

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

"Full efforts" to equalize Negro school facilities in two Virginia counties—as directed by a Federal court order—were reported under way yesterday.

In King George County, where the Negro high school opens Wednesday, and the white high school opens the following day, T. Benton Gayle, division superintendent of schools in King George and Stafford counties, declared:

"We're doing everything humanly possible to comply with the court order. Even though today is supposed to be a holiday, I've just been down at the King George Training School for Negroes—the only school involved in King George County—working with a crew of men to do what we can."

In Gloucester County, Superintendent of Schools J. Walter Kenney said "everything possible has been done" to provide "equal" facilities at the school involved there, the Gloucester County Training School for Negroes. Both white and Negro schools in Gloucester County will open on Thursday.

The order to King George and Gloucester Counties to provide equal facilities for Negroes was issued July 31 by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson, after an unprecedented decision last spring. Surry County drew a similar equalization order, but through a consent decree was given to September 15 to report its corrective action.

In a fourth case, Chesterfield County was directed to equalize white and Negro teachers' salaries. Unlike the school facilities' cases, however, equalization of teachers' salaries has been previously tested in the courts and ordered into effect in several other counties.

The Negro leader directing the prosecution of the equalization cases, Martin A. Martin, Richmond attorney, has stated that if the Negro schools in King George and Gloucester Counties do not have equal facilities with white schools when classes begin, he may try to take Negro students into the white schools.

Asked what King George County said, "I guess there's going to be some difference when we get PWA funds for a Gayle Under Virginia Laws

Gayle said, "You know the Constitution and the laws of Virginia prohibit such mixed schools, even if there may be some difference in the dispute yesterday, when asked, anticipate no violation leaders did not see the court order which gave us only a month to do anything." Gayle said in Richmond yesterday, "I recommended in 1939, will do if such an effort is made, feeling in the county about this." County school

white school, that we should build a Negro high school also. We've spent all our available money the past 10 years trying to bring the Negro schools up to the white schools, and this is one of the poorer counties in the State.

"The Negro high school has no central heating plant, no auditorium-gymnasium, and has outside toilet facilities. We put running water in the science lab today. Tues 9-7-48

"King George Training School had 77 pupils at the end of last term, while the white high school had 189. Differences in instruction, school equipment and textbooks have now been equalized, including employment of a commercial education teacher, new typewriters and other business machines and a full-time janitor for the Negro high school.

"Everything except a new building has been provided at the Gloucester County Training School, which had 135 pupils last term," said Superintendent Kenney there. "We've refurnished the home economics department with up-to-date equipment, and painted and repaired everything.

"The court order was very indefinite, you know. It just called for 'equalization,' and did not specify where. We already have plans for a new Negro high school and hope a bond issue will be approved for it. Salaries already are equal."

Lawyers Say No Agreement Made in Va. School Case

Hill Hints Conference Produced Basis for Settlement Only; Proposal 'Secret'

RICHMOND

NAACP attorneys refused to deny or confirm a statement attributed to a spokesman for the King George County school board that it had unanimously approved on Friday a five-point agreement which its attorney said would satisfy plaintiffs in the equalization suit now pending in Federal Court.

Oliver W. Hill, city councilman and member of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, counsel for plaintiffs in the King George case, asserted on Thursday that "the basis for negotiations looking toward a settlement" of the issue was agreed upon in a conference with the board's attorney Wednesday. Sat 11-20-48

He did not deny that some specific proposals for settling the impasse had been made during the conference in Judge Sterling Hutcheson's chambers, but said "we agreed to keep anything along that line secret" until after another scheduled conference.

Violated Confidence

Declaring that "nothing has been reduced to writing," Mr. Hill indicated that Horace T. Morrison, Commonwealth's Attorney for the county and counsel to the school board, had violated a confidence by revealing details of a tentative agreement among counsel.

Among points covered in the tentative agreement, according to Mr. Morrison's statements to the board, were: Sat 11-20-48

1. An immediate conference among members of the school board, Superintendent T. Benton Gayle and plaintiff's attorneys to work out a method of equalizing the pay of colored and white teachers in the county.

Ask Long Delay

2. A pledge by the school board and superintendent that all possible improvements and extensions to courses of study at the training school will be undertaken immediately, not after completion of the proposed $150,000 addition to the colored school.

3. A pledge by attorneys for plaintiffs that they will not oppose a motion for continuance until Sept. 1, 1949, of a hearing on the contempt citation against the board and superintendent now pending in Federal District Court here. Sat 11-20-48

4. Immediate rescinding of an administrative order which demoted the commercial teacher and the agriculture instructor by placing teachers holding similar positions in the white high school in a supervisory capacity over them.

Principals In King George School Controversy

Three of the demoted personnel of the King George County Training School are shown above in top photo. They are left to right: E. B. Webb, principal; Miss Lillian C. Brown, instructor in commercial education, and George T. Saunders, vocational agriculture instructor. Mr. Webb has been named assistant to William L. Smith Jr., principal of King George County white high school; Miss Brown is assistant to Miss Wilma L. Lindsey (white) commercial education teacher; and Mr. Saunders was named assistant to J. Frank Coleman (white) instructor in vocational agriculture.

Students of the King George County Training School who refused to register at the training school and with their attorney presented themselves at the King George County School for white, for registration are shown in bottom photo. These pupils were refused registration with the explanation that it would violate the state's segregation law.

Front row, left to right, they are: Janet Evans, Addie Barclay, and Ethel Tolliver. Back row, left to right: James Braxton, Thomas Barclay, Charlie Shanklin, Donald Johnson, and Reginad Johnson. Margaret Brooks, another pupil who went with the group, did not appear for the picture. (Guide photos by J. Andrew Bowler.)

Suit Attorneys Protest Whittling Down Action

Daily World Wed 11-10-48

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—Action of the King George County School Board in striking four subjects from the curriculum of its white high school last Thursday in order to "equalize" it with its colored high school spurred vigorous protestations from attorneys on both sides of the school's discrimination court wrangle.

"I was vigorously opposed," said Horace T. Morrison, of King George, attorney for the school board and Commonwealth's attorney of the county.

"One of the most dastardly things I have ever heard of," offered Martin A. Martin, of Richmond, one of the attorneys who obtained from the Federal District Court here the order directing an end to racial discrimination in the King George school system.

NOT ACCOMPLISHED

Martin and his law partners, Oliver W. Hill, and Spottwood Robinson, III, recently asked Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who handed down the anti-discrimination order, to adjudge the King George board in contempt of court. The attorneys held then that equalization had not been accomplished.

The contempt action is still pending, but the school board, meeting with Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, ordered the four courses in the county's one white high school dropped, as of last Friday in a move to make the curriculum in that school more similar to the curriculum in the one colored high school.

Schools Superintendent T. Benton Gayle, of King George, made it plain that the courses were whittled off over his objections.

"I thoroughly disapprove," Gayle said. Wed 11-10-48

He added that he was eliminating the courses — chemistry, biology, physics and geometry—only at the orders of the board.

Morrison, the board's attorney, said he and Gayle had held out to the last against making such a move.

"I was vigorously opposed to the action of the board and the circuit judge in dropping subjects from the white school curriculum, and when they decided to act in such a manner I saw to it that it was read into the minutes that I, as Commonwealth's attorney of the county and attorney for the school board, was opposed to the action," Morrison said, adding:

"I do not believe we can comply with Judge Hutcheson's order by tearing down the white schools. What we've got to do is build up the colored schools, and we've done that until today there is substantial equalization between our white and Negro schools, aside from the action of the board.

"I do not believe the colored people of our county want the white schools torn down. They've told me they didn't.

BOND ISSUE

"I just hope the board's action does not interfere with our chances of passing our $150,000 bond issue to provide for building colored school facilities. It will mean a lot, if passed, in proving that we in King George, know how to run our county."

People in the county voted Saturday on a resolution which would authorize the bond issue. Morrison said passage of the resolution, he felt, would make it possible for construction of facilities which would assure complete equalization of the white and colored schools.

G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, declined to comment on the situation. He said he had not yet studied the action and wished to confer with Gayle before commenting.

ACCREDITATION THREATENED

He pointed out, however, that the step may affect accreditation of the white school and jeopardize chances of seniors obtaining jobs after they graduate.

In line with this Morrison said he feared it might not be accepted into certain colleges. He said some parents had announced their intentions of withdrawing their children from King George High School and sending them to Fredericksburg.

Action in King George

Virginia County Board to Buy Land for Negro High School

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 8 (spl.). — In the opening move to equalize

King George County School Board Negro educational facilities in King

to purchase a plot of land George County, the board ap-

on which a Negro high school, au- proved a motion to purchase 4½

thorized Saturday by referendum, will be built. June 11-9-48

in referendum by a vote of 322 to 245, is to be financed by a $150,000 bond issue. Plans call for it to contain four classrooms, library, combination auditorium-gymnasium, and laboratory.

Meanwhile, possibility of action by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals was indicated yesterday in ...ra—were dropped by the board ...ge High School. Sat-11-7-48

...present King George ...school for Ne- ...fails to restore by Wednesday five ...science courses dropped last week ...from the white King George High School. Sat-11-7-48

...hool, approved ...vote of 322 to ...d by a $150,000 ...call for it to ...rooms, library, ...ium-gymnasium, ...y.

...bility of action ...reme Court of ...ed yesterday in

to equalize white-Negro educational facilities.

In cutting them off, the board followed the advice of Judge Leon M. Brazile, of the Fifteenth Judicial District.

Morrison yesterday asserted Judge Brazile had overstepped his authority in compelling the school board to abolish courses which are necessary for some students to graduate and enter college.

He declared that sentiment was growing among the white patrons of King George High School in favor of restoring the courses and that they would not wait "longer than Wednesday" to have some definite action by the board.

R. E. Owens, chairman of the school board, said the board "has some plans for restoring some of the courses dropped." He added, however, that "until Judge Brazile recommends otherwise," the board's instructions to T. Benton Gayle, superintendent, would stand.

Morrison and Gayle both objected to dropping the courses.

The Federal District Court in Richmond still has before it a request for the school board to be cited for contempt in allegedly failing to equalize educational facilities.

A reply to this order, citing the school construction plan and denying the contempt charges, was filed by King George County last week.

Virginia Moves To Equalize Schools

Daily Worker
Wed. 8-11-48

RICHMOND, Va.—(NNPA)—The establishment of two five-year high schools, one for white and the other for colored pupils, jointly operated with neighboring Sussex County, was recommended last Thursday to the Surry County School Board as a means of equalizing educational facilities for colored children.

The recommendation was the result of a survey of school facilities in Surry County recently completed by a committee headed by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director or secondary education.

Ordered by Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the United States District Court to start immediately to provide equal educational opportunities for colored children in the county, Surry school officials have until September 15 to report their plans for construction of school buildings for the purpose.

A precedent — setting consent decree, entered March 30, ordered the Surry School Board immediately to make plans to equalize the educational facilities and opportunities for colored children in the county, and also enjoined payment to colored teachers or less salaries ,on acount of their race and color, than those paid to white teachers.

MORE MEETING

Although the Surry County School Board met last Thursday, M. B. Joyner, county school superintendent, said several other meetings will be necessary before any decision is made. The only alternative, he said, might be the construction of some larger schools in the county.

Sussex County also was affected the decree. T. D. Foster, school superintendent in that county, said his board, would not consider consolidation until such a request came from Surry County.

According to Mr. Foster, salaries of colored and white teachers and transportation facilities in Sussex County have been equalized for several years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations made by the committee headed by Dr. Alexander were.

(1) That school authorities of Surry County approach school officials of Sussex County to establish a jointly owned and operated five year comprehensive high school for about 300 white pupils in the two counties.

(2) That a similar move be made to establish a 600-pupil school for colored children in the two countries.

(3) Since a few white and colored pupils of high school age live near the border of Isle of Wight County, school officials of Surry should arrange for these pupils to attend high school in that county.

(4) That the elementary school for white pupils at Dendron be consolidated with the elementary school center for white pupils at Surry Court House when the high school is moved from that point.

(5) That all elementary schools for colored pupils be consolidated into two centers.

(6) That in the arrangement for joint high schools with other counties and for the elementary centers within Surry County, provisions be made for buildings and facilities to house a comprehensive program of education for both the high and elementary centers.

School Bond Issue Vote Set For June 29

Journal & Guide
6-28-47
Norfolk Va.

NORFOLK—An intensive campaign designed to interest colored residents of Princess Anne county in exercising their right to vote, is in progress following the announcement last week that a $250,000 bond issue for a new colored high school will be voted upon in a countywide referendum to be held on June 29.

The referendum, which also includes bond issues totaling $425,000 for improvements to three white schools in the county, was authorized on Friday by Circuit Judge Floyd E. Kellam who had received resolutions from the Princess Anne County School Board and the County Board of Supervisors, urging such action.

The $250,000 bond issue for a new colored high school is the only one to be voted on by all five districts in the county, however.

The Kempsville district will vote on a $350,000 bond issue for additions to the Bayside and Kempsville schools, while voters of the Pungo district will ballot on a $100,000 bond issue for improvements to the Creeds school. All of these are white.

Officials of a joint citizens committee comprising three county civic and educational organizations are now busily engaged in urging colored residents of the county who are qualified to vote, to support the bond issue in order to insure its success.

W. Francis Taylor Jr., of Virginia Beach, is chairman of the joint citizens committee which includes representatives of the Princess Anne County Civic Organization, the County Chapter of the NAACP, and the County Parent-Teacher Association.

Action on the referendum proposals came last week after Mr. Taylor announced that all efforts to have a second bond issue referendum authorized were being abandoned.

He said that attorneys for the NAACP had advised his committee that legal action to improve the county's colored schools was inevitable, and that the entire resources of the State Conference of NAACP branches, as well as the wholehearted support of the national office of the NAACP had been promised.

SECOND REFERENDUM IN SIX MONTHS

If the $250,000 bond issue is approved on June 29 the funds will be used to erect a new high school building on property adjacent to the present County Training School at Euclid, at present the only school in the county offering any semblance of high school training to colored pupils.

The referendum on the new high school will be the second within six months. A similar vote was held last December with only a total of 600 votes being cast, the majority of them against the issue. Another new development in the situation was the statement by Chairman Taylor last week that one hundred parents of colored school children have already given NAACP attorneys the power to institute legal action on their behalf.

SURVEY CONDUCTED

A survey of the county's colored schools was conducted in December, 1946, by a special commission appointed by G. Taylor Miller state superintendent of public instruction, at the request of the Princess Anne County School Board. In its report of its findings made public in May of last year, the commission recommended, among other things, the erection of an entirely new high school to supplement the work of the County Training School, and the replacement of the present dilapidated, outmoded one, two, and three-room elementary school buildings located in strategic areas throughout the country.

The whole problem was pointed up by a series of illustrated articles in the Journal and Guide which began in September, 1946, and ran for several months.

Council Puts Off Action On School Project

Journal Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-24-48

Present Building Crowded, Without Auditorium

PORTSMOUTH —A new senior high school for colored students, as recommended by the Portsmouth School Board and strongly advocated by the Central Civic Forum, was presented before City Council Tuesday night with the approval of City Manager W. Guy Ancell.

Action on the recommendation for the new colored high school, one of the most acutely needed projects in the entire school system, was postponed until next month's conference between councilmen and members of the School Board.

It was regarded as significant that the proposal for a new colored high school should come up at this time, when the Portsmouth chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is considering plans to institute legal proceedings for equal facilities in the colored schools.

SCHOOL HANDICAPPED

The present Norcom High School building has neither auditorium, cafeteria or gymnasium and is the only school of its size in the state that is so handicapped. For more than ten years colored citizens have sought these essential facilities for Norcom High. For many years Superintendent H. A. Hunt has listed the auditorium-gymnasium-cafeteria project for the colored high school as a most essetinal school need.

Originally, the school boar planned to recommend an anne to the present Norcom building However, the Central Civic Forum headed by Dr. O. C. Jones strongly contended that an entirely new high school plant on a different site would be the most practica solution to the problem. The Central Forum even went so far a to point out possible sites for th new high school building.

CROWDED SCHOOLS

The Central Civic Forum contended that the present Norcom building should then be used to relieve overcrowded conditions a the George Peabody School and also to serve as a junior high school.

The school board concurred with the recommendations of the Central Civic Forum and, consequently, included the new high school project in its recommended program for public school improvements. The program is now in the files of the city council.

In recommending the new high school for colored students, City Manager Ancell also advocated the construction of a junior high school for white.

County School Matter Turned Over To NAACP

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Pat. 1-17-48

By ALBERT L. HINTON

NORFOLK—The matter of improvement in the colored schools of Princess Anne county, including the failure of the county's voters on Tuesday, Dec. 16 to approve a proposal to float a $250,000 bond issue to build a new Negro high school, will "be officially turned over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People within a few days."

The announcement was made on Wednesday by W. Francis Taylor Jr., of Virginia Beach, chairman of a joint committee representing three county civic and educational organizations which has been working on the school improvement project for some time.

Sat. 1-17-48

The announcement followed in the wake of a meeting of representatives of the joint committee Wednesday afternoon at which, according to Mr. Taylor, it was decided that a "group of interested colored and white citizens" would not meet at Princess Anne Courthouse with members of the County Board

In A Democracy

Journal Guide

The Failure Of Negroes Of Princess Anne County To Get A New High School

Sat 1-17-48

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

IN THE FAILURE of a people to get what is due them from a country, city, state, or national government, they sometimes have somebody to blame but themselves. One of the best recent examples of the truth of this statement is furnished by the Negroes of Princess Anne county, Virginia. Sadly in need of a modern high school building, they had a chance to get one at a cost of $250,000, but they failed. They failed simply because they had not enough voters to carry the bond issue proposal which was offered in a special election held in this county in December. In this instance they could not blame the superintendent, nor the school board, for these and many other persons of the white race were sympathetic with the colored people and voted accordingly. And what is more glaring the only expenditure proposed in this bond issue was this single Negro high school. Thus the people for whom it was intended had a first class school almost in their hands but they did not deliver the votes in sufficient number to carry the proposal. Less than two hundred voted for the measure while more than three hundred voted against it.

Norfolk Va.

The Negroes of Princess Anne performed poorly this time just as they have for many years in the past. Their record indeed is pathetic. Though having slightly more than 4,000 persons of voting age, they have never had anything like this number to pay the poll tax, or meet merely this first requirement for voting.

Nor have they had 3,000 or 2,000, or 1,000 to pay. They actually fall lower still. They have not had 500, 400, or even 300. The highest number they have ever attained in seven years is 261; their lowest was 35 in 1941.

Having this handful meant that less than one percent had met even the poll tax requirement for voting in Virginia. Poor old Princess Anne stood next to the very bottom of the 100 counties in the state. It was only Accomac which was worse still, holding as it did 100th place with its thirty poll tax payers.

Sat 1-17-48

AFTER REACHING 261 and after receiving special praise for their increase in an article in this column, the county slipped back to 158 the following year, while now they have 206. And nothing like these 206 turned out to vote in December, for some of them have never registered and many apparently did not care.

Fundamentally the trouble with the Princess Anne citizens is not their inability to qualify to vote, but their failure to understand that we now live in a day when most of the good things of life come from the hand of the government and not from private souces. Many of the individuals who had not paid poll taxes to the extent of five dollars in order to vote in the bond election, whereby they might have secured a new school, would not have hesitated to plank down fifty dollars to build one at their own expense.

Somehow the vast majority of Negroes everywhere have separated themselves completely from politics and allowed the white people to take over for them. They don't know that good health, good houses, good education, good roads, and even a wife, husband, and family are handed down to mankind by the action of the government under which they live.

And then to say that they are not going to have any association with the government, which ranks second in importance only to God, is to deny themselves all the many blessings which every government has in store for those who participate in its affairs.

Sat. 1-17-48

SOMEHOW, SOMEBODY in Princess Anne needs to clear the thinking of its Negro citizens. Do they have sufficient preachers and teachers? Yes they seem to be pretty well supplied with these professional groups, but they are a class who come out into the county from nearby Norfolk and Portsmouth and return just as soon as their particular private tasks are completed.

And then when the ministers come, with a few exceptions, they say nothing about how to get through the ballot better health, better homes, better farms, better schools, but rather concentrate their efforts on the life in the world to come.

Many of the teachers are qualified voters but their high status hardly extends beyond the classroom if even in the classroom.

Will the stigma which rests on Princess Anne in the sight of the country remain on it always? Or will it rise from the dust to great heights in the affairs of American government? I predict that this county lying on the Atlantic ocean in the southeastern corner of Virginia will soon come into her own if the people only follow the leadership of W. Francis Taylor and his associates there.

This man, the Journal and Guide, and other parties have exposed the deplorable state of its school buildings to all parties concerned and to the general public. With this public airing and enough voting strength to vote themselves a decent school, I believe the citizens will use their misfortune as a stepping stone as in the years to come.

BARRED BY VA. WHITE SCHOOL — These King George County, Va., pupils last week were stopped at the door of the white high school where NAACP attorneys sought to force their admittance for compliance with a court ruling that school facilities for Negro and white pupils be equalized in the county. At the time of this photo lawyers were conferring with school officials who refused to violate the State law on segregation. Above scene also took place in Gloucester County. —Washington Post Photo. (Story inside.)

Such An Ugly Mug Too

The rather odd practice of "biting off the nose to save the face" bids fair to become another southern custom. Last week the officials of King George County, Virginia, abolished courses in chemistry, physics, biology and geometry in the white high school rather than make these courses available in the colored high school in compliance with a court order demanding equalization of educational facilities.

Since there are more white teachers per capita in the school population than colored, we are holding our breath now awaiting news that some board of education in Dixie has ordered the extra white teachers shot. Anything seems preferable to these die-hards than to grant new opportunities to Negro youth and abandon Jim Crow.

In Arkansas university offficials put a rail around a Negro student to set him apart from the white students in the class but they took it down on second thought. In Oklahoma the officials placed a Negro student at the University of Okahoma in an ante-room to separate him from his white classmates.

We can forgive those visitors to our shores who wonder about the sanity of white Americans on the Negro issue. We are becoming apprehensive over their good sense too. We have known all along that many of our white brethren are evi and now proof is piling up that they are also crazy. Biting off the nose to save a face under some circumstances might conceivably make sense, but when you consider the pock-marked mug the Southerners are trying to save you wonder.

Deplorable Public School Facilities In Virginia

THERE is at least one case paralleling the Pulaski county (Va.) high school situation which prompted Federal Judge BARKSDALE to say in Federal District Court in Roanoke that "One thing has been demonstrated here without need for argument. It is the fact that (school) facilities in Virginia are deplorable."

Dr. FRED M. ALEXANDER, director of secondary education of the state department of education, testified at the trial of the Pulaski case that the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, which affords high school facilities for the Pulaski county colored children "ranked above the Virginia average."

The Christiansburg school was erected by northern philanthropists. It was operated for a number of years and is still operated in part by these philanthropists. Its facilities are afforded the county because there is no colored high school in the county.

The parallel case is found in Brunswick county, Va., where the Negro population is slightly in excess of the white population. St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute (formerly St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School) has afforded Brunswick county the only high school accommodations it has for Negro children. St. Paul's was built by private contributions and the hard labor for forty years of the late Archdeacon JAMES S. RUSSELL.

At the present time the maximum number of high school students that St. Paul's can accommodate is six hundred. This is with 25% overcrowding. The potential high school enrollment in Brunswick county is approximately nine hundred.

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute is so situated that some of the pupils attending the high school there must travel 100 miles a day. The range is from one to one hundred miles, depending on which part of the county the pupil comes from. Some of the pupils have to be at the bus pickup point by 6:00 a. m., and are not able to return home until 6:00 p. m.

Brunswick county has two high schools for white children with a potential high school enrollment of approximately five hundred pupils. These two buildings were constructed and paid for by the localities.

For several years efforts have been made to get a high school building in Brunswick county constructed by the county authorities with the assistance of the towns of Lawrenceville, Alberta and others. This effort has so far failed and the board of education of Brunswick county is now requesting St. Paul's School to continue to furnish housing facilities for the Negro high school pupils in the county.

The state and county jointly pay the salaries of the teachers. The St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute furnishes the housing. The arrangement handicaps the work of St. Paul's Institute and stunts the development of the pupils of high school age in Brunswick county. Truly, as Judge BARKSDALE remarked, school facilities in Virginia are in a deplorable state.

Seek Continuation Of Va. School Case

KING GEORGE, Va. — (NNPA) — Horace T. Morrison, attorney for the King George County school board last Friday asked Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson to continue until September 1 of next year contempt proceedings against the board in a school equalization case.

At the same time he made this request he telegraphed the Federal District Judge in Richmond an outline of a five-point agreement reached by him and attorneys for the county's white school principal were in, we have no disposition to

Planned immedi... added for additi... erection of a n... building for wh... cently passed a ... for Morrison's requ... of the contempt ... steps taken by ... it and an additiona... plaintiffs suspen... activity until after con... struction of the ... building formed ... the agreement.

Begun studies to determine how best to extend and improve curriculum at the colored training school "So long as the plaintiffs ... faith in any effort to purge itself of contempt action we allege they

Martin, an attorney for the plaintiffs, last Friday said:

Arlington Pays Negro Tuition At Manassas

Arlington's School Board has agreed to pay tuition of all county Negro senior high school students who want to attend the Negro Regional Vocational High School in Manassas.

The move followed this week's attack by Negro leaders on what they claimed were "totally inadequate" facilities at Arlington's only Negro high school, the Hoffman-Boston.

On Monday, nine Negro parents asked, and were denied, permission to enroll their children at Arlington's white Washington-Lee High School. They charged facilities in the Negro and white schools were not equal.

Arlington school officials yesterday said they didn't regard it "economically feasible" to provide Hoffman-Boston's present 33 high school students with "vocational training equipment equal to that at a regional school" such as Manassas.

The tuition payments to the Manassas school will cost $100 per pupil annually. Fairfax, Fauquier and Loudoun Counties already have similar arrangements for Negro students.

The Arlington decision was reached after Mrs. Lucy S. Davis, 2442 S. Lowell st., Arlington, asked for tuition to enable her son, Calvin, to continue his high school studies at the Manassas regional school.

Before school opened this year, the Arlington School Board announced it would stop all tuition payments for Negro students, except for seniors now attending District schools who will need accreditation to go to college. The Hoffman-Boston High School is not accredited.

Attorneys Confer On School Cases

Spottswood Robinson 3d, Richmond Negro attorney, yesterday discussed "informally" the "equal facilities" cases he and his associates are handling, at a conference here with members of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Robinson, Martin A. Martin and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond law partners, plan contempt of court actions against school officials of King George and Gloucester Counties in Virginia, they have announced.

The conference was held at the law school of Howard University, Robinson said.

The preparation of the proposed contempt motions may take until next week, Robinson said.

Judgment Sought For Consolidated Negro High School

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 6 (AP). A declaratory judgment approving a consolidated Negro high school here will be sought by the King George County school board as a solution to its acute problem of Negro education, it was announced today.

T. Benton Gayle, superintendent of King George and Stafford County schools, said the proposed regional institution would serve Negro students from the two counties and Fredericksburg. A resolution was approved yesterday by the King George school board and board of supervisors to have a proceeding brought in United States District Court to obtain approval of the plan.

The King George school board is under court order to submit a plan of equalization of school facilities by September 1.

Negro Entry To Arlington High Refused

Equal Facilities' Plea Barred at Washington-Lee

Virginia's school segregation issue moved next door to the Capital yesterday when nine Negro parents asked—and were denied—permission to enroll their children in Arlington's white Washington Lee High School.

The nine said that facilities at Arlington's only Negro high school, Hoffman-Boston, were not equal to those at Washington-Lee.

For this reason, they declared, they wanted their children admitted to the white high school, which registered its pupils yesterday.

Their request was refused by Washington-Lee principal, Claude M. Richmond, who told them the Virginia constitution "does not allow colored and white children to attend the same school."

Similar Negro delegations recently have received the same answer from school officials in Virginia's Gloucester and King George Counties.

Schools in both counties are under order by the Federal District Court in Richmond to provide equal facilities for both races.

The situation in Arlington is different in this respect—county schools are under no court order to provide equal facilities.

However, Arlington is awaiting outcome of a suit filed last September in Alexandria District Court by 16-year-old Constance Carter, 3425 S. 22d st., Arlington, who sought and was denied admission to Washington-Lee.

Miss Carter's attorney, Leon Ransom, said yesterday he personally hoped the Alexandria court, after reviewing the Carter case, would follow the Richmond decision and order Arlington to provide school facilities.

The nine-member Negro delegation visiting Washington-Lee quietly waited outside the main entrance while one of their leaders, James B. Cobb, an associate of Ransom, talked to Richmond.

Earlier yesterday, Cobb, and Julius B. Lee, another associate of Ransom's, had inspected the Hoffman-Boston School to see if its facilities matched those at the white high school.

Facilities Viewed

They reported "facilities have not begun to equal" those at Washington-Lee. Attorney Ransom declared their findings probably will be added to files on the Carter test case as "supplementary evidence."

Specifically, Cobb and Lee complained of the following "shortcomings" at Hoffman-Boston High School:

1. An inadequate library, with out-of-date textbooks, including a "New Geography" printed in 1920, and many books with one or both covers missing.

2. No gymnasium, with indoor athletic activities conducted in the school's workshop. A bushel basket hoop, the men said, served as a basketball basket.

3. No stadium, and an athletic field [illegible] grass "above your knees."

4. Manually operated machines instead of the electric variety in the domestic science shops, a gas stove but no electric model. Insufficient equipment in the vocational (wood working, auto mechanics) shop.

5. Senior high, junior high and elementary school children together in one building. The Negro leaders said this posed "a disciplinary problem" and added to "juvenile delinquency."

Answering these criticisms, Fletcher Kemp, Arlington school superintendent, said yesterday the school board has spent or contracted to spend "more than $20,000" on the Hoffman-Boston School since last June.

Barnard Joy, school board chairman, has listed several of the improvements made at the school, including hiring of a full-time music supervisor, gym teacher, and librarian and a new home economics teacher.

The home economics room has received new equipment; the library is expecting "at any time" a new shipment of books; the auditorium has been redecorated, heating system improved, and lockers ordered for students.

Two New Classrooms

In addition, the school board has on order a temporary structure which will be placed beside the present building, adding two new classrooms.

Joy said the school board "will continue to work toward improvement of all of Arlington schools, making every effort to provide each of the 31 schools with facilities, staff, and curriculum that are equal."

Leaders in yesterday's test admission case pointed out that the Hoffman-Boston School, which last year had a student body of 23 and only one graduate, never has been accredited.

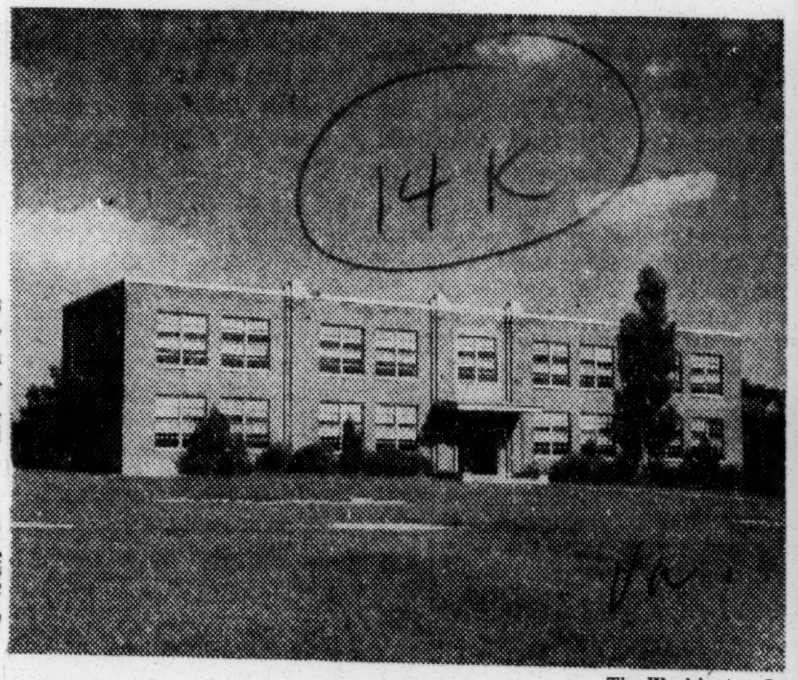
Last year the school board paid tuition to District schools for Arlington Negro pupils unable to find courses they wanted at Hoffman-Boston.

This year, however, the board has stopped tuition payments for all except Arlington seniors now attending District schools who will need accreditation to go on to college.

Negro parents who asked admission of their children to Washington-Lee are Mrs. Eleanor Taylor, 3425 S. 22d st., mother of Constance Carter whose case is pending in District Court.

Mrs. Mary Hernandez, 2102 S. Glebe rd.; Mrs. Armenia Gaskill, 3524 S. 24th st.; Mrs. Lillia Mae Snow, 2132 S. Monroe st.; Mrs. Josie Bevard, 2014 N. Dinwiddie st.; Mrs. Evelyn McCamey, 3108 S. 18th st.; Mrs. Eleanor Jackson (no address available); Mrs. Mamie Brown, 1941 N. Dinwiddie st.; Mrs. Almeda Perkins, 2018 N. Dinwiddie st., and Moses Owens (no address available).

9 Negroes' Appeal for Entry To Arlington School Denied



Hoffman Boston High School at 14th and South Queen sts. Arlington, Va. —The Washington Post

SEGREGATE—From P. 1

The Day

Down the streets of Hingham, Mass. one day last week marched five little boys in lock step, gloomily chanting, "The last mile . . . the last mile." Last week, over most of the U.S., boys & girls were grudgingly trudging back to school.

New York City's Board of Education issued a special pamphlet. A parent, the pamphlet said, should explain to a child that school would not be so bad. "Tell him . . . he will draw, sing, play games . . . He will make many new friends . . . School will be an enjoyable . . . experience."

It was an experience not equally enjoyable to all. In King George County, Va., ten Negro children, led by a Negro lawyer, tried—and failed—to enroll in the white high school; and 29 more tried to do the same in Gloucester County. Their own schools, the Negroes said, were "wholly inadequate." The Negroes of King George County were especially discontented with their library. Sample books: *The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman* a 1937 *Bell System Technical Journal*, a 1905 *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, and a 1925 *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Yearbook*.

All schools had one common complaint: too many students. In many a U.S. city and town, schools would operate in two shifts. Youngsters would be going to school in cafeterias, churches, and prefabs

—and no immediate relief in sight. Said a Detroit school official: "It will be tough through 1955."

Judge Admits School Facilities Deplorable

ROANOKE, Va.-(NNPA)-Testimony in the suit against Pulaski County school officials asking for equal facilities for colored school children was brought to a close in the United States District Court here last Thursday afternoon, but there were indications that Judge Alfred D. Barksdale, of Lynchburg, who heard the two-day trial, will not give a ruling until the first of the year.

As attorneys for both sides announced they were resting their cases, the judge commented, that "one thing has been demonstrated here without need for argument. It is the fact that (school) facilities in Virginia are deplorable."

Opposing counsel declined Judge Barksdale's offer to hear brief oral arguments, saying they preferred to submit them in writing at later dates.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs were granted thirty days after receipt of the transcript of the testimony to file their brief, and defense counsel was gvien thirty days from this date, with an additional 15 days allotted to the plaintiffs' counsel to make answer if this is considered advisable.

The principal witness for the defense this afternoon was Frank J. Criser, of Pulaski, county superintendent of schools, who sought to justify conditions about which the plaintiffs had complained by pointing out that most of the elementary schools of the county are two or three-room structures with outside toilet facilities and some without runnnig water on the premises.

Criser termed some of the county's school problems "war born" and said that work has been started on a new is designed to rectify some of these conditions, mentioning specifically that work has ben started on a new building near Radford to replace the present Fairlawn School and permit the single grouping of children now being taught in the basements of two churches.

The overall teacher load in the county is about forty students, Criser stated.

Dr. Fred M. Alexander, director of secondary education of the State Department of Education, testified last Thursday morning that the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, which serves as a high school for colored pupils in Pulaski county, and the Pulaski High School, one of the three white high schools in the county, rank above the Virginia average.

Another witness offered by the defense—Herman Ratcliffe, a visiting teacher in the Pulaski system—related that there are a number of children in the county who do not attend school for the sole reason they lack transportation or have too far to walk. Some of these, he explained, should be enrolled in Pulaski High School.

Throughout the trial, the courtroom was packed, largely with colored people.

It was the contention of the plaintiffs that school authorities are not meeting their constitutional responsibilities in providing equal facilities for colored pupils.

Several witnesses were presented by counsel for the plaintiffs, headed by Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney. He was assisted by Martin A. Martin, and Spotswood W. Robinson, III, of Richmond, and W. Simpson Tate, of Washington.

Another (Va.) School Parity Suit Looms

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP)—It appeared last week that another Virginia county would soon be involved in a suit to compel action for the equalization of educational facilities for its Negro and white pupils. Four counties are already in the courts on the same issue.

Most likely Princess Anne County, which has suffered considerable unfavorable publicity because of the rotten condition of its Negro schools will be the next target of legal attack by the NAACP. These were the developments as surveyed by educators here last week.

Speculation about Princess Anne County arose from published reports on Monday that John B. Dey, chairman of the school board of the county, told board members and supervisors that he expected court action to be taken against the county within 90 days on the question of Negro schools.

Crisis Admitted

Dey said something must be done about the Negro schools and division superintendent Frank W. Cox joined him in preventing a petition to the county supervisors requesting them to arrange for a $355,000 bond issue for additions and improvements to three white schools in the county.

The Negro schools in the county are so deplorable and antiquated that Negro citizens under the leadership of Francis Taylor had through organized mass meetings and state-wide publicity in white and Negro newspapers focussed public attention on Princess Anne County—frequently called the cradle of American democracy.

This publicity forced the county superintendent to request the state board of education to ask for a survey of the Negro schools of the county.

King George School Work Is Restored

Board Replaces 3 of 5 Subjects It Dropped in Equalization Case

Bowling Green, Va., Nov. 9. (AP)—The King George County School Board today restored to the curriculum of its white high school three of five subjects it dropped last week as a school equalization measure.

The board conferred here with Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile, who last week told the board the course-dropping measure was a technical way of complying with a Federal court order to equalize facilities between Negro and white schools in the county.

The board restored the courses after Judge Bazile said the move was permissible since there were no candidates for the subjects in the Negro high school.

Conference to be Asked

The subjects restored were physics, second-year algebra and geometry. Still excluded from the curriculum are chemistry and biology.

Commonwealths' Atorney Horace T. Morrison said after the meeting he would try tomorrow to schedule before Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson a conference with attorneys for the plantiffs in the school equalization case.

He said "If I can't get a conference which will solve the difficulties relating to chemistry and biology, I shall probably go to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for a writ of mandamus" for restoration of the missing courses.

Morrison said he desired to confer with attorneys for the Negro pupils in the case because of the passage Saturday of a $150,000 bond issue in the county for the construction of a new Negro high school. Morrison said the conference was needed also in view of the answer he had filed to the Federal Court petition.

Contempt of Order Claimed

The petition of the plantiffs asks the King George School Board to be held in contempt of the Federal Court order to equalize school facilities. Morrison's answer asked that the petition either be dismissed or that a hearing be set in which the plantiffs should be required "to prove their every allegation" in the petition.

The school board said restoration of the three courses satisfied the scholastic needs of all but three students in the King George High School (white). Three of the students who are seniors, however, need the missing subjects for graduation this year.

Morrison today asked Judge Bazile if he were at the school board meeting as adviser to the board. Judge Bazile answered he was there in his capacity as a Circuit Court judge.

WHITE VIRGINIA STUDENTS TASTE FRUIT OF JIMCROW

Another attempt to duck the responsibility for providing equal education—this time in the public schools—was unearthed in King George County, Va.) last week.

The county school board there dropped four courses of study from the white high school because it said they "could not be taught" at the colored high school.

In other words, it is their plan to bring the level of education for white children down to that of the colored rather than raise the level of the colored children's level to that of the whites.

Meanwhile, a bond issue to provide $150,000 for construction of a new colored high school was passed by a 77 vote majority.

Here again is ample evidence that the luxury of segregation is not only expensive but, as in King George County, downright stupid.

Another illustration of the harmful effects of segregation upon Negroes and whites as well as provided in Virginia the other day.

The King George County School Board announced that it was dropping five courses offered to white high school students in order to "equalize" the curriculum with those offered students in the Negro high school.

The county was required by Federal Court decision to bring school facilities for Negro students up to those in the white schools.

But the school board, showing more consideration for the vicious system of segregation in the state than the needs of either white or Negro children, decided to cut the standards for white students.

AND MORE OF THE SAME

Virginia School Board Fails To Comply, Cited For Contempt

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the Federal District Court here last Friday ordered members of the school boards and the school superintendents of King George and Gloucester County to appear in court October 22 and show cause why they could not be adjudged in contempt of court.

The basis of the contempt citation was a petition presented to Judge Hutcheson last Thursday by attorneys for colored children in the two counties.

Filing of the petition asking that school officials of the two counties be held in contempt of court was the first legal move made by the plaintiffs since Judge Hutcheson issued permanent injunctions last July ordering the two counties to equalize educational opportunities for colored children.

The suits against the two counties were reinstated in the court's docket by order of Judge Hutcheson last Friday "for good cause" shown by the plaintiffs.

Attached as an exhibit to the petition of the plaintiffs in the King George County case was a copy of a petition allegedly being circulated by the defendants in King George County demanding that colored citizens of that county, including plaintiffs, "repudiate and annul all affiliation" with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Implying that it was drawn by colored persons, the petition asserts that the NAACP "has led us into a position of extreme embarrassment which could imperil our future and retard the honest progress which our race hopes to achieve."

The petition also demands that the platintiffs "renounce and repudiate" Mr. Martin A. Martin, one of their attorneys, as well as the law firm of which he is a member.

The petition also asks signers to approve a segregated school system because through this policy both the white and colored races will live more harmonious and progressive lives."

The petition concludes by asking King George County school board to request Judge Boon M. Brazilo of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia to call for an election for a bond issue in order to secure more money to build colored schools.

One of the allegations of the plaintiffs' petitions stated that the King George school board had "maliciously demoted" the principal of the King George Training School, the vocational science teacher and the commercial science teacher and made them assistants to their white counterparts at King George High School.

The petition for the "show cause" rule against Gloucester School officials listed improvements made in the colored schools of that county, but asserted that these officials "have made no serious effort" to comply with Judge Hutcheson's order for equalization of school facilities.

Va. County Grants "Equalized" Schools

DENDRON, Va. — (ANP) — The Surry county school board reported last week that plans had been made to equalize the educational facilities in the county for Negro and white school children.

Supt. M. J. Joyner, of Dendron, who was alarmed several years ago by the developing equalization movement in the state, reported that the school board had increased the salaries of Negro teachers high enough for the 1948-49 school term to reduce by half the disparity in pay between white and Negro teachers.

The board is making an effort also to equalize library and laboratory facilities of the two races in the county, the superintendent said. "Several hundred dollars worth of books have been ordered for Negro school libraries, he reported.

UNDER MANDATE

The school board is under mandate to report that progress toward equalization has been made by Sept. 15 to Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the District court who ordered that discriminatory practices must cease.

The Negro population in Surry county, which is one of the poor counties of the state, is larger than the white population. In all Virginia counties with a larger Negro population than white population the task of equalizing school facilities between the two races is most difficult.

It has been a policy throughout Virginia and all other states of the south to provide inferior schools for Negro children to those maintained for white children. Obviously in localities where the Negro school population is larger than the white population the problem of equalization is much more difficult.

OLD POLICY

White school boards in Virginia had not intention of equalizing school facilities for Negro and white school children. It was their intention to maintain forever the inferior Negro school facilities and the lower salaries of Negro teachers. There is no other logical conclusion to deduce from the policy these boards have followed since the emancipation of Negro slaves in 1865.

The discriminatory policy of the school board of Surry county has been in effect so long that it will be difficult now for the board to speedily bring about equality between Negro and white school children. The board of supervisors and the county board never figured before on business necessary to equalize educational facilities between Negro and white school children.

Va. Facing the First Negro School Showdown

This Week

Equal Facilities Ordered by Court Not Yet Ready; No Solution Seen

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

Richmond, Sept. 4.—Virginia is headed next week for a dramatic showdown on the bitterly controversial subject of equal school facilities for Negroes.

On Wednesday morning, schools are scheduled to open in King George County—where officials have been directed by Federal Court order to provide equal school facilities for whites and Negroes.

The following morning, school openings are set in Gloucester County, which is under a similar order to equalize buildings, equipment and courses.

Just what will happen if equal facilities are not available for the Negroes when school bells ring—and no one contends that fully equal facilities will be ready—is still a matter of speculation, even at this late date.

The leading Negro attorney in the equalization fight, Martin A. Martin of this city announced a month ago, "In September, I shall take my clients to the white school and insist that they be allowed to attend.'

However "unthinkable" this prospect is to most white Virginians, it still remains a possibility, and could lead to violence.

Martin told The Washington Post today: "Right now we are not in a position to say just what our plans are; we're still working on them. They have made some improvements in King George, but facilities certainly are not equal. As I see it, there is no alternative to the court order—the facilities have to be equal.

"If the situation is no adjusted, we will have to ask the judge to hold the school people in contempt of court—of course, that's something for the judge to decide, not us."

Expects Obedience to Court

Asked if an effort will be made to take Negro children into the white schools next week, as he previously announced, Martin declared.

"I'm going on the assumption that the court order will be obeyed . . . If separate facilities are not available, the only thing I can see is that they have to let those children into the white schools."

When it was noted that this would violate Virginia's segregation laws, he countered:

"As I understand the law, the Federal Courts and the United States Constitution are supreme; if Virginia laws or the Virginia constitution violate them, then Virginia will have to make the change in its laws."

Martin said he anticipated "no violence of any kind. I see no reason for violence. Of course, we expect equal protection on that, too."

Most observers here believe a peaceful settlement can be made in this dispute—through the courts. Some speculate, however, on what they term "impossible alternatives"—closing all the schools involved in the affected counties, thus "making them all equal," or moving whites into Negro schools and Negroes into white schools. Some few are hopeful that the Negro leaders will not press the issue immediately, permitting more time for correction.

The formal court orders on the King George and Gloucester County schools were issued late in July, resulting from decisions last spring by Federal District Court Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

In another case before Judge Hutcheson, settled by consent decree, the Surrey County School Board was directed to provide equal facilities for its students, and also equal salaries for Surrey's white and Negro teachers. Judge Hutcheson, in a fourth case, directed Chesterfield County to provide equal salaries to its Negro teachers. Chesterfield authorities have filed an appeal in this case.

While court fights over equal teacher salaries in Virginia date back to 1938, the decisions in the school facilities' cases were unprecedented.

Surrey Has to Sept. 15

Surrey County was given until September 15 to report on its equalization progress, but the orders leveling school facilities in King George and Gloucester Counties had the effect of an "immediate" directive. Until school actually opens, however, the Negro leaders cannot very well challenge effectiveness of the orders.

King George County is due east of Fredericksburg, Va., and is bounded on the north by the Potomac River. Washingtonians pass through it en route to Potomac Beach and Colonial Beach, in adjacent Westmoreland County.

T. Benton Gayle, division superintendent of schools for King George and Stafford counties, disclosed earlier this week that "a number of improvements" have been made at the King George Training School for Negro pupils enrolled in the 1946-47 school year.

Last month a motion for a new hearing in its case was filed by the Gloucester County school board, in an attempt to comply with the court order.

Surry County, southeast of here, is regarded as one of the State's most poverty-stricken communities, and Negro students outnumber the York county. The York ber white students 3 to 1.

In a July survey made by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, director of secondary education in Virginia, it was found there were 339 white and 973 Negro pupils enrolled in the 1946-47 school year.

Value of white schools per pupil was $264.98 compared to $182.56 for other Virginia counties. The value of Negro schools in Surry County was $51.39 per pupil, compared to $65.65 for Negroes elsewhere in the State.

In contrast to the majority of Virginia's counties, faced with soaring school populations and overcrowded schoolhouses—which have brought demands for a special session of the Virginia Assembly to provide construction funds—Surry County's population is "disappearing."

Big Drop in 30 Years

The county's population was 9715 in 1910; 7096 in 1930, and 6193 in 1940. From 1930 to 1945 its white school population decreased 52.4 per cent, the survey found, and its Negro school population decreased 34.5 per cent. Despite its preponderance of Negro population, there are no Negroes on the school board or county board of supervisors.

The surveyors recommended that Surry County's white and Negro high schools be consolidated with those in adjoining Sussex County in an effort to reduce school costs and provide equal facilities.

Because of its poor financial condition, Surry County was given extra time to equalize its teachers' salaries. In conformance with this, School Superintendent M. B. Joyner announced yesterday that Negro teachers' pay has been raised one half the differential between white teachers' salaries.

In Chesterfield County, which adjoins Richmond, school officials said they have mailed new contracts to Negro teachers which they said will equalize salaries, even though an appeal of the order is under way.

Judge Hutcheson, in first ruling on the Chesterfield, King George and Gloucester cases last April, said he was "not undertaking to supervise or direct . . . what steps must be taken to eliminate the discrimination" against Negroes.

He said he was aware of the "familiar contention" of financial difficulties and "the claim that the greater portion of the tax burden falls upon the white population," but:

"While I am not unmindful of the practical problems presented, a superficial consideration of these suggestions is sufficient to bring a realization that under the prevailing law, neither has any bearing upon the legal and factual questions here involved."

The suits charging discrimination in teachers salaries have been directed by a joint committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia Teachers Association, Inc., the latter composed of Negro teachers. The school facilities suits are sponsored by NAACP.

Similar Suits Planned

Martin is the chief attorney for the suits in the Richmond area. His firm, Hill, Martin and Robinson, includes Oliver W. Hill, recently elected to the new Richmond City Council, which will take office Tuesday when this city converts to a city manager form of government. Hill is the first Negro ever elected to such a post in Virginia.

Hill said today that plans are underway for filing similar equalization suits in other parts of the State. One such suit, involving Arlington schools, is pending in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Virginia.

In this suit, Leon A. Ransom of Washington represents Constance Carter, 16, who charged last year that she could not obtain courses she desires in the Hoffman-Boston school, which are available in Washington-Lee High School. Ransom said today, "The Arlington school board contends they have eliminated discrimination, but we say it still exists." He said the case will probably come up in court this month.

King George Votes $150,000 Bond Issue For New High School

By NNPA News Service

RICHMOND, Va.— Although incensed over the action of the King George County School Board in striking four subjects from the curriculum of its white high school last week in order to "equalize" it with its colored high school, citizens of the county voted favorably Saturday for the passage of a $150,000 bond issue referendum for the financing of a new Negro high school.

While contempt action is still pending, but the school board, meeting with Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, ordered the four courses in the county's one white high school dropped, as of last Friday in a move to make the curriculum in that school more similar to the curriculum in the one colored high school.

Schools Superintendent T. Benton Gayle, of King George, made it plain that the courses were whittled off over his objections.

"I thoroughly disapprove," Gayle said.

He added that he was eliminating the courses—chemistry, biology, physics, and geometry—only at the orders of the board.

Morrison, the board's attorney, said he and Gayle had held out to the last against making such a move.

"I was vigorously opposed to the action of the board and the circuit judge in dropping subjects from the school curriculum, and when they decided to act in such a manner I saw to it that it was read into the minutes that I, as Commonwealth's attorney of the county and attorney for the school board, was opposed to the action," Morrison said, adding:

"I do not believe we can comply with Judge Hutcheson's order by tearing down the white schools. What we've got to do is build up the colored schools, and we've done that until today there is substantial equalization between our white and Negro schools, aside from the action of the board.

"I do not believe the colored people of our county want the white schools torn down. They told me they didn't.

"I just hope the board's action does not interfere with our chances of passing our $150,000 bond issue to provide for building colored school facilities. It will mean a lot, if passed, in proving that we in King George, know how to run our county."

COUNTY VOTED SATURDAY

People in the county voted Saturday on a resolution which would authorize the bond issue. Morrison said passage of the resolution, he felt, would make it possible for construction of facilities which would assure complete equalization of the white and colored schools.

G. Tyler Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, declined to comment on the situation. He said he had not yet studied the action and wished to confer with Gayle before commenting.

He pointed out, however, that the step may affect accreditation of the white school and jeopardize chances of seniors obtaining jobs after they graduate.

In line with this Morrison said he feared it might not be accepted into certain colleges. He said some parents had announced their intentions of withdrawing their children from King George High School and sending them to Fredericksburg.

Attorney Martin made the following statement on the development:

"Our only interest is in trying to bring the colored schools up with the white. If it is correct (that the courses are to be stricken from the curricluum) it's one of the worst things I've ever heard of being perpetrated by any school board in an attempt to equalize facilities.

"Up until now, it has appeared to me that Mr. Gayle has been wilfully obstructing equalizing of the schools. If the news story (telling of the development) is accurate, it appears the board is doing the obstructing, and Mr. Gayle has belatedly discovered his mistake and found he can't buck the federal courts and is now actually attempting to comply with the court's order.

"It seems the school board maliciously attempted to create sympathy for its position in not equalizing the schools and attempted to prejudice people against the federal courts, the plaintiffs, their attorneys and the organizations supporting them.

"There is no excuse that I can see. In my opinion, the decision of the school board to bring the white school down to the level of the colored school in order to attempt to comply with the court's decree is one of the most dastardly things I have ever heard of, particularly when it would be so easy to bring the colored school up to the standard of the white school."

King George Board Accepts Agreement

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 11 (Spl.)—An agreement in the King George County legal battle over equalization of Negro and white schools was approved today by the county school board.

The agreement, reached yesterday between lawyers for Negro pupils and the board, provides:

1. That the board's attorney ask Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson for continuance to September 1, 1949, of a contempt citation against the board, now pending in the Federal District Court at Richmond.

2. That an administrative order in which School Supt. T. Benton Gayle placed a white principal, a white commercial teacher and a white agriculture teacher over the Negro pupils who brought the contempt action claiming the county board had not equalized schools as ordered by the Federal court.

The approval came during a meeting in which the board restored chemistry and biology to the white high school curriculum. The two subjects were among five dropped from the white school to equalize the Negro and white schools by lowering the white school curriculum.

The contempt hearing had been tentatively set for December 6 in the Richmond court.

Following today's meeting, school board members went to King George Training School to discuss acquisition of land needed for the new Negro school building.

The agreement approved by the board was reached in Richmond at a conference between Horace T. Morrison, King George Commonwealth's Attorney and school board counsel, and Martin A. Martin, counsel for the Negro pupils who brought the

Fight Looms Over 'Equal' School Plan

(Special to The Courier)

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. — Horace T. Morrison, Commonwealth's attorney for King George County, threatened this week to take the case of the "equalization" of educational facilities in that county to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The King George School Board sought to "equalize" educational facilities for white and Negro pupils by dropping four courses taught in the county's white high school. The board's action followed a conference with Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile.

Morrison was critical of Judge Bazile and said he believed the judge had usurped the function of the Commonwealth's attorney as counsel for the school board.

OPPOSES ACTION

He said he was "vigorously opposed to the action of the board and the circuit judge in dropping subjects from the white school curriculum."

The board ordered courses in geometry, physics, chemistry and biology eliminated at the white high school and said by its action it had equalized educational facilities.

Morrison said he will apply to the State's highest court for a writ of mandamus "if it goes much further." He was referring to the action of the board.

Meanwhile, parents of pupils in the King George white high school are disturbed because the dropped subjects, under State regulations, are necessary for graduation. Under the rules, a pupil must take at least one of the four eliminated courses in order to graduate.

Leaders in the educational field doubt that students from the King George school can be admitted to colleges as long as the four courses are not taught.

The King George school board is one of two Virginia school boards ordered to show cause in Federal District Court why it should not be held in contempt for failure to comply with an injunction, signed last spring, requiring equalization of school facilities for the two races.

The board has asked the court to dismiss the show cause order on the ground that it has equalized facilities.

The court fight was started by attorneys for the NAACP and was brought on behalf of Negro pupils.

In September, on advice of the attorneys, several pupils of the King George (Negro) Training School tried to register at the high school for whites, but they were turned away.

King George Voters Approve $150,000 School Bond Issue

King George, Va., Nov. 6 (Spl.). King George County, which is deep in controversy over equalizing facilities at white and Negro schools, today voted to finance a new Negro high school.

The referendum tally showed that 322 persons had voted for the $150,000 bond issue and 245 against it, a total of 567 votes. The county cast 719 votes in the election last Tuesday.

Voting officials said 49 Negroes cast votes, although about 200 of them were eligible to cast ballots.

The vote did not offer any immediate solution of the county's problem to comply with a Federal Court order to provide facilities in its school for Negroes equal to those provided in the white schools. The school board has dropped four courses in the white schools in an effort to meet the terms of the court directive.

County officials also emphasized that it will be some time before the new school for Negroes can be built as authorized in today's referendum vote. It has been estimated that the $150,000 project will add about 80 cents to the county's present tax rate of $1.60 a thousand dollars, claimed to be one of the lowest tax rates in Virginia.

While the voting was in progress, the school board gathered for a regular meeting and heard 21 white patrons urge that it restore certain classes eliminated in the white schools of the county Friday to equalize curricula in white and Negro schools.

The board declined to act on the requests today, but indicated some action would be taken early next week.

Commonwealth's Attorney Horace T. Morrison, who attended the meeting, said later that unless the board acts voluntarily it appears that patrons will ask him next week to file mandamus proceedings with the State Supreme Court of Appeals to require the restoration of dropped courses.

Morrison told the patrons at the meeting that Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile's recommendations to the school board in special session had "practically forced" the board to order School Superintendent T. Benton Gayle to eliminate courses offered in the white high scool that could not be taught in the Negro school.

A. W. WKalker, school board member, said it was with great regret that the board took action to drop the classes.

"If any of you," he told the patrons, "had been there at the special session of the board, I am confident you should have decided as we did. I don't believe that Judge Bazile's advice and practically a command can be cast aside without consideration."

"Nearest Thing to Order"

Superintendent Gayle said Judge Bazile's recommendation "was the nearest thing to an order I ever saw."

However, Judge Bazile said he did not suggest lowering the standards of white schools to meet those of Negro schools, but merely had pointed out that means of complying with the technical terms of a Federal court order to equalize the schools.

The judge said he told the board "that an injunctive court order, issued by a competent court, is a serious order, and must be complied with."

If the school board were allowed to put itself in the position of being in contempt of the Federal court order, Judge Bazile said, it would be subject to heavy fines, imprisonment, or both.

Such punishment, he added, would have the effect of paralyzing the country's school system.

Judge Bazile said that after the school board had heard him, it decided to drop geometry, physics, biology and chemistry from the list of subjects taught in the white schools.

Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director of secondary education, said that technical schools require several mathematic credits, including solid geometry. He said most liberal arts colleges require three units of mathematics and some science in answer to questions as to whether or not the King George school system would any longer be able to prepare its white students for further education.

G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, said the main problem at King George might well prove to be the difficulty for students to get as many as 16 credits, required by an accredited high school. The board's action in dropping subjects was also seen as possibly preventing the graduation of some seniors on schedule.

Previously, Judge Bazile had announced that if the $150,000 referendum did not pass, the county could expect a Federal court order to admit Negro children to white schools. If that happened, Judge Bazile said, he would close all schools until they were equalized.

Dismissal of Petition Asked by Gloucester

Newport News, Va., Nov. 6 (AP). Attorneys for the Gloucester County School Board have asked dismissal of a Federal Court petition that sought to have the board held in contempt of a court order.

The order, issued by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson, had instructed the board to equalize school facilities between Negro and white pupils, charged the board had failed to comply with the order. Judge Mutchinson issued a rule directing the school board to show cause why it should not be found in contempt, and it was this rule the school board attorneys answered yesterday.

In asking dismissal of the petition, school attorneys said school facilities for Negro children in the county have been substantially mproved since the issuance of the Federal order.

Further evidence of the county's compliance, the attorneys said, could be found in consideration of a $750,000 bond issue for a Negro high school and the raising of the county tax rate as a means of increasing the Negro school budget.

False Equality

There is something profoundly heartrending about the efforts of authorities in King George County, Va., to equalize school facilities for white and Negro students. What the officials have done is to equalize on the lowest common denominator. The Negro King George Training School does not offer certain courses given at the white high school. Consequently, these courses are to be dropped from the white curriculum. They include such essential subjects as physics, chemistry, biology, geometry and advanced algebra.

The purpose of these gyrations is a "show cause" order issued by a Federal Court, under which officials would have been liable to contempt citations if the facilities had not been "equalized" by Friday. Technically, what has been done may be compliance with the order at least with respect to courses offered, but it is the kind of compliance in which no one, not even the bitterest foe of segregation, can take any pride. It is conceivable that the change may result in the disaccreditation of the white high school. And certainly the dropping of these elective courses is likely to cause resentment among white students and their parents.

There is no doubt that the abolition of all educational discrimination presents a real problem in King George County. This is one of the more impoverished Virginia counties, and the financial burden of additional facilities for Negroes at this time may seem staggering. This is a realistic demonstration of the fact that the burden of maintaining segregated facilities falls most heavily on the localities least able to pay for them. The moral is one which Virginians ought to take to heart. If there is to be any positive improvement in Virginia schools, then it is obvious that this improvement will have to encompass students of both races. The mounting cost of segregation in education is the one factor which above and beyond all other considerations, ultimately is most likely to lead to its abolition.

EQUALIZATION PLAN DENOUNCED BY WHITE

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Action of the King George County (Virginia) school officials removing chemistry, physics, biology and geometry from the curriculum of white high schools in a move to "equalize" educational opportunities was denounced today by Walter White, NAACP secretary, as a "vicious device, calculated to incite race hatred."

"In our drive for equalization," Mr. White said, "we are not asking for a downard revision of facilities and opportunities. We do not wish to deprive white youth of a decent education. Our demand is for raising the standard of education for both Negro and white students. This objective can be attained only through the abolition of the cumbersome and uneconomical system of segregated schools. By resorting to ths device, a court order to equalize school facilities in the county after attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colred People had won a suit to compel the county to provide facilities for Negro children equal to those offered white boys and girls.

The move was made in response to

King County School officials have betrayed their trust."

White School Cuts Courses To 'Equalize'

King George Drops 5; New Negro Grade Is Ordered; Court's Deadline Is Today

King George, Va., Nov. 4 (Spl.).—In a drastic attempt to obey a Federal Court order to provide equal white and Negro school facilities here, five courses have been dropped from the local white high school curriculum.

At the same time, the King George County school board ordered that by Friday a ninth grade class should be created at the Negro King George Training School.

The latter action involves promoting half of the Negro eighth graders to create the ninth grade class. By this, both the white and Negro high schools will be on a five-year basis, with eighth through twelfth grades.

Both actions are intended to show that King George County is doing everything possible to "equalize" facilities, in addition to a referendum set for Saturday on the question of a $150,000 bond issue for a new Negro high school.

Deadline Today

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson on October 22 gave the King George County school board a deadline of this Friday to "show cause" why it should not be held in contempt of his equalization order.

Dropped by the white high school were its elective courses in chemistry, physics, biology, geometry, and algebra II.

School Superintendent T. Benton Gayle said today that he "thoroughly disapproves" abolishing these courses.

While some [illegible] were expressed that this might [illegible] the school its accreditation [illegible] school, William L. S[illegible], supervising principal of [illegible] the white and Negro scho[illegible]. "I don't see where that [illegible] affected. The school is still [illegible]ing all courses that are requi[illegible] for accreditation."

Smith said th[illegible]hite high school has 177 students, and dropping the courses affects about 80 pupils. There are about 73 pupils in the Negro high school, he said.

No Pupils for Ninth

At the start of this term, an 8th grade was added to the Negro high school. Seventh grade pupils went into the 8th grade this year, instead of the 9th grade. Thus there were no pupils to enter the 9th grade.

Smith said examination were held yesterday to promote half of the present 8th graders to the 9th grade, so there will be pupils in all grades through the 12th.

The Negro school has some science equipment, but no physics and chemistry courses, while biology and algebra II are not being taught there this term, Smith said.

Earlier this week, Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazille said here that if the Federal Court should order the white school available to Negroes in the absence of equal Negro facilities, he would shut down the white school until such facilities were available through a bond issue or other means.

Similar views had been expressed here earlier, with the reasoning that, "If we close the white school, then no one can claim the white facilities are better."

Last September, a group of Negro students attempted to register at the white school, contending that while there had been some improvements at their school, facilities were not equal to the white school. They were refused registration in view of Virginia's segregation laws.

Negro leaders then sought the contempt action against King George, and Gloucester County, which is involved in a similar case with a Friday "show cause" deadline.

Restoration Of Subjects Is Due Today

Contempt of court action against the King George County School Board may be dropped if that board today endorses agreements reached yesterday by attorneys in the schools' equalization dilemma.

Restoration to the white school curriculum of courses recently discontinued as an equalization move also may be forthcoming today.

Such were the indications of Horace T. Morrison, attorney for the board, following a conference here yesterday between attorneys in the case and the Federal judge who ordered an equalization of schools' facilities to whites and Negroes in the county.

"We expect to have those courses back on the curriculum by tomorrow night," Morrison said yesterday as he left the chambers of Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

He said resumption of contempt proceedings, brought by Negro attorneys against the board in the absence of what they deemed "substantial" equalization, was tentatively set for December 8.

"No Need for Hearings"

"But if our school board and our school superintendent do certain things tomorrow," he went on, "there will be no need for these hearings."

He made it plain that restoration of two courses to the white school curriculum came under the heading of the "certain things."

And he said the board and the superintendent of schools, T. Benton Gayle, will be called upon this morning to give attention to the matter of how and when the courses may be restored.

The two courses—chemistry and biology—were among five stricken from the curriculum in the county's only white high school last week in what board members assertedly construed as a technical move to equalize the curriculum with that carried by the county's only Negro school.

Morrison said the board acted on the advice of Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile, who told the school men they could comply with Judge Hutcheson's order by either raising the Negro courses of study or lowering the white courses to a par with those of the Negro schools.

Morrison, who is also Commonwealth's Attorney of King George, said yesterday that Judge Babile would not be present at the meeting to be called today.

"I'm not going to ask him to be there and I hope he won't be," Marrison said. "I'm trying my case in a Federal court."

Action Protested

Both Morrison and Gayle have said they protested the action of the board in dropping the subjects, three of which were restored to the curriculum Tuesday when Judge Bazile said such a move was permissable on grounds that there were no candidates for instruction in the three subjects—physics, second-year algebra, and geometry—in the Negro schools.

King George parents had protested dropping the courses and contended it would make it impossible for some high school students to enter some colleges. They talked of transferring their children to schools in Fredericksburg.

The issue afforded a common meeting ground for attorneys on both sides of the legal fence. Morrison said he would ask the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for an order restoring the courses, if other action wasn't taken. And Martin A. Martin, an attorney representing the Negro students who first brought suit in the case, described the board's action as "dastardly."

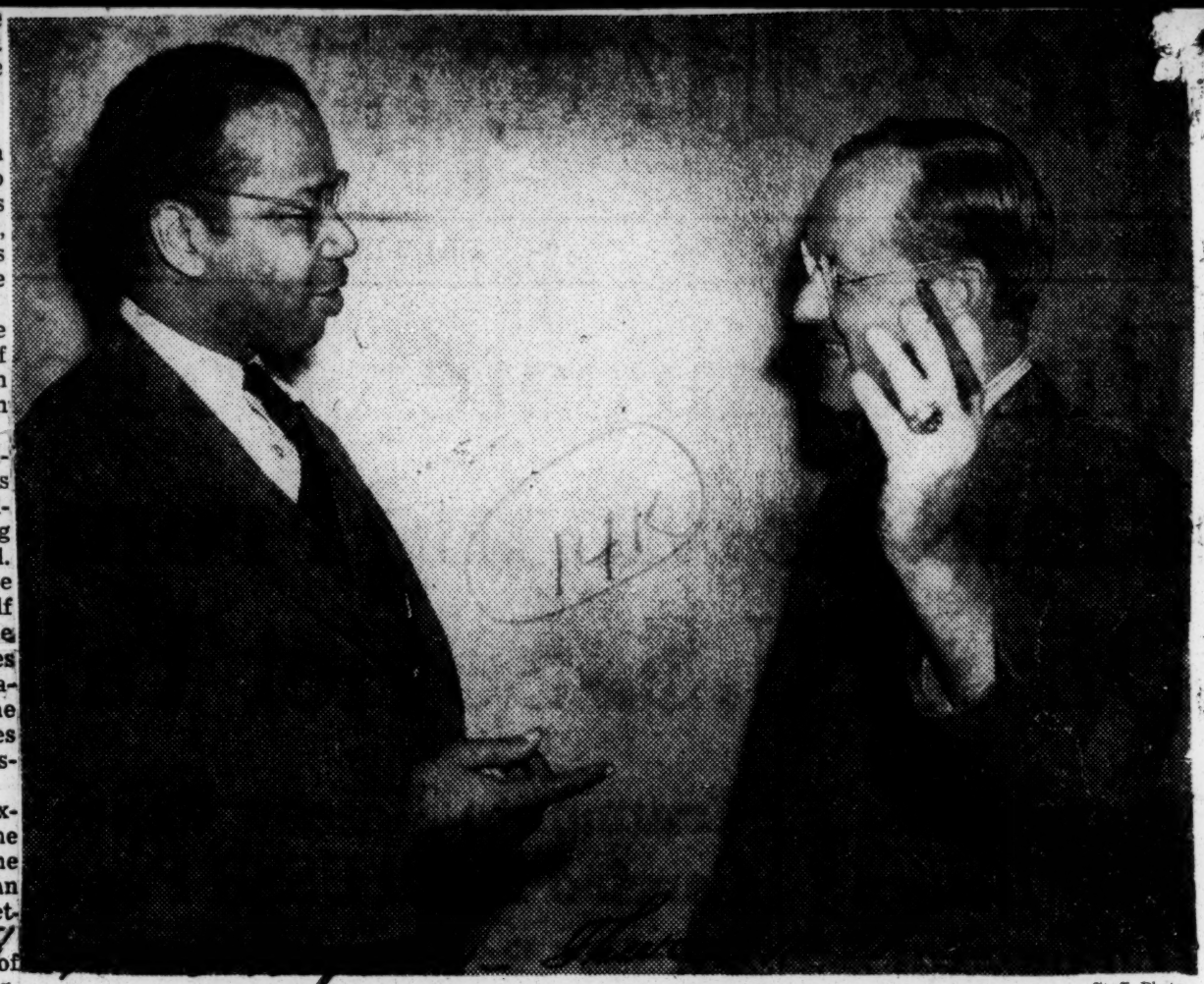
While both sides rained verbal stones upon the school board, the matter was further complicated by a county referendum Saturday on the question of whether to float a bond issue of $150,000, to be earmarked for construction work in Negro schools.

When the bond issue passed, Morrison called anew for restoration of the courses and asked Judge Hutcheson to hear him and Negro attorneys thrash out phases of the case in the judge's chambers yesterday.

Judge Hutcheson previously had adjourned a hearing on the contempt case, brought by the Negro attorneys to back up their petition for equalization, and asked Morrison to file an answer to allegations made by the other attorneys. Judge Hutcheson has not set a date for resumption of the contempt proceedings.

Martin described yesterday's conference as a "satisfactory" one. Attorneys Martin, Oliver W. Hill, and Spottswood Robinson III, nodded agreement.

Robert Pruit, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers' Association, a Negro group, also attended the conference. He said his organization urged immediate addition of the course.



—Staff Photo

King George School Case Lawyers Find Meeting Ground

Martin A. Martin (left) Talks With Horace T. Morrison

FHA Home Management Supervisors Are Appointed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) Five of the eight assistant home management supervisors employed to help Negro farm families who borrow from the Farmers Home Administration in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Mississippi are already on duty and the other three are expected to begin work early in November.

In addition a farm management supervisor, Jesse W. Mason, is being appointed to work with FHA borrowers in Lincoln county, Arkansas. He is expected to report for duty in the near future.

The FHA makes loans for the purchase and operation of farms to families who cannot obtain adequate credit from other sources. Trained supervisors help the borrowers adopt the improved farm and home management practices necessary for better farming and better living.

The farm and home management supervisors are adequately prepared both by training and experience for the work to which they have been assigned.

Alabama—Ernestine M. Tucker. Born in Monroeville, Ala., and graduated from Tuskegee with a BS in home economics in 1946. Appointed Negro home demonstration agent, Hale county, Ala., until December, 1947, when she resigned to work with the Veterans Administration in Greensboro. Her transfer to FHA with headquarters in Montgomery was effective Aug. 30.

Mildred E. Meadows. Native of White Hall, Ala. Graduate of Tuskegee, 1947, with a BS in home economics. From September, 1937 to June, 1939, she was vocational home economics teacher in Monroe, Ga. From June, 1939 until her transfer to the Farmers Home Administration. she was Negro home demonstration agent in Colbert county, Alabama, with headquarters at Tuscumbia.

Arkansas — Jennie B. Marbles. Born in Marianna, Ark. Completed high school work at Philander Smith College, former student of Fisk University and received a BS in home economics from A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff in 1940. Before joining FHA she held positions as home economics teacher, home economist, and home demonstration agent.

Ruth B. Burns. Born in Carthage, Ark. Graduate of Dunbar High in Little Rock and received BS degree in home economics from Texas College. Taught in elementary school and was home demonstration agent, May, 1946 to October, 1948.

Georgia—R. Juanita Wells, born in Watsonia, Ala. She later moved to Tennessee where she received her elementary and high school training at Chattanooga. Graduate of Tuskegee in 1942 with BS degree in home economics. Miss Wells has done considerable graduate work at Tuskegee and has 13 quarter hours credit toward her master's degree.

Amanda M. Cummings whose appointment became effective Nov. 1, was born at Thomson, Ga. She moved with her family to Augusta, later graduating from Paine College in 1942 with an AB in home economics. She was a home economics teacher and active in church work, 4-H club work, and adult classes in homemaking.

Mississippi — One of the two county home management supervisors for Mississippi is Miss Florence A. McGhee. She was born and reared on a farm in Jefferson county. Miss. A former employee of the Farm Security Administration, she has served as home managment supervisor at Mileston and recently has been store and cotton gin manager of the Mileston Cooperative Association composed of all Negro membership. She is a graduate of Alcorn College in home economics and took post graduate work at Iowa State and Tuskegee.

In addition to the home management supervisors, J. W. Mason, farm management specialist, will work with the agency in Arkansas. His headquarters will probably be in Lincoln county. Mason was born in Pine Bluff, attended Arkansas Baptist College from 1928-32 and Tuskegee 1932-36. He was instructor of vocational agriculture, Fayetteville ;assistant supervisor Farm Security Administration, Sevier county, and county agent in Crittenden county, Marion, 1944-48.

Ocie Lee Smith, special representative in the FHA state office, Little Rock, has been with the agency since 1943.

Illness Keeps Most Teachers Off Their Jobs

The Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 7-23-48

Substitutes Exceed 11 Day In Motngomery, Statistics Show

Substitute teachers in the Montgomery Public Schools exceeded 11 a day through the school year ending June 30, 1948, it is revealed by Derwood L. Taylor, administrative assistant to the superintendent of schools. The total days of absence by regular teachers amounted to 2,149 with 1,953 days of substitute service provided.

The reason for the largest number of teacher absences was personal illness. This cause alone accounted for 1,502 days or 70 per cent of the total number of days which teachers missed from their classroom work. Other causes. with the percentage April, when 141 days were recorded as compared with 98 days in the white teacher group.

It is believed that the percentage of absences by the regular school teachers, while amounting to about two per cent daily in the Montgomery system, compared most favorably with that of absences in other areas of community service, although school officials do not have available any comparable figures.

of days allotted to each, included illness in immediate household, 14 per cent; death in family, 10 per cent; personal business, four per cent; professional duties, two per cent.

The cost of teacher absences totaled $11,621, Taylor stated, this being the amount necessary for the employment of substitute teachers.

There were 68 persons who served as substitute teachers in the Montgomery schools during the past year, Taylor indicated. The greatest number of days taught by a single substitute teacher was 108; the fewest number of days taught by any substitute was two, with the median number at 24 days of service.

The largest number of teacher absences was in the month of February when 317 days of absences were recorded; 205 on the part of white teachers and 112 on the part of Negro teachers. The largest number of Negro absences was in the month of

Judge Denies Gainer Writ

Daily World

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Judge J. Edgar Bowron last Tuesday afternoon denied a peremptory writ asking that Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer be placed back on her teaching job in the Jefferson County School System.

His ruling came upon his interpretation of a ruling in which the State Supreme Court reversed his upholding of the dismissal upon the technical point of the board's attorney, Harvey DeRamus failing to make a return to the alternative writ.

Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Bowron's writ denial was in line with the reasoning of Attorney DeRamus, following a hearing on Tuesday morning, that the meaning of the higher court's opinion was that the case had to be tried over and the proper return made.

The Supreme Court in its reversal failed to rule on the merits of the case.

Tues. 4-20-48

Attorneys George Brown and Arthur D. Shores contended that it was too late to make a return in the case and that the effect of the higher court's reversal was re-instatement of Mrs. Gainer.

Daily World

Mrs. Gainer's attorney indicated that they would study Judge Bowron's writ denial and then take one or two courses of action. They might seek a writ of mandamus from the State Supreme Court to compel Judge Bowron to comply with the teacher's attorney's interpretation of the decision. Or they might appeal the ruling.

Atlanta, Ga.

Court Again Hears Union Teacher's Suit To Regain Job

The Defender
Chicago Ill.
4-17-48

BIRMINGHAM — Trial of a suit brought by Ruby Jackson Gainer, a Negro school teacher to force the Jefferson County Board of Education to reinstate her to the position from which she was dismissed last year began in Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron's court Thursday.

The teacher charges that her dismissal was brought about by her election as president of a newly formed CIO teachers' union here and not, as the board declared, for "incompetency and insubordination." Judge Bowron last year ruled that the board had acted within its authority. The case was appealed to the state supreme court which reversed it on a technicality without resolving the main issues. The CIO is backing the teacher's suit for reinstatement.

Prof. Smith Scheduled To Face Morals Charges

Atlanta Daily World
Wed. 6-9-48

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—
By EMORY O. JACKSON

Prof. John T. Smith, principal of the Warrior School of the Jefferson County School System, who back-tracked in the salary equalization fight, is scheduled to answer sodomy charges before Judge G. C. Boner at 2 p. m. Wednesday June 9. Smith lives at 1523 North 7th Avenue.

The school principal who took down in the equal-pay fight was arrested on April 29 on a warrant sworn out by Booker T. Washington, charging that Smith had unnatural relations with Mr. Washington's son, George Smith posted $500 bond.

But in the warrant, according to court attaches, Smith is charged with "carnal knowledge." A civic leader of Warrior, where Smith teaches said that "Ive heard some thing" but was unaware of the charges, he said.

Three Warrior school teachers in a letter dated March 20 that was published in the April 2 issue of the Birmingam World charged that Prof. Smith influenced them in sending a letter to Dr. John E. Bryan, school superintendent which was read at the salary-parity hearing before Special Master Reid Barnse on March 23 suggesting the teacher's withdraw as petitioners in the suit.

"Misrepresented and misinterpreted statements made by our principal (Prof. John T. Smith) was responsible for our sending a letter to your (Supt. Bryan's) office."

Smith, a former president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association and former treasurer of the local CIO teachers union, was listed among the 14 teachers named by Board Attorney Harvey DeRamus at the March 23 hearing as desiring to take his name off the equal-salary petition. Unlike his co-workers Smith never said publicly that he was going through with the equal-pay fight.

At the close of the 1946-47 school year, there were unconfirmed reports that Smith was in hot water, his job imperiled due to social charges allegedly advanced against him by school patrons. It was said that his services were terminated but restored after an alleged powwow between Smith and school officials.

Subsequently, Smith resigned from the union office, and reportedly hinted broadly in a confidential way to some of his close associates that they call off the equal-salary fight. The high school department of his school was discontinued at the end of the 1946-47 school year.

President of the JNTA when the case was first filed, Smith wrote a letter to Dr. Bryan, which was later published in the Birmingham World asserting that the association did not have anything to do with the case. Smith denied writing the letter until it was reproduced in this newspaper.

Smith is married and has a daughter. His wife, Mrs. Ida Smith teaches at the Leeds School. She wrote one of the letters asking removal of her name from the equal-salary petition. Smith teaches in the evening school of Booker T. Washington Business College and is a graduate of State Teachers College.

High Court Ruling Backs Ala. Teacher

Courier
7-24-48

(From The Courier Birmingham Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Another round in her fight for reinstatement as a [illegible] school teacher here was won by Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer, fired after she had sought equal salaries for Negro teachers through Federal court action, when the State Supreme Court, Thursday, reversed a lower court ruling which had refused her a writ of mandamus against the Jefferson County School Board.

Ousted from her post by the [illegible] School Board, she sought redress in a Jefferson County Circuit Court asking a writ of mandamus against board to show cause why she should not be reinstated to her position. The decision of the Circuit Court denied her petition.

But Chief Justice Lucien D. Gardner wrote the opinion of the Alabama Supreme Court on Thursday, reversing and remanding the decision of the lower court. Mrs. Gainer had been released from her job June 3, 1947, when the School Board cancelled her contract.

In her appeal from the Circuit Court decision to the State Supreme Court, Mrs. Gainer charged that her contract had been filed later than the allowed time limit set by law. Judge Bowron ordered Jefferson County school officials to both white and Negro teachers.

Mrs. Gainer was then president of the local union of the United States, CIO, and head of the Public Workers' Association, and had merely contended that Mrs. Gainer's contract had been cancelled by a majority vote of the board.

WIDE ATTENTION

She charged that her removal was a violation of her rights under a State law, because the contract cancellation was for personal reasons. She also accused the Federal court case in which she had failed of violating a State law requiring that she had failed to show unjust treatment by the teachers not later than the May of the preceding year. Circuit Judge Bowron on Aug. 5, 1947 had ordered the School Board to reinstate Mrs. Gainer or return to show why she should not be reinstated. The board in

Principal Active In NAACP Is Fired

CAMDEN, Ala.—Because of his activities in organizing a branch of the NAACP in this city, Prof. C. J. Moore, head of the Alberta City School, has been dismissed from his position, according to reports here. Professor Moore was also instrumental in forcing county compliance with minimum salary rulings for teachers in Wilcox County.

Charged with "immorality," Professor Moore was to have had a hearing before the county board of trustees Monday of this week. Charges were preferred by an allegedly "disgruntled" trustee, James Hudson. No particulars were filed by County Supt. W. J. Jones.

While this action is taking place in Camden, Hayes King, NAACP campaign worker in Birmingham, was arrested by police on grounds that his activities appeared to be "communistic" or something like a "policy racket." At first held in jail on charges of vagrancy, attorneys later had the charges against King dropped.

NEGRO PRINCIPAL - - WHITE TEACHERS

The Eagle
Thur 4-22-48
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Readers of a recent Ebony issue were happy to learn that San Francisco's first Negro school principal is a former Tulsan. William Lecoy Cobb has been selected for his second year to head an all-white staff of 18 teachers at the Emerson School. The one-time Tulsan earns $6,500 in his post and is studying for his doctorate at the University of California.

Graduates of Booker Washington, during the time of Cobb, remember him. Concerning Cobb, EBONY says: "The biggest advance was made, when tall, lithe, neatly-tailored William Cobb was named as the city's first Negro school principal. Beginning his second year this month, Cobb has found his administration quietly accepted. "Children of themselves have no racial prejudice," he notes. "Grownups sometimes are disposed to intolerance, and perhaps unconsciously will pass some of it on to the children. Or a child will pick up a word or two in the street and want to try them out to see what reaction he will get.

In such cases Cobb will call the offender before him and gently prod the youngster: "You have called Johnny a bad name. Johnny doesn't like that bad name—he likes to be called Johnny. Johnny will be your friend and do things for you if he likes you. But Johnny won't like you if you call him bad names. Nobody likes bad names." Cobb will never mention anything about racial prejudice to the offender. If more drastic action is called for, his formula calls for ostracizing the offender by ignoring him. "A child can stand being ignored just so long, then he will humble himself to come back into the group and take his place within it."

Happy about his job and very enthused about San Francisco as a city, Cobb feels: "Through education of all, race relations can be improved. The more races know of each other, the fewer are their prejudices."

Tulsans are thankful of Ebony for such a fine coverage on the achievements of one of its ex-citizens. Oftentimes, we read about the wonderful achievements of former Tulsans through national publications. The Oklahoma Eagle extends its congratulations to Principal Cobb.

California

SAN FRANCISCO—Breaking the color bars of the teaching profession here is the feat of Mrs. Josephine Cole, 39, who five years ago became the first colored elementary school teacher here, and this spring was the first to be appointed to teach in the high schools.

A graduate of the University of California where she is working for her master's degree, Mrs. Cole, an English teacher, is a native of San Francisco. She began her career in 1935 when she taught French and American history at St Vincent's Parochial School. Her husband, Audley Cole, was the first colored motorman here.

Proud of her trail-blazing, Mrs. Cole says, "We have to get people affected by prejudice to look at things objectively; the schools have a wonderful opportunity to help solve this problem." She has been assigned to Balboa High School.

English Teacher Hurdles Two Color Bars in San Francisco

14m 1948

General

Attorney Cited For Successful Conduction Of School Suit Case

VIENNA, Va.—Attorney James H. Raby, legal advisor to the Fairfax county branch of the NAACP, was recently given a special statement of graitude by local NAACP members for successfully conducting the case of Mrs. Lottie E. Taylor, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia.

ATTY. JAMES H. RABY

Another attorney, prominent in similar suits, was previously given credit for the direction of this case. Mr. Raby, however, is the only attorney to argue for Mrs. Taylor before the State Court of Appeals.

TEXT OF CITATION

The text of the citizens' citation to the attorney follows:

We, the officers and members of the Fairfax county branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, do hereby express our thanks and appreciation to Attorney James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va. for his legal aid in the case of Mrs. Lottie E. Taylor vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia, decided by the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Mr. Raby is our legal advisor, and when Mrs. Taylor was arrested for failure to move to the back of a bus when requested to do so by its driver, he came to her aid. He was the original attorney in the case and he was the only attorney who argued the case before the Supreme Court of Appeals at Virginia.

For fear that our citizens do not know who the lawyer was in the case, we make this public display of gratitude. We are pleased with the way Mr. Raby handled the case.

Rev. Milton Sheppard, president
Rev. Oliver Hall, treasurer
[illegible] A. West, secretary

New Jersey Needs Economics Teachers

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)—Reports here in educational circles are to the effect that several desirable posts are available in home economics field in the New Jersey school system.

Recently with the adoption of a new state constitution, the color bar was lifted in the schools of New Jersey. Negro teachers and school children have been integrated into the general school system without separation or segregation.

FIRST IN COUNTY SCHOOLS—Mrs. Amelda Sellers of West Elizabeth, Pa., first Negro school teacher appointed by the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Board of Education, shown with Frank P. Schomaker, supervising principal of North Versailles Township schools, who recommended her for the position.—Harris Photo.

14m 1948

Georgia

"Laxity in Administration of Negro Schools"

Penalize Two Atlanta Teachers

Pittsburgh Courier

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga. — In a compromise move last week, Prof. and Mrs. Reuben Taylor, city school teachers, were restored to their duties, but penalized on charges they were absent without leave and without proper authority.

Sat 12-4-48

The hearing for the teachers, held before the Board of Education, demonstrated laxity in the administration of Negro schools and weaknesses on the part of Negro administrators in the light of the board's firmness.

Philadelphia Pa.

The board trial started before a packed group in the board chambers and continued rather warm for more than two hours before a recess was taken. When the recess was over, Deveraux McClatchey, board member, made a motion that depositions be voted on, wherein both defendants wre found guilty, that they suffer loss of pay for the time of suspension since Oct. 15, that Professor Taylor be placed on probation for three years and demoted two steps in the salary scale ($20 monthly) and that Mrs. Taylor be demoted one step in the salary scale ($10 monthly).

The Taylors had absented themselves from the city to attend an affair of honor in Chicago for a Northwestern University professor. They claimed to have gotten excuses from their principals — Professor Taylor from Principal C. L. Gideons of David T. Howard High School and Mrs. Taylor from Principal C. H. Cornell of Washington High School.

The board said the excuses to leave the jobs and city had not been gotten, properly, from the superintendent's office. Defense for one of the defendants said one of the principals' memory was "conveniently bad." The defense also pointed out that it had been the custom of teachers merely to get the permission of their principal to be absent from classes.

Atlanta citizens felt that the board was taking reprisals for the recent parity victory in which Mr. Taylor figured prominently as president of the Gate City Teachers Association. It was believed that the board was out to get Taylor and other leaders. Professor Taylor, however, secured one of the most noted counsel in the section to defend him and pressure was brought from many quarters to prevent him from being a martyr in the salary fight.

Teachers Restored

Atlanta Daily World

Members of the Atlanta Education Board, following extended trial-hearings into charges against Prof. R. M. Taylor Tuesday, voted to restore them to their teaching posts after they had entered guilty pleas. Under the terms of the agreement, Prof. Taylor will lose pay for the time he was under suspension; will be demoted two steps in the so-called Teachers' Tract, carrying with it a loss of $10 per month for each step, and will be placed on a three-year probationary period. Mrs. Taylor will also suffer the loss of pay for the time she was under suspension and will be demoted one step in the pay tract.

Sun 11-28-48

We had hoped that Prof. Taylor would not abandon his fight, since the charges against him and his wife were nothing different from what all other teachers have been doing for years and years at the school. But inasmuch as he has agreed to the compromise, we trust it will be to the best interests of all concerned. In carrying the case that far, we think the Taylors rendered a signal service to other Negro teachers in the system. They could have resigned, as the Board probably hoped they would do, and as many a timid soul would have done. But instead, they chose to make a test case in order that a precedent may be established in the future. We commend their courage.

In a peculiar sense, the trial served to throw light on a number of conditions, symptomatic of deeper evils in the school system. Negro citizens who attended the hearings, were convinced that the schools are suffering from a grave lack of supervision, starting with the Board and extending down to the principals and teachers at the schools. The fact that Mr. Cornell, the Principal of Washington high school, called upon the Board for help some six or eight weeks ago, proves the point.

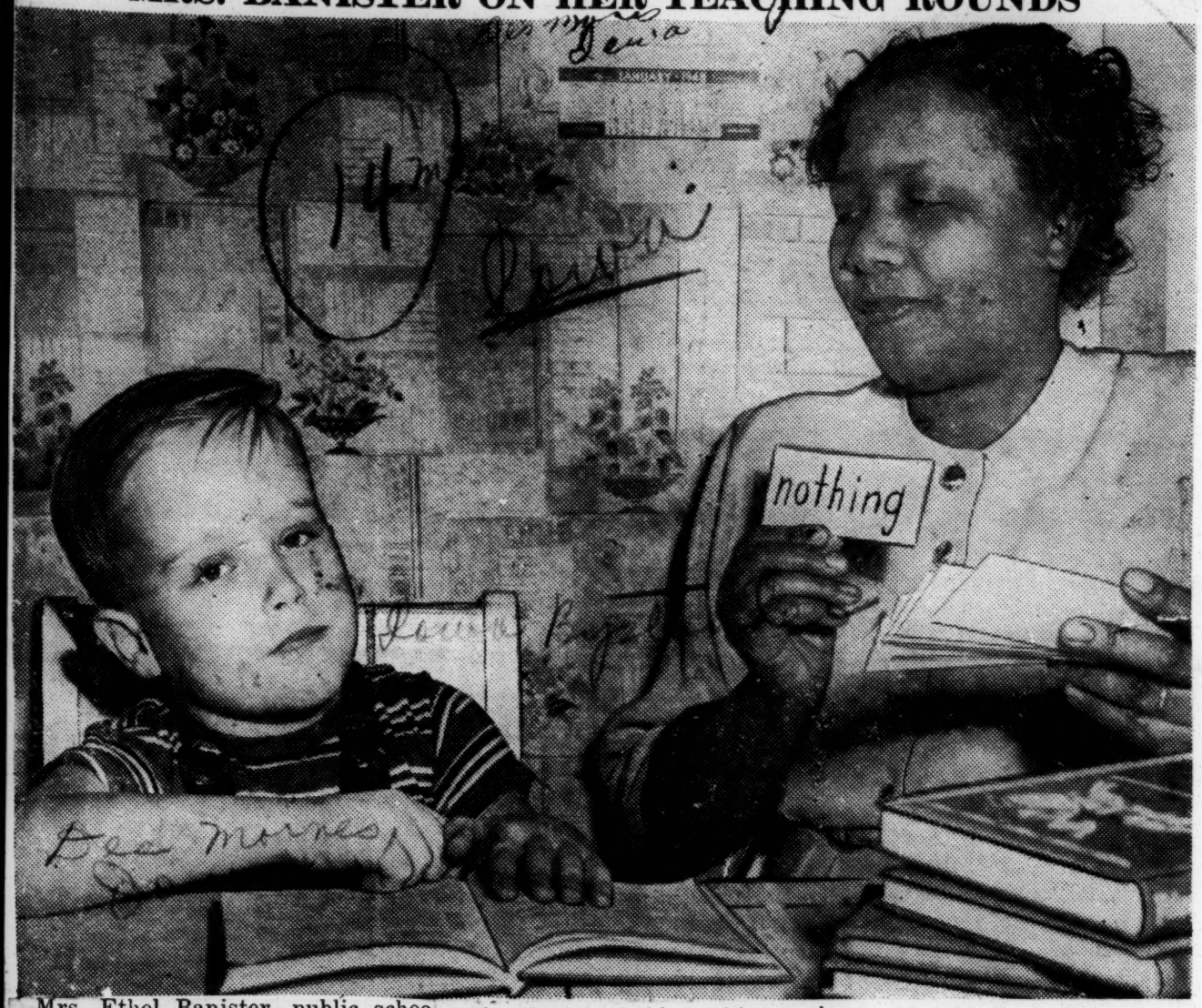
The testimony offered by principals Gideons and Cornell at the trial, showed that they either did not know what practice they follow in dealing with their respective teaching staffs or they lacked the courage and stamina to defend their practice. In all, both principals made bad impressions on the witness stand and left the citizens wondering just what particular function they fill which the teachers could not handle just as well and with less embarrassment to all concerned.

Sun 11-28-48

Finally, it ought to be said that the Board, not only showed a strong determination to take reprisal against the Taylors by dropping them from the system, but showed bad taste in the frequent and unvarying use of the words "Reuben" and "Vera" instead of Prof. or Mrs. Taylor. It is the worst sort of insult to Negro teachers to refer to them by their first names, as so many white people do, even in the presence of the pupils. Respect for human personality is a cardinal principle of education and the members of the Board ought to take the lead.

14m 1948 Iowa

MRS. BANISTER ON HER TEACHING ROUNDS



Mrs. Ethel Banister, public school teacher and one of the seven children now receiving instruction under the new bedside teaching program of the Des Moines public schools.

Her pupil, 8-year-old Jimmy Bennett, who never has been able to attend regular classes because of a spinal ailment since birth, in less than three months of daily instruction with Mrs. Banister has covered the pre-primer, primer, first reader and is now in the second grade reader where he belongs.

As teacher, Mrs. Banister devotes full time to the job and is paid a regular salary. Her day begins at 8:45 a. m. and continues until evening when she has visited six other pupils of various ages and races.

A native of Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Banister came to Des Moines last September to join her husband, Arnold C. Banister who had accepted the position of secretary of the Crocker YMCA.

She completed her education at Butler university and Indiana university school of social work. After graduation she held teaching and social work positions in Indiana and Colorado. She was substituting in the elementary grades in Des Moines before receiving her present position.

The omther of a daughter, Prudence, 5, Mrs. Banister is a member of the St. Paul AME church, the YWCA and the NAACP. — (Photo Courtesy of Register).

Suit Against Rapides School Board Set Back

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The mandamus action filed two weeks ago in the Ninth Judicial District court by Mrs. Sallie Fields, Negro public school teacher of this city, against the Rapides School Board, originally set for March 12, was continued to April 6 on request of defense attorneys.

Mrs. Fields, represented by Attorney A. P. Tueaud, asked the court to compel the school board to restore her to her former position as school teacher. In her petition she alleged that she applied for an emergency sick leave in September, 1946; that she remained out of school for one year on advice of her physician.

When she returned for reinstatement she was advised by H. M. Wells, superintendent of Rapides Parish public schools, that the board no longer considered her as a teacher in the parish schools, the petition stated.

A motion for continuance was made in district court by Rep. F. Thompson, district attorney of Rapides parish representing the defendants. District Judge Cleveland Dear continued the case after defense counsel contended that more time was needed to prepare an answer to Mrs. Fields' petition.

N. C. Teacher Voted Outstanding Teacher Of '48 By Fifth-Grade Pupil's Letter

BY GEORGE F. KING

WILMINGTON, N. C. — Among the teachers in the highest bracket of winners in the "Best Teacher" contest for 1948, sponsored by the famous Quiz Kids Program was Mrs. Bertha McLaurin Berrye, a prominent pedagogue residing in Wilmington. She was the recipient of a certificate of honor for being among the outstanding qualified nationwide teachers who were winners in the contest.

Autelia Barnhill, age 11, of Route 2, Burgaw, N. C., an ambitious pupil of Mrs. Berrye, in her well-written letter to the officials of the contest, stated that Mrs. Berrye had helped her most in the corect use of English, and a constructive appreciation of Mrs. Berrye's emphasis on the fundamentals for a wholesome healthy life. This rural girl, who is in the fifth grade in her county school, and secretary and leader of her class, in her letter to the contest officials accentuated the effective work of her teacher, Mrs. Berrye, was doing. This progressive girl was among the 560 students throughout the country, in the group of winners who wrote the best letters on the subject—"The Teacher Who Has Helped Me Most." She was presented a gold Quiz Kid key and a dollar, also was made honorary Quiz Kid.

Three eminent educators selected the winning letters out of a total of 35,000 entries submitted. Heading the contest of judges was Dr. Paul A. Witty, professor of education at Northwestern University. Assisting him in judging the entries were Dr. Wilard Olson, professor of education and director of the Child Research Clinic at the University of Michigan; and Dr. Phillip S. Moore, dean of the Graduate School at Notre Dame Univtrsity.

Mrs. Berrye, who has consistently reached a large number of Afro-American students during her 26 years of teaching in the Southeastern area of North Carolina, is regarded as a potent influence in the teaching profession, and a wholesome factor in every community she has taught.

Carolina Negro teachers better educated, better paid, than whites

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina's 7,407 Negro teachers and principals are, on the whole, better educated and receive higher pay than the state's 18,915 white teachers and principals.

This unusual fact came to light last week after Virginius Dabney, venerable editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, had included the following statement in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "Last year North Carolina paid Negro school teachers more on the average than its white teachers. The average salary for the colored teachers was $51 a year more than the white teachers throughout the state because they were better trained. The southern press does not object to this at all."

Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, was questioned, and it developed that Mr. Dabney was quoting almost verbatim from a paragraph to that effect in the North Carolina Public School Bulletin for October, 1947. According to these latest available statistics, Negro teachers averaged $1,681.51 and white teachers, $1,630.56, during the 1946-47 school year. Broken down into elementary, high school, and principal classifications, the Negro pedagogues led in wages in all classifications except for high school principal, where whites averaged slightly more.

Six thousand, Seven hundred eighty of the Negro teachers have college degrees, while the remainder have either normal school or high school degrees. Among the whites, 14,336 have college degrees.

Figures on the salaries of college teachers were not available for comparison.

Teacher Need Held Acute

This is one in a series of articles concerning the findings and recommendations of the State Education Commission, which will be presented for action to the 1949 General Assembly.

There is an acute shortage of qualified teachers in the white schools of North Carolina, and prospects are for an even worse situation unless some drastic steps are taken in the near future, the State Education Commission told Governor Cherry in a recent report on the public school system.

"No more pressing problem faces the citizens of any state than that of providing properly qualified teachers for the schools," the report said.

The Commission said that the state was making excellent progress in procuring better qualified teachers for the schools for the five years just before the war; but that World War II seriously interrupted the program. For the five years following 1941 there was a steady decline in the qualifications of white teachers employed in the State.

An "A" certificate represents the minimum of training desirable for a teacher. A holder of this certificate is a graduate of a college approved for teacher education and has had professional training for school work. The number of "A" certificates increased from 11,936 in 1937-38 to 15,144 in 1941-42; but in 1946 the number declined to 12,795—a loss of 2,349. There was some gain in 1947-48 for the first time since the war.

In studying the question, "Who replaced those well trained and competent teachers?" The Commission said it found "some alarming facts." To keep schools open, low-standard certificates had to be issued in increasing numbers.

"Particularly distressing," the Commission said, "was the increase in non-standard certificates during the war years. This certificate was issued to any person, certified by a local superintendent of schools as necessary to keep the school in operation without regard to education qualifications. Only five of these were issued to white teachers in 1941-42 but 355 were in force in 1947-48. In some instances persons with no college training whatever found themselves responsible for the education of children they had no basis for understanding and whose educational needs they could not begin to meet."

During its study, the Commission questioned about half of the college sophomores enrolled in North Carolina colleges to find out why more students were not entering the teaching field. Of 1,958 white students replying, only 197 or 10 per cent said that they were planning to teach. The students said repeatedly that the major reason they were not preparing to teach was the low salaries paid. Other reasons mentioned were heavy teaching loads, inadequate equipment and facilities, lack of suitable living conditions, poor working conditions, and the attitude of the people of the community toward teachers.

The average salary suggested by citizens answering a questionnaire was slightly more than $2,400 per year for 10 months of service. Thousands of citizens answered the questionnaire.

To help secure more and better teachers, the Commission has proposed a number of steps. They include: Scholarships to induce capable young people to prepare for teaching; increased salaries ranging from $2,400 to $3,900 for ten months of work; reduced class load to 27 to 30 pupils; 10 days of sick leave per year without loss of pay; improved living and working conditions; and improved training programs at the various institutions in the State.

Among the citizens chosen by the Commission to make the study of instructional personnel were Mozelle Causey, Greensboro, chairman; Dennis H. Cook, Greensboro, vice chairman; Mrs. Margaret McDermott, Winston-Salem, secretary; Elizabeth Black, Salisbury; Mrs. Tracy Council, Boone; A. C. Dawson, Southern Pines; N. L. Dillard, Yanceyville; Susie Faucette, Goldsboro; Dwight W. Fink, Crossnore; J. D. Gault, Charlotte; H. L. Hart, Apex; Cora Lancaster, Washington; J. G. McCracken, Elizabeth City; Mrs. A. R. Munn, Deep Run; and James T. Taylor, Durham.

QUESTIONABLE OUTSIDE WORK FOR TEACHERS SHOULD BE STOPPED IMMEDIATELY

Oklahoma Eagle Thur 9-2-48 14m Tulsa, Okla

BY E. L. GOODWIN

The Oklahoma Eagle has always supported the schools and will continue to do so when the practices of our school system produce the kind of results for which our schools are intended. Yet, we will not hesitate to point out those practices of our teaching personnel and administrators which we feel are not for the best interests of the welfare of our children.

It is our understanding that there is a clause in the teachers' contracts which prohibits outside employment unless it is approved by the board of education. Heretofore, we have not criticized teachers who worked late at nights on outside jobs because of the fact that teachers were then underpaid. However, now since teachers have received salary raises in two consecutive years, the Oklahoma Eagle goes on record as opposing the kind of employment done late at nights by some of our teaching personnel.

To be specific, we feel that teachers who are employed as table waiters during the school year should stop the practice. Several of our teachers have been waiting tables late at nights in some of the country clubs and return to the classrooms the next day with impaired efficiency. Naturally, no teacher can be at his best the next day after working late the night before on such jobs. Classroom situations, unpredictable as they are, demand the best that a teacher has to offer both physically, mentally, and spiritually and it can't be done under such conditions. The same thing applies to those teachers who play in orchestras at night during the school week.

There is but one alternative for those who insist on such outside employment to the detriment of the profession and that is to quit teaching. If such continues, the Oklahoma Eagle will be forced to print the names of those teachers continuing on such jobs and will call the matter to the attention of the board of education.

Thur 9-2-48

It is our contention that there are plenty of other people who can do those jobs and for teachers to take them prevents others from earning a living. Any teacher who resorts to table waiting when he has superior training is degrading the profession not only among Negro teachers but in the sight of their employers and students. Table waiting is a good profession for those who follow it but no good teacher can teach well during the day and wait tables or play in an orchestra at night without impairing his efficiency.

Now that the people have supported all measures designed to improve the efficiency of our schools, they have a right to expect the best results possible. We shall expect the same efficiency of every teacher regardless of his seniority. It is alleged that there are some teachers who are coasting on the job waiting for retirement. Waiting for retirement is no excuse for lying down on the job. The people have the right to expect every teacher to employ the best methods possible in their daily teaching regardless of the length of service and time before retirement.

In short, there should be no excuse for a poor job of teaching in our schools since we are assured that the money will be available for equipment and teaching facilities. The board of education has assured the people that the separate school system of Tulsa will be one of the finest in the United States. We shall expect our schools to be provided with the most modern equipment as is being provided in the white schools of the city. We expect our administrators to request the same kind of equipment that is used in the majority schools and will aid our teachers in doing a good job.

The Oklahoma Eagle will always cooperate with the schools when they are doing a good job and will commend them for it. We believe that we have some of the best teachers in the nation. We will continue to work for the best interests of our schools when they are doing the job designed for them to do. We simply call these matters to the attention of the schools and the public because we believe that now is the time to do it so that a better job can be done by all—including administrators, teachers, parents, and students.

Hires Nine Teachers For Mixed Schools

PORTLAND — The Urban League of this city, which in May reported Portland the most improved in race relations of all cities of the nation, last week announced three additional progressive steps.

Nine Negro teachers were employed at the beginning of this school term and no effort was made to segregate them in areas where there is especially large Negro enrollments. One Negro secretary was employed in the School Administration Office.

The Council of Social Agencies and its 52 member agencies have unanimously accepted a recommendation on intergroup relations calling for complete integration of all agencies on a client, staff and board level.

Edwin C. Berry, a member of the executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies, was re-elected after nomination from the floor with the largest vote cast for a slate of six persons. Berry was eligible for re-election but his name was left off the slate by the nominating committee. When the slate was presented, Berry was quickly added by action of the voting body. The membership on the committee is strategically important in maintaining interracial progress.

14m(1) 1948

Education Faces Gloomy Future, Teachers Told

Birmingham News

New Yorker Paints Somber Picture Of World Conditions

Birmingham, Ala.

BY VIRGINIA VAN DER VEER
News Staff Writer

Alabama teachers closed their 66th convention last night on a somber note of warning that their poorly-paid profession may some day be manned by the "dregs of humanity—not the leaders."

For the few hundred, convention-weary teachers sprinkled around Municipal Auditorium last night, Dean Ernest O. Melby of the education school of New York University painted a dark picture.

He sent teachers homeward with the burden of reversing present trends toward poorer and poorer teachers or "education will die."

* * *

DEAN MELBY, who pulled no punches in his off-the-cuff address, said he hopes the government will step in with financial aid rather than turn education of its youth over to "underpaid, cynical, bitter, disillusioned, frustrated people."

Something must be done, the lean said, about lonely, unmarried eachers who live in rooms with no opportunity to entertain or have home life.

Sat. 3-27-48

"I'm terribly disappointed in what we're doing on teachers' salaries," he told the Alabamians who, until then, had been pleased with their rise to an $1,800 annual average salary.

"In 35 years," he said, "the profession has gone backward, not forward, if you take economic conditions and price levels into account."

The New York educator's address came just before A. E. A. closed the books of its 66th convention by presenting a Birmingham school principal, Raymond D. Hurlbert, of Jackson and Hemphill Schools, as its 1948 president.

* * *

MRS. SAM HOCKING, Decatur teacher, was unopposed for the vice presidency, a post rewarded by tradition for a woman.

Dr. Melby said the whole cause of human freedom is at its most hazardous stage during this Easter season.

He spoke out formally against America's "lack of direction, frequent changes of front, difficulty in making up our mind, our practice of not living up to what we espouse verbally."

Little people of the world the educator said, used to depend on and believe in the United States.

"That is not true anymore," he said. "Nobody knows where America stands, where America is going to stand."

Dr. Melby followed C. B. Gillmore, Grove Hill attorney; Rep. Karl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, and Gov. James E. Folsom in stressing to teachers the futility of another war.

"War solves no problems in the direction of making freedom work," the New Yorker said. "Would we dare permit freedom of speech in other countries if we had them at our feet?

"The problems which confront us tonight would be with us again on the day of victory of a third world war."

Sat 3-27-48

HE ASKED TEACHERS to return home to teach young people the power and glory of democracy in its meaning of freedom for all races, regardless of color or creed.

"We are the only nation left in the world," he said, "with the tradition of freedom and the power to give a large-scale demonstration of how it works."

A 400-voice chorus from Alabama high schools opened the program with Easter selections directed by Dr. Harry Robert Wilson, guest conductor and professor of music at Teachers College, Columbia.

PROF. R. C. JOHNSON, principal of Parker High School, Birmingham, is the new president of the Alabama State Teachers Association. His election came at the closing sessions of the state body, held March 25-26 at the State Teachers College, Montgomery. Prof. Johnson succeeds Prof. McDonald Hughes of Tuscaloosa.

Among the recommendations of the retiring president to receive favorable action by the association

(Alabama)

ALABAMA TEACHERS HIT BLOCKS IN WAY OF EQUITABLE EDUCATION

Pittsburg Courier

Montgomery, Ala.--The Alabama State Teachers association in its sixty-fifth annual session here last week deplored the "racial issues associated with the current proposals for inter-state cooperation, designated as 'regional education" ...and (reaffirmed) its conviction that no steps should be taken on national sanctions set up, to any plan which will be contrary to the evident direction in which our nation is moving in its evolving pattern of equitable and similar educational provisions for all citizens.

The resolution committee was headed by Dr. H. Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College and one of the four college presidents who attended the Southern Governors Conference in Tallahassee, Fla., where the regional universities pact was formulated.

R. C. Johnson, principal of Parker High School, Birmingham, was elected president of the association.

FIVE RESOLUTIONS

Five of the resolutions approved had been recommended by McDonald Hughes of Tuscaloosa, retiring president. The convention modified some of the recommendations and placed under study two not adopted.

Mr. Hughes in a bold, bristling speech, looked coldly toward the "billions to keep communism from spreading but nothing of the kind to keep ignorance from spreading." He lashed out at the revolters against President Truman's civil rights program.

While some of our political leaders are crying "leave us alone" in the South, the South has had eighty-four years to correct the situation which made President Truman's civil rights program necessary but have done too little about it, Mr. Hughes said in substance.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations adopted were:

An increase in annual membership dues; publication of a quarterly journal; encouragement of all teachers to become qualified voters; a well organized high school athletic association and enactment of the delegate assembly.

His other two recommendations that a full-time executive secretary be employed and that permanent headquarters of the ASTA be set up were taken under study.

Others officers elected were J. T. Williams of Gadsden, vice president; C. T. Smiley of Montgomery, treasurer, and Mrs. Ella E. Gray, member of the executive committee.

Women Attend Dean's Confab

Chicago Meeting Outlaws Bigotry

Nine outstanding Negro women educators were among the 1,500 delegates to a meeting of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Association of the National Association of Deans of Women which was held at the Stevens hotel here in Chicago March 28 to April 1.

The delegates from all sections of the country passed a resolution never again to meet where Negroes cannot be housed and dined on the same basis as whites and attend every session of the groups conference.

Among the nine educators here was Dr. R. Ruth Brett, personnel director of Tuskegee Institute, who arrived from Washington, where she had attended a week-long conferenee of college deans and vocational guidance directors of Negro colleges. A native of Winton, N. C., Dr. Brett is a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, attended the University of Chicago and took her doctorate in psychology from Columbia University, New York.

Aids Council

She is the only Negro consultant of the American Council on Education and is a member also of the National Council of Religion in Higher Education.

Other women educators included Hilda A. Davis, dean of women, Talladega; Inez Jenkins, Southern University; Valletta Harper Belle, Virginia State College; Ina M. Bolton, Lincoln University, Mo.; Thelma Preyer Bando, Morgan College; Susie Elliott, dean of women, Howard University; Mrs. Bessie Anderson, Wilberforce State College, and Mamie U. Foster, Fisk University.

Courier-Journal Photo.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended by W. H. Perry, Jr., Louisville, left, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, to Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Ridge, the new president.

New K.N.E.A. President Offers 3-Point Program

The Courier-Journal
Sat 4-17-48

Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Ridge, new president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, has a three-point program for educational, social, and cultural progress of his people.

Young, director of Lincoln Institute and a Negro educator for 27 years, was announced as new president at the final session of the convention last night at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church. He was unopposed in yesterday's election. He succeeds W. O. Nuckolls, Providence.

Asks Unity, Progress, Equality.

Young's program, outlined just before he accepted his new duties, provides for:

1. Full co-operation of all progressive agencies of the state in an effort to build a better state and nation.

2. Progress based on community interests, needs, and opportunities as determined by community clinics.

3. Equal educational opportunities for all persons regardless of race, creed, or color.

Young, who is assistant supervisor of Negro education in Kentucky, said his theory was that "Kentucky has enough for every man's need, not enough for every man's greed."

Officers also chosen without opposition were second vice-president, G. P. Patterson, Georgetown, and secretary-treasurer, W. H. Perry, Jr., Louisville. It was the fifth straight year that Perry was named to the office.

Speaking at a session at Madison Street Junior High School yesterday, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, said:

"Those who are trying to block President Truman's civil-rights program are enemies of democracy just as much as Stalin or Molotov."

The Courier-Journal
Spelling Winner Named.

He urged adoption of a progressive program of democracy here and abroad. With such a program, he said, "our leadership and prestige will grow rapidly through the world. We will stop communism in its tracks—without war."

Sat 4-17-48

Edna Mae Beasley, seventh-grade pupil of Bond-Washington School, Elizabethtown, won the annual spelling bee yesterday. Se was awarded a prize given by The Courier-Journal. Her teacher is Mrs. M. H. Martin. Runnerup was Nancy Jean Cole, of Delafield School, Bowling Green, whose teacher was her mother, Mrs. Clara Cole.

Louisville Ky

White Missouri Teachers Vote to Mix Membership

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Acting unexpectedly, the Missouri State Teachers Association at its annual session on Nov. 3, unanimously adopted a resolution to admit colored teachers to full membership.

The resolution, submitted by Miss Cora L. Stanford, local teacher and member of the resolutions committee, had been approved by that committee and recommended for passage by the House of Delegates. There was no dissenting vote.

Climax of Joint Action

The action climaxed four years of efforts by a joint committee from the two teachers associations which had been working on problems of mutual interest, looking toward eventual merger of the two bodies.

However, the colored group will not be dissolved immediately, according to Mrs. Pearl S. Collins of St. Louis, executive secretary, but will remain active for several months to wind up its business affairs.

Group 63 Years Old

"The organization is 63 years old," she said, "and we could not cease to exist overnight. One of the final acts of the officers (who will serve during the interim period), will be to prepare a history of the colored association."

Both groups have held their annual conventions at the same time and in the same cities, either in St. Louis or Kansas City. The white teachers met at the Municipal aduitorium while the others held their sessions at colored high school buildings.

They often used the same speakers, thus placing upon them the double burden of having to address each group in different locales.

Held Last Session

Approximately 1000 colored teachers attended their 63rd and last annual session at Lincoln High School, but when they came to the meeting, they were unaware that it would be their last gathering as a separate group.

Before leaving Kansas City, 75 teachers joined the white body.

Interim Officers

Interim officers of the association include:

Miss Kitsy D. Towsend, St. Louis, president; W. Richard Tillmon, Kansas City; and Mrs. Bertha Black Rhods, St. Louis; first and second vice presidents; Miss Davse F. Baker, treasurer; Herman L. Drew, Moberly, auditor; Armstead B. Green, Richmond Heights, statistican; U. S. Donaldson, St. Louis, historian; M. C. Lankford, Jefferson City, editor; and G. D. Brantley, St. Louis, parliamentarian.

M. L. ST. JOHN

14m(1)

What Teachers Have And What They Want

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-18-48

Political observers laughed when Democratic leaders switched the date of the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner because it conflicted with the date of the Georgia Education Association Convention and the hotels would be filled with teachers instead of political leaders. It obviously was a face-saving device to permit the Democratic dinner to present a speaker more in sympathy with the Southern point of view than Democratic National Chairman Howard McGrath who is all-out for President Truman's Civil Rights program. But politicians would do well to avoid any conflict with the GEA session, anyway—because items of more importance to the welfare of Georgia will be discussed at the teachers' session than at any political dinner of Democrats in the solidly Democratic State of Georgia. The teachers at their convention will discuss how to offer better education for more children, and how to improve the lot of the teacher. They will adopt a program calling for more money from the State government, and they will seek to pledge candidates for Governor and the Legislature to support this educational program.

Claude Purcell, of the State Department of Education, has boiled down the long list of detailed changes in Georgia's "foundation program of education" which are being advocated by teachers in their local GEA conferences. Generally, these changes would provide for longer school terms, more teachers per students, higher-paid and better-qualified teachers, and an equalizing of the local costs of education among the various counties on a basis of their ability-to-pay. As a matter-of-fact, the increased cost of the enlarged program would be borne chiefly by the State instead of the counties. The State would take into the State-pay system a couple of thousand teachers now paid solely by counties. Purcell compares the present educational facilities with the proposed foundation program as follows: Wed. 2-18-48

Better Schools

At present, Georgia has a mandatory seven-months term, with an extension of the term to nine months permissible. Under the proposed program, there would be 180 school days, one week for preplanning and one week for post-evaluation. Fifteen percent of the staff would work 12 months. The Constitution

There are from 20 to 40 children per teacher in the elementary schools now, and from 15 to 35 children per teacher in the high schools. The proposed program would cut this to 20 to 30 elementary students and 15 to 25 high school students per teacher. It also would figure the school population of whites and Negroes separately, in alloting the number of teachers, since the schools are separate.

At present, there are 20,308 State-paid teachers, and 2,429 additional teachers paid by local funds. The new program would have the State provide 23,436 classroom teachers and 700 system superintendents, visiting teachers, instrumental supervisors, and county and regional librarians. Atlanta, Ga. 2-18-48

Better Teachers

Today's teacher with a four-year college degree starts work at $1,692 annually. Under the proposed plan, the professionally trained teacher would start at $2,400. Local systems could continue supplementing the teachers' salaries. The Constitution

Teachers now are paid on a minimum salary schedule of 10 months to all systems. They would be paid on a 12-months basis if they worked 12 months under the new set-up. The new program also would allow $300 per classroom teacher to pay for school plant costs, would put up $200 per classroom teacher toward the current capital outlay, and would put up from $13 to $38 per pupil to pay for pupil transportation. Atlanta, Ga.

At present, the local taxpaying ability is determined by the yield of a five-mill property tax upon the assessed valuations recorded for the territory of each school system. Since some counties assess similar property lower than others, this results in an unequal burden among the local taxpayers. Wed 2-18-48

The new program proposed an economic index to determine what each county would pay. Since the total amount of funds needed from county taxes for school purposes would be $10,000,000, the index would show what percent of the $10,000,000 each county would have to pay.

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State (South Carolina)

ASSOCIATION GROWS

Palmetto Teacher Body Near Half-Century Mark

The Record
Columbia, S. C.

The Palmetto Teachers' association, which is meeting in Columbia today, dates back to 1900, and the leaders, looking back over its history, express themselves as well pleased the progress made in the almost half-century of life it has enjoyed. Thurs. 3-25-48

With just a few interested people as members when it was established the organization now has more than 6,000 members.

In 1900 a group of educational leaders of South Carolina, stimulated by the superintendent of schools of Richland county and some other teachers working in a summer institute held at Benedict college, banded themselves together as a state association.

From that point until 1918, it operated under the name of the South Carolina State Teachers' association. Although for 18 years representatives from only a few counties attended the annual meetings, yet invitations were sent yearly either to all organized county associations or to educators in counties where there were no association to attend the regular meetings.

From the very beginning the association had had the counsel, guidance and leadership of a large number of persons, colored and white, prominent in the educational affairs of this state.

The First Leaders 3-25-48

Spurred on by the suggestion of a few white educators, Professor Edward Wallace, then principal of Howard grammar school, Columbia (now Old Howard) and later professor of English at Claflin college at Orangeburg and president of Bennent college at Greensboro, N. C., President Thomas Miller of South Carolina State college at Orangeburg, J. L. Cain, principal of Mayo high school, Darlington, and a few others first sensed the necessity of organizing and of devising plans for the perpetuation of an organization for the promotion of the interest of teachers of South Carolina.

Wallace was the first president of the association. He was followed by Thomas Miller.

The third president was Nathaniel J. Frederick, who later left the teaching field to enter upon a legal career. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert Shaw Wilkinson in 1908. He served for six years. He suggested during his administration that much of the work be placed in the hands of an executive secretary. After his suggestion, I. M. A. Myers was elected secretary. (He is now dean at Allen university here.)

Met At Orangeburg

Myers was elected secretary of the association in 1918 and served until 1928. The Record

The association formerly met at State college at Orangeburg every summer with only a few teachers participating. Later, it was suggested that the meeting place be changed to another city. Thurs

In 1918 there was a complete reorganization of the body, and at the suggestion of Myers, the name was changed to Palmetto State Teachers association. In the reorganization provision was made for the issuance of an annual publication, "The Palmetto State Teachers Bulletin." The bulletin was first published in 1919. 3-25-48

For the first time in the history of the organization (in 1919) more than five times as many people attended and the group met in Columbia. Columbia, S. C.

Former presidents of the Palmetto State Teachers association are: Edward Wallace, Thomas Miller, Nathaniel J. Frederick, Robert Shaw Wilkinson, J. L. Cain, R. W. Mance, C. A. Lawson, A. A. Sims, C. A. Johnson, H. H. Butler, C. V. Bing, G. W. Howard, Gernard A. Anderson, J. P. Burgess, J. T. W. Mims and B. W. Gallman. James T. McCain is the present president.

Negro School Group Names Budget Body

The Record
Columbia, S. C.

By JOSEPH BROWN

The executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association has given President James T. McCain the power to appoint a five-man budget committee to plan a budget for next year and also to map a long-range program. The committee will work with A. T. Butler, the association's executive secretary. Thurs 3-25-48

This meeting preceded the opening today of the association's annual convention in Columbia.

D. G. Cureton was appointed by the president from the House of Delegates. Others who were appointed to the budget committee by McCain, are: C. V. Bing, chairman, Allendale; B. W. Gallman, Hartsville; C. S. McIver, Summerville, and Gernard A. Anderson of Florence. Cureton is from Spartanburg.

Tonight the second general session begins. Heard then will be Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., and Negro educators. The Benedict college choir, along with the Claflin college choir, will sing during these sessions.

The eight members of the executive committee, including two at large, are: Gerard A. Anderson, H. B. Butler, C. S. McIver, Eli J. Davis, H. A. Ashe, Roy Cunningham, S. L. Finley and H. C. Brewer.

Friday morning from 10 to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p. m. in the afternoon, group discussions will begin at Benedict college and Allen university.

The groups and their chairman will meet where designated as follows: The Record

Primary education — Cora V. Green, chairman, Thelma M. Hargrave, consultant, Allen university auditorium. Columbia, S.C.

Intermediate education—Pauline Carter, chairman, Catherine A. McCollough, consultant, Benedict college auditorium. Thurs.

Secondary school education—Eugene C. Hunt, chairman, Dr. A. G. Mackin, consultant, Lecture room of Allen university library.

Principals' group—J. E. Beck, chairman, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, consultant, Convention Hall annex, Benedict college. 3-25-48

College and higher education—G. E. Nelson, dean of Benedict college chairman, Walter N. Ridley, consultant, Benedict college library.

Agricultural, industrial, and home economics education—Gabe Buckman, chairman, S. B. Simmons, consultant, Reed Hall, Allen university.

County officers of the association—A. T. Butler, chairman, J. Rupert Picott, consultant, Lounging room, Allen university library.

Fine Arts education—Eileen J. Southern, chairman, room 1, Convention Hall, Benedict college.

Health, physical education and recreation—Thomas S. Martin, chairman, Josie Hazel and Lulu B. Sasportas, consultants, Convention Hall annex, Benedict college.

Library science education—Evelyn R. Cuthbert, chairman, Emily A. Copeland, consultant, Benedict college Library.

Rural education — Trudelle W. Wimbush, chairman, Helen A. Whiting consultant, Allen university Temple of music.

Jeanes teacher — Elise Jenkins, chairman and Dr. Kara Jackson, consultant, room 6 of the administration building at Allen university. 3-25-48

CONVENTION OPENS

The Record

Negro Teachers Hear Praise Of Progress

Columbia, S.C.

Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict college, hailed the progress of Negro education in Columbia and South Carolina in an address to the opening general session of the Palmetto State Teachers association. The convention of Negro teachers opened today at the Columbia Township auditorium. Thurs

"In the past several years steps have been taken in the direction of equalizing educational opportunities for the two races," he declared, although, he pointed out, a wide differential between facilities for public education of whites and Negroes still exists. 3-25-48

"Most significant among these steps have been the equalizing of salaries of white and Negro teachers for the same preparation and the same service, and just recently the announcement of a large and commodious proposed new high school for Negroes." (The new school, to be located in Kendalltown section of Columbia, will be the C. A. Johnson high school.)

Text Of Address

The following is the text of Dr. Bacoats' address: 3-25-48

"We are very happy to give an expression of welcome to the officials and teachers of the Palmetto State Teachers association in behalf of the institutions of higher learning and the public schools of Columbia. The city of Columbia is a unique place for the meeting of such an organization. Columbia is a unique place for such a meeting for two reasons: First, Columbia is the second largest metropolis of the state and is centrally located and is directly and easily reached from all points in the state by trunk lines of railways and by federal and state highways. Second, Columbia is, beyond a doubt, the educational center of the state of South Carolina.

"The following institutions of higher learning are domiciled in the city of Columbia: South Carolina State university, Columbia College, Columbia Bible college, the Lutheran Theological seminary, Allen university, Benedict college and Harbison Agricultural and Industrial institute, the latter three being institutions of higher learning for Negroes. The aggregate enrolment of the above institutions is 4,879. The total enrolment, including summer schools and extension units, will possibly exceed 10,000. There are employed as teachers and staff members in the above institutions of higher learning 544 persons. The Record

Praise For Columbia

"The city of Columbia also has possibly one among the best public school systems of the state and a public school system that will compare favorably with the best systems of any city or comparable size to Columbia in the South. There are six senior and junior high schools and 11 elementary schools for persons of the white race with enrolments of 7,421 and with 287 teachers. There are a senior high high school, a junior high school and six elementary schools for Negroes with enrolments of 5,495 and with 178 teachers. 3-25-48

"As the above figures will indicate, in the light of the proportion of white and Negro populations, there is a wide differential between public school educational facilities for whites and for Negroes. But we are pleased to say that in the past several years steps have been taken in the direction of equalizing educational opportunities for the two races. Columbia, S.C

Significant Steps

"Most significant among these steps have been the equalizing of salaries of white and Negro teachers for the same preparation and the same service and just recently the announcement of a large and commodious proposed new high school for Negroes. Besides the immediate and specific educational institutions in Columbia, there is the State House with all of the auxiliaries of information and education and then there are the other cultural and educational institutions peculiar to a city like Columbia. We repeat Columbia is a unique place for the meeting of such an organization as the State Teachers association.

"We wish to extend, in behalf of the institutions of higher learning and the public schools of the city of Columbia, a most cordial welcome to the officials and teachers

Progressive Program 3-25-48

"1. Because of the progressive program of the association. I am reliably informed that this organization through the office of the executive secretary has gathered and compiled a fine collection of statistics pertaining to population, educational expenditures, employment opportunities, potential voters and qualified voters of the two races in the state and in the South. not only gathered and compiled statistical data informs and arouses the public conscience as to the inequalities and injustices in educational opportunities and the challenge of the day. The tears from the eyes of loved ones and the Federal Congress weeping world are not yet fully dried and the wounds of millions justly lay claim to a share in the equalization of educational opportunities for the following reasons: This organization has the frame work of the Palmetto State Teachers association for the following reasons: This within itself is a great service and a fine contribution. The collecting of facts and the acquiring of certain information is the first step in intelligently presenting to the public the inequalities and inequities in educational opportunities, this organization has allied itself with other organizations and has concretely implored the statistics but where revealed inequalities and inequities in educational facilities for Negroes. As apostles of education and evangels of the salvation of our social order we welcome you to the city of Columbia because of the critical era in which we live and the challenge of the day. The tears of loved ones and a weeping world are not yet fully dried and the wounds of millions fought and risked

'Apostle Of Education'

their lives in the holocaust of war and carnage of blood are not yet fully healed and yet today the streaming headlines and the screaming radios are whipping public sentiment into the fury of World War III. Alliances are already being formed and war camps are being organized. Some in high positions of authority and statesmanship have predicted that the calamity may fall within the present year. Many remedies are being proposed and tried, but personally I think that the most effectual and possibly the only remedy and saving of our social order and world will come through the proper kind of education and the developing of inner controls and the forming of attitudes of Christian cooperation instead of selfish competition and of peace instead of war. 3-25-48

"This job is largely the job of preachers who fill the pulpits of churches, and more largely the job of teachers who teach and mould the youth of today and the men and women of tomorrow. I salute you of this assembly and of this association as representatives of the teachers throughout the world who hold the magic key that will unlock the door to world calamity and annihilation or that will unlock the door of goodwill among men and world security and peace.

Extend Welcome

"The Negro institutions of higher learning and the Negro public schools of Columbia extend a most hearty welcome to the officials and teachers from over the state and nation in attendance of the 30th annual session of the Palmetto State Teachers association. We want that you would feel free and welcome to the services and facilities of our institutions. It will be a pleasure for the teachers and students of our institutions to contribute in any way to the comfort and happiness of your sojourn in our city." The Record

Mayor Frank C. Owens of Columbia welcomed the conventionites today, and others scheduled on the program were Gov. J. Strom Thurmond and State Superintendent of Education Jesse T. Anderson.

"Lack of money with which to operate has kept education down in the state for many years," Mayor Owens said. "Our record of illiteracy is directly traceable to the lack of appropriations. This state has long suffered from low average income. Lack of education and low income go hand in hand.

"To build up our income we must teach our boys and girls and grownups. If they know how to do things they can demand better pay. If they have been taught to think, they can solve their problems better. If they have knowledge of what is beauty, they can enjoy the beautiful," he said. 3-25-48

"Through education will come the solution of our problems. In your hands lies so much of the future of the world. In your hands, in your minds, by your knowledge rests the ability to impart knowledge to others," he said.

"Education is the finest investment I know of. Invest in education!" Columbia, S.C.

Tonight, at a general session, the teachers were to hear Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and educators.

The first group discussion was held yesterday morning in the auditorium by the Parent-Teachers association. The meeting opened at 9 o'clock and ran through 3 p. m. in the afternoon.

Short talks were heard by P. M. Gibbs, Thelma Hargrave, supervisor of elementary education in Charleston county, Lulu Sasportas and Josie Hazel.

As a custom every year, the teachers gave their version of a play in the Allen university auditorium. The play was "Blithe Spirit," a Noel Coward production in three acts. A large crowd greeted the teachers in the play and the whole affair was a success.

Tonight in Columbia's Township auditorium, the teachers and their guests will be entertained by a local band. At 4:30 p. m. Friday the second meeting of the house of delegates is slated in the Benedict college library.

Tomorrow morning, voting for officers of the association will begin the day for the teachers, starting at 9 a. m. at Benedict college in the college library and in the Allen university library. Officers to be elected are president, vice president and treasurer.

Running for the president's position are: J. P. Bonds and John F. Potts. Benny A. Gary, Darlington high school principal and James C. Parler, principal of Wilkinson high school in Orangeburg are in the vice president's race. C. V. Bing is unopposed for the renomination of treasurer. James T. McCain, dean of Morris college at Sumter is present president. John Potts, now vice president, is principal of Avery Institute at Charleston.

Voting is expected to last from 9 to 2 p. m. tomorrow afternoon.

Choir To Sing

The Benedict college choir, under the direction of S. B. Turner, will sing at the Columbia Township auditorium before the largest audience this year at 8 p. m. today, at the Negro teachers convention.

The choir traveled all over South Carolina during pre-founder's day at Benedict college and sang over two out-of-town radio stations as well as three of Columbia's stations. The choir has traveled over 500 miles and expects to travel in eastern and northern states soon.

South Carolina talent dominates the vocal team but is assisted by students from different parts of the country.

Members of the choir are:

Mamie Williams, Florence; Lila Rice, Chicago, Ill.; Anna Louise Chandler, Kingstree; Mary Ella Sims, Union; Joseph Lee Coleman, Spartanburg; Sadye M. Morton, Jackson, Miss.; Thomasena L. M. Cheseborough, Eastover; Willie Lucile Herd, Anderson; Gladys E. Williams, Salley; Helen R. Vanderhorst, Mt. Pleasant; Anna L. Phillips, Columbia; Rachel Grier, Due West; Eleanor Dennis, Newberry; Hattie E. Johnson, Honea Path; Azalee I. Taylor, Columbia; Laree Void, Elloree; Wilma E. Alston, Augusta, Ga.; Rosetta Seigler, Greenwood; Thelma Tindall, East Orange, N. J.; Virginia Willis, Greenville; Mamie W. Jowers, Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, Horace Earl Horsley, Columbia; Joseph Lee Coleman, Spartanburg; Frederich W. Rodolph, Charleston; Grady H. Donald, Anderson; Chester Alford, Conway; George W. Jones, Camden; Harry Brown, Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas Deas, Jr., Cheraw; James Walker, Spartanburg; Jeane C. Thomason, Greenville; Harnethia Johnson, Timmonsville; Essie M. Alexander, Spartanburg; Rebecca Clark, Anderson; Ernestine Blakeney, Pageland; James Moultrie, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Harry L. Putman, Laurens; Naasson Sheppard, Newberry; Ernest Wolden, Jr., Oakmont, Pa.; Alfred Earl McEwen, Jackson, Miss.; Charles C. Murray, Russellville; M. Johnson Bobo, Anderson; and John Reigland, Williams.

John F. Potts, Avery Institute principal, presided at the opening session of the House of Delegates meeting held in the Benedict college library this morning.

James T. McCain, president, sent a letter of 16 recommendations to the House. The delegates, however, will turn the matter over to the legislative body of the convention before the recommendations can be accepted.

A. T. Butler, the executive secretary of the Palmetto State Teachers association said action on none will be completed until Saturday morning. In the meantime, the House of Delegates will have their second meeting at 4:30 p. m. tomorrow, again in the Benedict college library.

Potts Elected President As S. C. Teachers End Annual Convention; Back Bus Suit

The Lighthouse Informer
Columbia, S.C. Sun. 4-4-48

John F. Potts, principal of Avery Institute at Charleston and former vice president of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, was elected president of the organization Friday as the 6,000 Negro teachers ended their two-day session. The Lighthouse Informer

James C. Parler, principal of the Wilkinson high school at Orangeburg, was elected vice president and C. V. Bing of Allendale was returned as treasurer of the teachers' organization. Sun

VOTE MORE NAACP FUNDS

The organization went on record as unanimously opposed to the regional college plan proposed by southern states for Negroes and voted an additional $500 fund to the state NAACP conference with which to fight in court for equal and adequate school bus transportation. It had voted a like sum previously and ordered the amount paid immediately. 4-4-48

Numerous addresses were heard during the two day session, those on Thursday emphasizing civil rights and evolution, adult training and challenges from both Gov Thurmond and State Superintendent of Education Jesse T. Anderson. Attorney Franklin Williams of the New York NAACP office, substituting for Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Ridley and Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Bureau of Education were principal speakers on the first named subjects. Sun

Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College was keynoter Friday night and dealt with educational inequalities.

Alfred T. Butler, executive secretary said the convention was one of the finest in years, covering numerous subjects and pointing to larger areas of interest. He said that more teachers than ever before were now affiliated with the organization. 4-4-48

S. C. TEACHERS OPPOSE
REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

April 29, 1948

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 29.--The Palmetto State Teachers Association meeting here recently went on record as being "strongly opposed to the regional plan of education as proposed by the southern governors as a substitute for graduate and professional training which should be provided by the various states. Instead we strongly favor each state providing graduate and professional training for its citizens within that state."

Press Service of the NAACP
New York, N. Y.
Thurs. 4-29-48

The South Carolina teachers also passed resolutions in support of the reports of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the Commission on Higher Education both of which recommended the abolition of segregation in education. Thurs 4-29-48

Virginia Teachers Raise $19,901 For New Home

Dr. Foster Releases Report On Funds; New Headquarters Bought

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-27-48

PETERSBURG, Va.— A report on funds raised for the new headquarters of the Virginia Teachers Association released here recently by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College and chairman of the Special Building Fund Committee, disclosed that a total of $19,901.80 had been received from all sources by the close of the campaign on Oct. 25.

Dr. Foster, who originated the idea of a permanent home for the state body and drafted plans for the campaign to raise the needed funds, points out that all donations from individuals, groups of teachers and Virginia State College, Virginia Union University, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, and Hampton Institute, and various local teachers' associations totaled $19,435.88. The balance of $465.92 came from the $52.50 refund from B. A. Cephas on fire insurance and $413.42 interest received on bank deposits from the beginning of the drive through last October 25. Sat 11-27-48

Texas Teachers Get First Woman Prexy

Chicago Defender
Dec 11 1948

HOUSTON, Texas — Miss Ellie Anna Walls of this city was this week named the first woman president of the state Texas Teachers Association. She is the first female president in more than 64 years.

Chicago SUN

Miss Walls, is an instructor in mathematics at Phyllis Wheatley High School and has made a life work of education and teaching.

She has done graduate study at the University of Mexico.

Norfolk Teachers Fete Four Retired

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-3-48

NORFOLK, Va.—Four retired teachers in this city were honored by the Norfolk Teachers Association at an impressive testimonial last Friday night at the newly renovated Oakleaf Terrace. Honorees were: Miss Florence Reid, Lincoln School; Miss Lenora Wood, Tucker School; Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, West School, and J. W. Baker, Booker T. Washington High School. E. A. Rogers was toastmaster.

Mr. Rogers gave an appropriate greeeting after the blessing was given by Miss Constance Fuller. A letter of commendation from E. S. Brinkley, superintendent of Norfolk schools, was read by Mrs. Lucy Moseley. 1-3-48

PRESENTED CHECKS

P. J. Chesson, formerly principal of Lincoln, made the presentation of a check from the Norfolk Teachers Association to both Miss Reid, whose principal he had been at one time, and to Mrs. Reynolds, whose principal he was upon her retirement. Sat. 1-3-48

Mr. Hicks, president of the NTA, made the presentation to Mr. Baker. Mrs. Fannie Blount, faculty member of Tucker, made the presentation to Miss Wood and also added to the check a gift from the school faculty. Sat.

Mr. Hicks made a talk for the association and Miss Fuller spoke on the significance of the retirement. All stood, formed a circle and sang Christmas carols.

The dinner committee was composed of Mrs. M. M. Dark, chairman; Miss E. M. Holmes and Mr. Rogers.

Alabama.

Surprise Play Marks Equal Pay Hearing

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) —

Fourteen other teachers in addition to the "13" which earlier turned their backs on the salary equalization case were listed by Board Attorney Harvey DeRamus in Federal court Tuesday as wishing to cut loose from the suit after allegedly signing a contract with lawyers to take up their case.

This surprise play came just before noon Tuesday, halfway in the two-and-a-half day off-and on hearing before Special Master Reid Barnes. Attorney DeRamus withdrew his suggestion that the 14 teachers whose names purportedly appeared on letters when Attorney George Brown, representing the teachers indicated that he would check up on them or summon them into court to tell "just what happened to make them want to come off the contract."

The hearing is on the facts in the case where Dr. John E. Bryan, county schools superintendent Lee and the five-member Jefferson County Board of Education (Dr. W. A Berry, president; O. G. Greshman, vice-president; Dr. L. E. Kirby, Attorney Andrew Knight and W. I. Pittman) are charged with "wilfully and knowingly" violating a federal court decree outlawing racial differentials in the salary schedule. The consent decree was issued by the late U. S. Judge T. A. Murphree in 1945. Tues. 3-30-48

TEACHERS LISTED

These teachers whose names Attorney DeRamus read as saying by what purportedly was their signature on letters asking to withdraw from the case are as follows:

John T. Smith (former treasurer of the CIO Teachers Union), of 1523 North 7th Avenue; Mrs. Maggie Hrabrowski, of 48-1st Ct. South; Miss Louise Bennette, of Route 7 Box 399-A and Mrs. Geneva Geeter, all of the five-teacher Warrior School. Mr. Smith is principal of the school.

Miss Irma Tolbert, of 1001 Sixth Avenue North; Mrs. Elzo Martin, P. O. Box 133, Dixaiana; Mrs. Vernar Chambers, of 715-12th Street, Ensley; Mrs. Willie Waters, of Route 1, Box 133, Pinson, all of the four-teacher Bradford School. (Miss Tolbert is principal of the school and also secretary of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association).

Mrs. Mabel Buffins, of 108-Tenth Court North, principal of the Red Ore School; John A. Cade, of 1525-Cahaba Street, teacher in the Praco School. (Praco is the school where Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer, chief petitioner in the case was working at the time she was dismissed); Mrs. Mattie Ward, of 456-Joseph Street, principal of the Woodward School; Mrs. Lennie Lockhart, auditorium teacher at Brighton School, who lives at 1117-North 8th Avenue; Mrs. Bennie L. Jackson, of 444-Second Street, and former principal of the Overton School and Mrs. Ida Smith, teacher in the Leeds School and wife of Prof. Smith.

BRYAN EXPLAINS

For a total of two days Dr. Bryan was on the witness stand, explaining records, relating how he used the "steps" as an "administrative device", outside of the salary schedule to pay teachers so that "factors" other than race, training and experience could be considered at arriving at the salary to be paid teachers.

Dr. Bryan testified that some of the "factors" rolled into the salary were (1) the rating given by supervisors and principals, (2) accuracy of reports, (3) the accreditment of the college from which the teacher graduated, (4) personality, (5) retardation of pupils and the accomplishments of the teacher.

"Generally, white principals rate white teachers higher than Negro principals rate Negro teachers."

Moving on, Dr. Bryan testified that he used the confidential estimate of teachers turned in by principals as part of the salary rating of teacher. He said that the confidential estimate system was started in 1941.

COLLEGES' RATINGS

He went on to explain the "step" salary-pay system and compare the colleges rating from which white teachers came with those from which Negro teachers came. He cited figures purportedly to show that a larger percentage of white teachers held degrees than Negro teachers. His figures showed that there were 156 Negro teachers from unapproved colleges in 1945-46 and that it rose to 175 in 1946-47.

The board's attorney tried unsuccessfully to get into the record a study purportedly made by E. Paul Jones, promoted from supervisor to director since the litigation began, from which he sought to show that Negro teachers possessed inferior preparation to white teachers.

Dr. Bryan testified that the two Negro supervisors, Mrs. Odessa McKinney and Mr. Jones, along with C. W. Phillips, rated the principals.

The county superintedent was under cross-examination by Attorney Brown all Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning. Attorney Brown tried against stiff resistance to get Dr. Bryan to admit that years of experience determined that "step" in which a white teacher was placed.

BROWN'S QUESTION

Attorney Brown asked Dr. Bryan to explain "How in 1946-47 all white teachers advanced in salary by one step except 5 while Negro teachers advanced from .97 to 45.92 as a group." Dr. Bryan explained that the Negro teachers had accepted a plan he offered by which they would be allowed to make from one to three steps if they took work in an approved institution. "Thirty-three Negro teachers from approved college moved 3, 4, 5, steps. How do you explain that, doctor," Attorney Brown querried.

But Dr. Bryan did admit, "Substantially all white teachers are put in the step to conform with their years of experience," questioned the teachers attorney.

"Yes," answered Dr. Bryan. Most times Dr. Bryan gave a lengthy explanation instead of yes or no answers.

Attorney Brown, then went back to the specific case of B. M. Montgomery, principal of Rosedale High School, who hold a master degree from Chicago University, the pattern which apparently Attorney Brown is attempting to show discrimination. Mr. Montgomery, with a master degree from an approved college, and with an unchallenged 22 years of experience was placed in step 10 in 1946-47 while Miss Lucy Page Fuller, a white teacher with a master degree and no years of experience was placed in step 6.

Dr. Bryan, admitting Tuesday a "mistake" must have been made, came back Wednesday to explain that, Supervisors Jones and Phillips had not given Mr. Montgomery a rating of "outstanding" and that his undergraduate work was from Miles, an unapproved college while Miss Fuller's work was done in an approved under-graduate school.

THOMAS KEY WITNESS

Under questioning from the bench, followed up by Attorney Brown, the county superintendent testified that a graduate from Montgomery State Teachers College could get just as good a certificate from the State Board of Education as a graduate from the University of Alabama.

H. O. Thomas, certified public accountant, was the key witness from the teachers. He identified his figures purportedly showing the differentials. Dr. Bryan vigorously denied from the witness stand the accuracy of the figures used by the accountant to show years of teaching experience.

The remaining issue of fact in the case is the actual years of teaching experience of white and Negro teachers in the system. Dr. Bryan was ordered by the master to supply those figures. A hearing on this issue will be set for one day next week, the master hoped.

The case will then go to the master for his finding which he will report back to U. S. Judge Seymour Lynne.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, assisted Lawyer Brown in handling the case.

Supt Who Fired B'ham Teacher Takes New Post

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 8-7-48

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Dr. John E. Bryan, the Jefferson County School superintendent who fired Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer a year ago trying to block the Negro teachers equal-pay suit has resigned to accept the presidency of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind at Talladego, Ala.

He will receive an annual salary of $7,500 and will go to his new job immediately.

Dr. Bryan, ordered by the Federal Court to remove racial discrimination from the salary system, invented several devices such as a "step system," college accredidation and "merit" ratings trying to circumvent the court's decision.

Mrs. Gainer's dismissal and the compliance case are still in court. The Birmingham Branch of the NAACP has pledged to back up the teachers until complete victory is won in both cases.

27 in Alabama Quit Teachers' Equal Pay Fight

The Courier
Sat 8-7-48

(Special to The Courier)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron prepared this week to hear a peremptory writ asking the reinstatement of Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer to her teaching post here, fourteen Jefferson County teachers withdrew as complainants against the county school board in a suit over equal salaries.

The fourteen teachers joined another group of thirteen who, last April, withdrew from the long drawn out battle in Federal Court to secure payment of some $250,000, which they claimed was due Negro teachers here in salary differential following a Federal court decision equalizing the pay of white and Negro teachers in Jefferson County.

GAINER WAS SPEARHEAD

Mrs. Gainer, five times head of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association and also president of the CIO Teachers' local union, **was the spearhead of that fight and was given a notice of dismissal** shortly after the case was filed last year. She was allegedly dismissed for "neglect of duty" and "insubordination." Mrs. Gainer charged that she was fired for "personal and political reasons" growing out of the equal salary litigation.

The Alabama State Supreme Court later ruled that a lower court erred in upholding her dismissal, although ruling on a technical point rather than on the merits of the case. The Supreme Court also refused to reconsider its ruling when requested by the school board to do so. 7-24-48

Mrs. Gainer's attorneys, Arthur D. Shores, George Brown and Crampton Harris, argue that the edict of the Supreme Court meant that Mrs. Gainer was to have her job back. But Harvey DeRamus, counsel for the school board, contends that all the higher court says is to correct the error and retry the case.

TEACHERS UNION CRUSHED

The CIO Teachers' local union has just about been crushed, and its former treasurer, John T. Smith, principal of the five-teacher Warrior School, was among the fourteen who asked that their names be withdrawn from the case. Four principals were included in the new withdrawing group, along with ten teachers.

CLAIM TOO MUCH

Their move was made during a two and a half day hearing against Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, Dr. John E. Bryan, in the five-member school board before Special Master Reid Barnes, on charges of "wilfully and knowingly" violating a Federal court decree outlawing racial differentials in the salary schedule. Master Barnes will report his findings to Federal Judge Seymour Lynne. The approved or unapproved Bryan said.

graduate work for teachers, plus their years of experience and their ratings by two Negro supervisors, Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones (recently promoted to director since the litigation began), determined the ratings given teachers and upon which pay scale was based, Dr.

To Spur Equal Pay Fight

Birmingham Plans Day for Teachers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Churches here will observe "Teachers Defense Day" on Sunday, Sept. 19.

The observance is launched by the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP to raise funds with which to continue in court the 3-year-old salary-parity case. The campaign seeks to raise $1,000 in a whizzing, three-day, week-end drive directed by Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World.

Negro teachers in Jefferson (Birmingham) county allege that their board owes them approximately $300,000 in unpaid differential salaries. The case is against resigned School Supt. J. E. Bryan and the Jefferson County Board of Education.

Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer, chief petitioner in the case was dismissed by the board. He dismissal was contested, went to the Alabama State Supreme Court, where the lower court was reversed on a technicality. It is due to come up again before Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron on Monday, Sept. 19.

Mrs. Gainer Wins Round in Equal Pay Fight

BIRMINGHAM. — Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gaifier, president of the teachers union, United Public Workers, and leader in the fight for equalization of Negro teachers' pay in this county, has marked up one victory in the courts.

The Alabama Supreme Court has just reversed Circuit Court Judge J. G. Bowron's decision that Mrs. Gainer was lawfully dismissed from her teaching job, and stated that she should have been granted a writ of mandamus.

Mrs. Gainer was fired by the Board of Education last spring. Her counsel contended that she was fired for union activity and for her leading role in the contempt of court proceedings now in progress against the Board in Federal Court. The Board is charged with refusing to equalize the pay of Negro teachers in violation of a 1945 court decree.

The Alabama Supreme Court decision opens up a new chance for Mrs. Gainer to win reinstatement. She has had the warm support of the Negro community in her fight, of the teachers, and of scetions of the labor movement.

Court Is Rehearing Negro Teacher Suit

Trial of a suit by a Negro teacher to force the Jefferson County Board of Education to reinstate her to the position from which she was discharged last year, began yesterday afternoon before Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron.

Judge Bowron last year ruled the board acted within its authority in dismissing the teacher, Ruby Jackson Gainer, on grounds of "incompetency and insubordination."

The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court. It was reversed on a technical point without the principal issues of the case being decided.

The teacher charged her dismissal was due to "political reasons."

She was president of a newly-formed union of Negro teachers in Birmingham. The CIO, with which the union was affiliated, participated in the prosecution of the case locally and before the higher court.

Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer Wins "Dismissal Case" In Alabama Supreme Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS)— The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday, January 15 reversed and remanded to the Jefferson County Circuit Court the "Gainer Dismissal Case" in which Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer was denied a mandamus petition in her suit against the Jefferson County Board of Education.

The Highest Court in Alabama ordered the case back to the Court of Judge J. Edgar Bowron, who ruled Monday, September 8, 1947, that the Board of Education was justified in dismissing the teacher's petiton for re-instatement to her teaching job in the Jefferson County Public School System.

The decision of the Alabama Supreme Court came after Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Atty. George Brown, and Atty. Crampton Harris, argued that the Board of Education hearing was a "sham" and was conducted in a "hostile" atmosphere and violated Alabama's tenure laws.

The lawyers argued that a contract right is a constitutional right which cannot be taken away without due process of the law.

The Board of Education in the hearing against Mrs. Gainer made much of two telegrams allegedly written by the teacher to a board member.

Judge Bowron during the trial of the case over-ruled the basic contention of the lawyers that the board failed to comply with the tenure law.

During the hearing before Judge Bowron, several reports allegedly made by Mrs. Robbe Crawford, Supervisor E. P. Jones, Principal Nona Powell and High School Director C. W. Phillips, were identified.

The County Board of Education dismissed Mrs. Gainer on charges of "Insubornation", "Neglect of Duty and other good and just causes."

14m(4) 1948

2535 NEGRO TEACHERS GIVEN INCREASE IN PAY

Arkansas Average For Past Year Was $371

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 30.—Some 2535 negro school teachers in Arkansas received an average salary increase of $371 per teacher during the 1947-48 fiscal year, State Education Commissioner Ralph Jones said Saturday.

During the same period, Mr. Jones pointed out, 9825 white school teachers received an average salary increase of $345.

"Negro school teachers received a 41.1 per cent increase in salary during the year, while white teachers received a 22.7 per cent increase," he reported.

Mr. Jones said that additional revenue provided under a revision of tax measures by the 1947 Legislature allowed a total of 12,360 Arkansas teachers to receive pay increases during the year. The total increase amount to $4,328,054, of which $3,898,959 came from state funds, while $429,095 was from local revenue.

Class of teachers participating in the increase and the number in each class included: 374 teachers with no college training; 3359 with less than two years college training; 4098 who had over two but less than four years of college training; 4126 who had bachelor's degrees, and 403 who held master's degrees.

Mr. Jones said the salary increase raised the average teacher's salary in Arkansas from $1224 to $1570.

14m(4) 1948

Florida

Tallahassee Public School Teachers on Equal Salary Basis

This is the thirteenth of a series dealing with the various State capitals. Courier correspondents throughout the Nation are showing what efforts are being made to make democracy a reality.

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Florida Bureau)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—In spite of many shortcomings, it is doubtful that any of the other Southern States have a capital in which Negroes enjoy more civil liberties in interracial relationship than Tallahassee.

Tallahassee's public school teachers enjoy the distinction of being the highest paid in the entire State, if not in the whole South. Their salaries range from $1,000 to $3,700 a year, which put them in the same salary brackets with the white teachers.

Some Opposition

This phase of race equality in salaries is meeting some opposition from some of the whites and, believe it or not, from some of the Negroes.

The school superintendent has been taken to task for his liberalism and lack of racial discrimination in his administration of school finances. It is believed that the Negroes opposing the high salaries for Negro teachers are prompted by those who think that they should not receive higher salaries than some of the professors at the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes in Tallahassee.

Good Unions

Another fine example of civil liberties widely enjoyed by a large number of Tallahassee Negroes is the fact that in the trades, Negroes are accepted as full-fledged members of the unions, enjoying all the fruits of labor unions' advantages, and working side by side with the white tradesmen.

It is not uncommon to see Negro and white carpenters and brickmasons working together. Moreover, there are several Negro contractors building for whites as well as for Negroes in the capital. Some of these Negro contractors even employ white tradesmen to work for them.

It is common for Negroes to receive contracts from white people for plumbing and other work, as there are several Negro-licensed plumbers and electricians, something rare in a number of other Florida cities and absolutely unknown in Miami.

Railroad shops situated in the capital employ firemen and mechanics helpers. The demand for Negro domestic labor exceeds the supply.

There is one Negro letter carrier in Tallahassee, whose route takes him into the principal white sections. He has been employed by the Government for over forty years.

The records show that there has never been any racial disturbances in regards to labor in the capital.

Fair Housing

Housing conditions are fair, and there is adequate space for the Negroes' expansion. The writer was informed by one of the oldtimers that the Negroes have received FHA loans for building. It is not uncommon for white persons to move next door to Negroes if a house there meets their requirements. There has never been any conflict in regards to Negroes entering areas supposedly belonging to white people.

All of the banks of Tallahassee accept Negroes' deposits most graciously. In fact, their deposits are frequently solicited by the banks.

Big Shortcoming

Unfortunately, there are no recreational facilities for Negroes in the State capital. That is one of its outstanding shortcomings. Another one is the fact that they are not allowed in the downtown theatres. There is only one motion picture house for Negroes.

Hospitals and health facilities are not adequate. There is one sixty-bed hospital at the Florida A. and M. College and a thirty-bed private hospital. Nurses informed the writer that the lack of hospitals for Negroes furnishes a serious problem.

At the Baptist Memorial Hospital for whites there is no provision for Negro patients at all. The capital furnishes some health education for Negroes and employs three visiting nurses but that does not fill the requirements.

The Negro death rate in tuberculosis is three times as high as the whites.

9,000 Negroes

Tallahassee has a population of 18,105 whites and 6,722 Negroes, according to the 1945 census. The 1947 census gives 25,000 whites, with the Negro population unrecorded, but the estimate is 9,000.

For education, Tallahassee possesses an excellent public school system which offers good educational opportunities. There are six Negro elementary schools with enrollments of 1,600; there are three Negro junior high schools including two combined with high schools with total enrollments of 1,410.

The vocational training facilities for Negroes are much inferior to the whites. Whereas for the whites over a dozen courses are offered, the Negroes receive only an accelerated academic and a tailoring course.

Forgotten or Ignored

Many of the educational advantages which the whites have enjoyed in Tallahassee have not always been available to Negroes, in spite of the guarantee of the Florida Constitution of a separate but an impartial provision for white and Negro schools.

That guarantee has often been forgotten or ignored. In fact, in the county in which Tallahassee is situated, the salaries of some Negro teachers are higher than those of some white teachers. However, the school provisions are still inadequate to meet the needs of Negro youth in the public schools.

One Bright Spot

There is one bright spot in the academic picture of the Florida Negro. And it is situated on the beautiful rolling hills overlooking the city of Tallahassee.

It is a standard "Class A" college, rated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is a member of the Association of American Universities and Colleges and the American Council of Education. The college offers courses of study to the A. B. and B. S. degrees, and the M. A. degree in education, which was inaugurated only about a year ago. The work is done through the training afforded in the seven divisions:

Agricultural, Education and Teacher-Training, Home Economics, Liberal Arts and Science, Mechanic Arts, Nurse Training and the graduate division in Education.

1,700 Students

The graduate program, designed especially to meet the needs of Negro school principals, superintendents and teachers in Florida, was inaugurated in the summer of 1945. The college, which is over sixty years old, is a co-educational institution of higher learning with an enrollment of 1,700 students.

It has received six million dollars from the State in recent years. The last four governors, including the present liberal, Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, have maintained most cordial and cooperative race relations with this institution of higher learning.

The protection of the Negro's civil rights in Florida's capital and the implementation of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights are receiving the support of a progressive Negro element in the capital.

But there will still remain for a long time the Southern pattern of racial segregation and its accompanying inequalities, which time only can gradually remove.

Rivers Flays Judge Waring In The House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—(AP)—Representative Rivers (D-SC) told the House of Representatives today "there will be bloodshed" unless Federal Judge Waties Waring of South Carolina is removed.

Representative Dorn (D-SC) has introduced a resolution asking Congress to investigate "the conduct in office" of Waring, federal district judge for Eastern South Carolina.

Rivers said, in addressing the house:

"I am not complaining about his (Waring's) decision permitting Negroes to vote. I think anybody, whether he is a lawyer or not, could see that the federal courts were going to permit the Negroes to vote in South Carolina primaries. The Arkright case (in Texas) was the signal for this. Personally, I have felt for many years that we have had thousands of qualified Negroes in South Carolina who should be permitted to vote in our primaries.

Wants Voting Standards

"However, I didn't feel then and I don't feel now that illiterates, white or black, should be permitted to vote and I have on many occasions advocated an educational requirement for the right to vote... Everybody knows Negroes have always voted in general elections in South Carolina and everywhere else in the nation.

"In interpretation of what a judge considered to be law, whether he is right or wrong, he does not have to go through a metamorphis and become a monster. The law should be interpreted with dignity. The law should be interpreted so that people will have a respect for law. Judge Waring's miserable conduct in issuing orders has been nothing short of star chamber procedure.

"But his clumsy handling of a delicate situation has hurt the cause of the Negro in South Carolina. This is unfortunate and I trust will not long obtain.

"Unless he is removed, there will be bloodshed.

"I prophesy bloodshed because he is now in the process of exacting a pound of flesh from the white people of South Carolina because, through his own actions, he has been ostracized from their society.

"I charge that Waring's decisions are so political he is hopeful for a promotion to the Circuit Court of Appeals if by some curious twist, Light Horse Harry Truman should slip into the White House for another term."

Florida Teachers Get Back Salary

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Duval County's public school teachers received the first of two back salary checks due them on last Friday. In addition to receiving their regular monthly pay they received one-twelfth of annual salaries due most of them for the vacation period of last July.

Tampa Teachers Get Back Pay

TAMPA—Hillsborough county teachers were granted $172,500 today in retroactive increased salaries for the school year. The increase will go to teachers who have four years or more of college training. Under the plan, 1,111 teachers are eligible for the money. The increases range from $150. to $300.

Oklahoma, Texas, Atlanta Cases Pushed

The Lighthouse & Informer

NEW YORK—The NAACP drive for the elimination of segregation in education and equality in teachers' salaries was accelerated by three court decisions handed down this week by federal and state courts.

Columbia S. C.

In Oklahoma City a special three man federal court invalidated the state's laws prohibiting co-education of the races insofar as it prevented admission of a Negro student to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma.

In Atlanta a federal judge ruled that the Atlanta School Board could not maintain a discriminatory salary scale based on race.

And in Austin, the Supreme Court of Texas refused to grant a writ of error which would have brought before the highest court of the state the now famous Sweatt case challenging the segregation laws of that state.

IRREGULAR COURSE

"These cases illustrate the irregular course of our drive against Jim Crow in education, "Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said "In Atlanta decision we won a victory which establishes the right of Negro teachers to salaries equal to those paid white instructors. In Oklahoma, although the court failed to order the university to admit our client, we succeeded in winning a declaratory judgement which, we believe will enable us to hurdle the barrier of constitutionality heretofore raised against us. In the Texas case the court rejected our attempt to test the segregation laws in the highest court of the state. We will, of course, appeal this discision."

THE OKLAHOMA CASE

On September 29 the special three-judge court consisting of United States Circuit J udge Alfred P. Murrah, and District Judges Edgar S. Vaught and Bower Broaddus declared that the statutes of Oklahoma which made it a crime for Negro and white students to attend the same school or to be taught together could not be used to deny admission of G. W. McLaurin to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. McLaurin, a retired professor of Langston University, Oklahoma, applied for graduate work leading to a doctor of philosophy degree in Januray of this year. He was denied admission solely because of his race and color.

Jun-10-10-48

In August, NAACP lawyers filed an action in the federal court in Oklahoma City seeking a decision by the State of Oklahoma. A preliminary hearing was held on August 28 and the case was taken under advisement by the court. The court, while declaring the law, refused to grant an injunction which would compel the admission of McLaurin, leaving the matter up to the State of Oklahoma. The court retained jurisdiction of the case with full power to act and provided that "either party may apply for further relief consistent with the pleadings in the case."

McLaurin and the NAACP attorneys representing him, Mr. Marshall and Amos Hall of Tulsa, Okla., immediately declared their intention to return to the University of Oklahoma and to insist that McLaurin be admitted immediately. If he is not admitted, further proceedings will be started to enforce the declaration of law issued by the Court and to compel his admission this semester, Mr. Marshall said.

SALARIES EQUALIZED

In a decision handed down at the United States District Court in Atlanta on Sept. 28, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood ruled that the Atlanta School Board had discriminated against Negro teachers and ordered "a readjustment of salaries" within "a reasonable time."

The decision followed re-argument of the case of Samuel L. Davis and other Atlanta School teachers, ordered last April 30 by Judge Underwood.

Average monthly salaries were listed thus: high school principals white, $340, Negro, 240; elementary school principals, white, $254.15, Negro, $167.53; high school teachers, white, $198.45 Negro, $145.65; elementary school teachers, white, $160,19, Negro $112.38.

TEXAS REJECTS PLEA

The efforts of Heman Marion Sweatt to gain admission to the law school of the University of Texas were rejected by the State Supreme Court, which refused to grant a writ of error on September 29.

Both the trial court and the Circuit Court of Appeals of Texas have denied the NAACP's contention that the segregation laws of Texas are invalid and that the law school set up by Texas for Negro students is unequal. Both courts have refused to order the University of Texas to admit Sweatt to its law school.

NAACP attorneys have indicated that a re-argument of the petition for a writ of error before the Supreme Court of Texas would be sought but that if the writ is denied at that time, the case would then be headed for the United States Supreme Court.

Injunction Issued In Equalization Suit

Atlanta Daily World

RICHMOND, VA.—(NNPA)—The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals last Friday upheld an injunction issued by the Federal District Court here to require the Chesterfield County School Board to equalize the salaries of colored school teachers with those of whites.

In an opinion of less than 100 words, the appellate court declared: "This is an appeal in a suit instituted by colored school teachers against a county school board to enjoin discrimination in pay on the ground of color. The district judge found that the discrimination existed and granted an injunction. The evidence amply supports the findings and the injunction was in proper form . The decree appealed from his affirmed."

Although Chesterfield County school officials claimed that teacher pay had been equalized in accordance with the injunction, they appealed the case to test the validity of the order issued by District Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

The county contended in arguments before the court of appeals in Baltimore in Octbore that ";every teacher is paid what his services are worth, regardless of his color." Attorneys for the colored teachers contended that their clients have consistently been paid less than white solely because of their race.

Jun-10-10-48

Salary Equality for Oklahoma Teachers

THE FEDERAL District Court in Oklahoma City has signed an order against the Oklahoma City school board and county officials prohibiting discrimination in pay scales because of race.

Hereafter Oklahoma City, and eventually all Oklahoma cities, will have to pay teachers of equal experience and educational attainments equal salaries regardless of color.

This is another great victory on the road to complete equality.

It means that hundreds of thousands of dollars will find their way into the pockets of Oklahoma Negro teachers, and to that extent the economic standard of the Negro population will be raised.

It has been a shameful circumstance that doomed Negro teachers to inferior income simply because they were Negroes, and it is heartening that the courts are one by one, in one section after the other, eliminating the wage differential based on so-called race.

The next big battle will be the elimination of inequalities in the physical plants and equipment of the colored and white schools.

Universally throughout the South and other sections of the country where there are racially segregated schools, the white schools are superior to the Negro schools.

This imposes great hardships upon colored pupils and teachers alike.

Overcrowded schools for Negroes are the order of the day everywhere and there are very few Negro schools with equipment equal to that provided for white schools.

This means that even if Negro teachers' salaries are equal to those of teachers, the former are handicapped for lack of proper equipment with which to teach and because of the necessity of teaching larger classes.

It is the Negro pupils who suffer most from this discrimination.

Southern educational officials and politicians may complain that there is not sufficient tax money available to properly equip both white and colored schools, but if they cannot afford the luxury of separate racial educational systems, then they should abolish them.

14m(4) 1948 General

Salaries In 1947-48

It is too early to compile complete report of teachers' salaries for the current year. Incomplete reports, however, are available through the office of N. E. A. in Washington.

In practically all states reporting teachers were given splendid increases as compared with last year. Incomplete reports of average salaries for 1947-48 are as follows:

California, $3,600; Washington, $3,200; Maryland, $3,100; Indiana, $3,000; Arizona, $2,950; Rhode Island, $2,950; Utah, $2,925; Connecticut, $2,900; Michigan, $2,850; New Jersey, $2,800; Nevada, $2,800; Massachusetts, $2,700; Delaware, $2,700; Florida, $2,700; Ohio, $2,700; Oregon, $2,700; New Mexico, $2,600; Pennsylvania, $2,600; Montana, $2,600; Texas, $2,500; Illinois, $2,500, and Louisiana, $2,500. 1-17-48

It is noted that the three Southern states of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas are included in the above list. Alabama, with its average salary of $1,800, is well below these three. While we were going forward during the past year, other states, too, were on the march.—Alabama School Journal.

Race, Religion Sex Not Considered In Implementation

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-26-48

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— In his his annual report of the teaching profession, made public last Monday, Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education association of the United States, declared that adequate compensation for all professional school employes is obviously the first practical step to be taken in raising the professional status of teaching.

He named inadequate salaries as the important cause of 350,000 qualified teachers leaving the classrooms of the nation during the war years to accept more remunerative positions. Even in normal times, he said, there is a large turnover in teaching personnel. This results in loss of values accruing from experience, and lack of continuity in service.

INCREMENTS Daily World

The NEA advocated a salary schedule that begins at no less than $2,400 annually for the teacher who is a college graduate, and provided for annual increments up to $6,000 or more for teachers of long experience and outstanding ability.

It also recommended that the same salary schedule should be applied to the employment of teachers in the elementary school which applies to the employment of teachers in high school. Atlanta, Ga.

There should be no distinction in salary schedule on the basis of sex, the report declared.

EQUAL PAY Tri

In reply to the question of NEA's position on equalization of salary on the basis of race, the executive secretary referred to the supreme court decision that equal pay should be provided for equal service regardless to race, religion, sex or economic conditions. To implement this decision, he declared that NEA's platform says that race, religion, or sex should not be considered as a basis of position and qualification of jobs.

The report further recommended tsat periodic leave of absence with full or part time should be granted teachers for recognized programs of professional improvements. Fri. 3-26-48

New Light on Teacher Salaries

The Capital City Atlanta, Ga. 3-26-48

On the premise that the usual statistics on education in the several States mean little in terms of measuring the efficiency of schools, Pathfinder magazine has published figures which, incidentally, place Georgia and much of the South in a better light, particularly in respect to teacher salaries.

The magazine contends that undue significance has been given to teachers' salaries in dollar terms. "A State which has high salaries," it declares, "may have a high level of income. Then living costs will be higher, goods and services dearer. The teacher, despite her higher salary, finds her dollar doesn't go as far."

Atlanta Ga.

In short, money is good only for what it will buy. The New York teacher getting $3,500 a year may be far worse off than the rural Georgia teacher getting $1,500.

Pathfinder then proceeds to work out a formula by adding the total of all incomes in the State and dividing by the number of individuals to get the average per capita income. The average teacher salary is adjusted to the per capita income in the State by finding the percent which the State per capita income is of the national per capita income, then dividing the average teacher's salary by that percent.

Based on this formula which, so far as we can determine, is a legitimate adjustment of salaries to prevailing living costs and conditions, a new ranking of States in teacher salaries is produced. California, for instance, which ranks first in actual salaries, falls to fourteenth on an adjusted basis. New York, second in actual salaries, drops to twenty-first.

Georgia, on the other hand, comes up from thirty-ninth in actual salaries to eighteenth in what the salaries will buy. Alabama is raised from thirty-eighth to tenth place, South Carolina from forty-sixth to nineteenth, and Florida from tenth to second.

Florida's actual average teacher salary of $3,000 rises under the adjustment to $3,597. Florida's actual salary, and its adjusted worth, lure hundreds of teachers from Georgia and nearby States every year. Georgia's actual average salary of $1,800 is worth $2,691 after adjustment; Alabama's actual average of $1,900 is worth $3,000, and South Carolina's actual $1,550 is worth $2,636.

Even so, however, the survey showed Georgia and other Southern States ranking far down the line in other "yardsticks," such as teacher qualifications, percent of men teachers, teacher-pupil ratio, percent of high school graduates and current expenses per pupil. In capital outlay per pupil, Georgia and South Carolina are among the lowest, Florida and Tennessee in the top bracket, Mississippi in the second and Alabama in the third.

Jan 12-48

We still have a long way to go.

Better, Equal Teacher Pay Urged by NEA

Atlanta, Ga. 3-21-48

WASHINGTON (ANP)—In his annual report, released last week, Willard E. Givens, secretary, National Education Association, declared that adequate compensation for all professional school employees is obviously "the first practical step to be taken in raising the professional status of teaching."

He blamed inadequate salaries as the major cause of 350,000 qualified teachers leaving the nation's classrooms during the war years to accept more remunerative positions. Even in normal times, he said, there is a large turnover in teaching personnel.

The NEA advocated a beginning salary of $2,400 annually for a teacher with a college degree, and annual increments up to $6,000 or more for teachers of long experience and outstanding ability.

Backs Equal Salary

On the question of the NEA's position on equalization of salary, the executive secretary referred to the Supreme Court decision that equal pay should be provided for equal service regardless of race, religion, sex or economic conditions. This is incorporated in NEA's platform. Fri. 3-26-48

The report said retirement systems should protect teachers in their financially unproductive years and relieve from active duty those who have reached the age when vigor and effectiveness naturally begin to decline. Also, that teachers should be protected by adequate tenure laws from unjust dismissal.

LOW-SALARIED TEACHERS

The Negro Year Book [illegible] declares that from 1939-1940 survey of salary differentials in the Southern States nearly $25,000,000 annually would have to be added to the salaries of Negro teachers to bring them up to the level of salaries received by white teachers; while, if both salaries and teaching loads had been equalized more than $30,000,000 have been required in addition to the amount actually lar Bluff. Each received $37.50 in addition to the amount actually spent for public education in southern states.

VICTORY AT LAST!—With Prof. C. L. Harper, these two members of the original Gate City Teachers Association's committee on equal salaries, launched the fight for equal pay for Negro Atlanta teachers in 1939 and '40. Left, Miss Cora B. Finley. Right, Joel W. Smith. They won that fight last week.

Judge Rules Atlanta Must Pay Both White, Negro Teachers Same

ATLANTA, Sept. 29—(AP)—Atlanta's Negro school teachers have been paid less than white teachers because of racial discrimination, a federal judge held yesterday.

Ruling on a five-year-old suit against the Atlanta school board, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood said Negro teachers were "entitled to the relief sought."

Judge Underwood said a declaratory judgment and an injunction in accordance with his ruling will be issued.

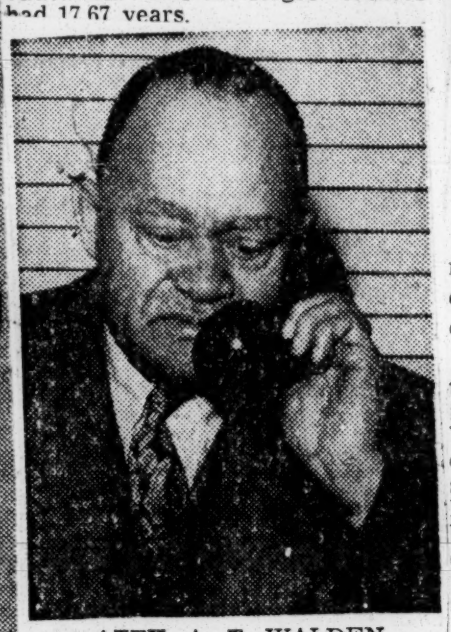
"The court disclaims any power to fix the salaries of the teachers," Judge Underwood said. "That is the right within the province of the defendants. The court only decrees that the salaries may not, when so fixed, be discriminatory of color or race.

School Board Chairman Ed S. Cook declined comment until he could study the opinion and confer with other board members.

The following average monthly salaries were listed:

Classification	White	Negro
High school principals	$340.00	$240.00
Elementary principals	254.15	167.53
High school teachers	198.45	145.65
Elementary teachers	160.19	112.38

The judge said white teachers had an average of 17.85 years of education while the Negro teachers had 17.67 years.



ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
. . . Fired legal guns

PLEASED — Reuben W. Taylor, president of the Gate City Teachers Association during most of the long-time fight for pay equality, was pleased with the results.

Kentucky's Educational Picture Brightens, But Not Enough

More Teachers Still Needed

More teachers, more pupils, and more students enrolled in teachers' colleges—that's the 1948-'49 educational outlook for Kentucky.

Conditions in public schools for the coming year show a decided improvement over last year, John W. Brooker, executive secretary of the Kentucky Educational Association, said yesterday in releasing estimates prepared jointly by the State Department of Education and the K.E.A.

Figures Are Nation-Wide Study.

The estimates, requested annually by the National Education Association, go to make up an estimate of school conditions all over the United States.

Brooker said approximately 18,500 teachers will be employed in the state this year—an increase of 1,086 over last year's total of 17,414. This includes classroom teachers, principals, and supervisors for elementary and secondary schools.

Pupil enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools is expected to jump 10,098 over last year—546,700 this year compared to 536,602 last year.

Recruiting Program Working.

Enrollment in teachers' colleges will be definitely larger than that of the prewar year, 1940-41. This Brooker attributed to the extensive teacher-recruiting program which has been conducted in Kentucky.

While the estimates show decided improvements, Brooker said the preliminary reports still "paint a pretty sorry picture of school conditions." The number of teachers employed on emergency or substandard certificates is expected to drop 1,000, but there still will be 4,200 such teachers, virtually all of them in rural areas.

(Approximately 20 teachers in Louisville public schools have emergency certificates, Board of Education officials said yesterday, and the majority of these teach special subjects, such as art and industrial work.)

Jobs Open In Rural Areas.

The number of vacant or unfilled teaching positions in the state probably will jump to 100 from 75 last year. These, too, are mostly in rural areas and in elementary schools.

However, Brooker pointed out, no pupils will lack regular full-time schooling because of shortage of qualified teachers or school buildings. When a rural school is without a teacher, pupils are accommodated at a neighboring school.

Average salary of classroom teachers, principals, and supervisors will be $1,950, compared to $1,937 last year. This increase of only $13 is due to the salary increases granted by the 1948 General Assembly, Brooker explained. Retroactive only to the 1947-48 school year, the increases were paid out of a special appropriation and averaged $175 per teacher.

By the same token, average salaries of classroom teachers will be an estimated $2 more than last year—$1,866 compared to $1,864.

Figures Are Compared.

A more accurate picture is given by comparing the estimates for this year with salaries of 1946-47, before the increase was granted by the General Assembly. Thus an increase of $401 will go to classroom teachers, who averaged approximately $1,465 in 1946-47, compared to $1,866 for the coming year. The approximate average of classroom teachers, principals, and supervisors in 1946-47 was $1,575, compared to $1,950 for the

An estimated 4,300 teachers coming year—an increase of $375. wil be needed, in addition to the 100 needed for vacant positions, to reduce the teacher load and bring school programs up to prewar effectiveness and efficiency. Four thousand of these are needed in elementary and 300 in secondary schools.

Shortage of school buildings will be very large in rural elementary schools, the report notes, and "some to considerable" in rural and city secondary and city elementary schools.

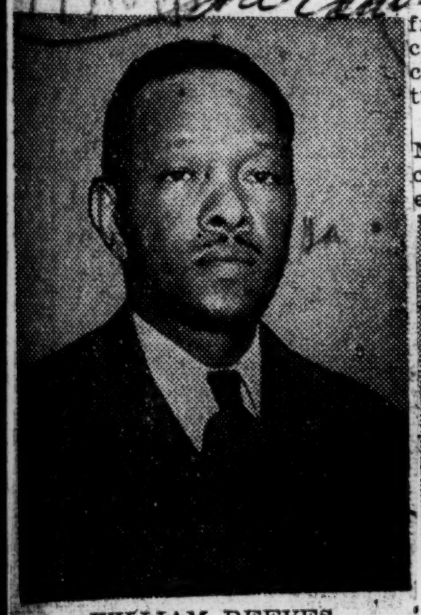
In a letter to Brooker in which he requested the estimates for 1948-1949, Frank W. Hubbard, director of the N.E.A.'s research division, pointed out that for several years "these national estimates have been a major factor in acquainting the people with school conditions. Newspapers, magazines, and radio have responded with mounting interest and concern. State legislators and members of Congress have shown increasing awareness of school needs. We must continue to keep them informed."

The national report should be issued about October 20, Hubbard predicted that on the national level school conditions will probably show improvement over last year's. "But even promising preliminary reports," he added, "do not show that the schools are entirely out of the woods."

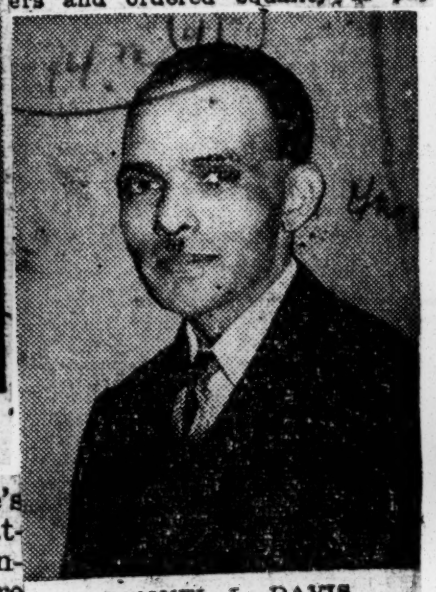
He urged the teaching profession to help "not only to restore prewar levels, but to build new internal strength for the three to five critical years immediately ahead."

Atlanta Teachers 'Stuck by Guns' for Salary Equality

Nine Years Winning Pay Fight



WILLIAM REEVES
... Martyr in battle



SAMUEL L. DAVIS
... Continued the fight

PROF. CHARLES L. HARPER
... Engineered pay fight

PROF. CHARLES L. HARPER

ATLANTA — In Dixie's stubborn equal education battle, yielding county by county, State by State, one more victory was chalked up by the NAACP in winning equal pay for Atlanta's Negro school teachers after a nine-year fight.

Two teachers—William Reeves and Samuel L. Davis—became martyrs in the cause and Reeves lost his job because they dared oppose Dixie whites by filing the first suit in the case, Davis was subjected to bitter pressure and intimidation by Superintendent Ira Jarrell, who launched a personal attack against Davis.

Although the effort was first launched in 1939 by the Gate City Teachers Association under retired Prof. Charles H. Harper, also president of the local NAACP, it actually reached the courts in 1941 when Reeves sued the Atlanta Board of Education. Repercussion was swift and the board removed Reeves from his teacher's post at David T. Howard High School on grounds of physical unfitness.

SUIT DROPPED ONCE

After Mr. Reeves' dismissal, the suit was dropped on technical grounds, but another was quickly brought against the school board on July 2, 1943, this time by Samuel L. Davis, an instructor then at Booker T. Washington High School, who carried the battle from then on. Stalling on technicalities, the school board kept the case from reaching a decision until last week.

At that time, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood decided the case in favor of the Negro teachers and ordered equality of pay to be perfected within a reasonable time. School board officials are studying the order to decide action as to compliance or appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

OVERCAME "STALLING"

Vigorously prosecuted since November, 1947, when the "stalling" tactics were finally overcome, the NAACP legal battery of Attorneys Thurgood S. Marshall, chief counsel; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Edward R. Dudley, New York, and Democratic City Councilman Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Va., finally presented an air-tight case on July 8, 1948. Backed by figures presented by Accountant J. B. Blayton, the judge decided in favor of equal pay.

Backing the Atlanta teachers in their fight was the Committee for Equal Salaries of the Teachers Association. Key figures on that committee with Professor Harper included Miss Cora B. Finley, then principal of the Yonge Street Elementary School and now at Alabama State College, and Joel W. Smith, who resigned from his teaching position at David T. Howard Junior High School in 1943.

SALARY SCALE

Average monthly salaries were listed thus: high school principals: white, $340, Negro, $240; elementary principals: white, $254.15, Negroes, $167.53; high school teachers: white, $198.45; Negro, $145.65; elementary teachers, white, $160.19; Negro, $112.38.

The Courier

Behind every well-fought battle is a person or a group who has rallied the forces, directed the offensive and, most important maintained a spirited will to win and esprit de corps.

Behind the tremendously significant victory of Atlanta (Ga.) school teachers in gaining salary equality after nine years of intensive, resolute engineering by Prof. Charles L. Harper, president of the Atlanta NAACP and executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.

Professor Harper launched the first step for equal rights in 1939. At that time the Atlanta Board of Education was asked to start closing the gap and eventually equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers so that court action would not be necessary. But court action was necessary and after nine long years of legal subterfuges, bitter fighting and brilliant maneuvering by a corps of Negro lawyers, a Federal judge ruled in favor of the Negro teachers.

Despite the fact that Professor Harper, at the start of the fight, was principal of Booker T. Washington High School, and received the largest salary of any Negro in the system, he spearheaded the move for equal salaries. For this kind of courage and selflessness, The Courier proudly salutes Prof. Charles L. Harper.

Savannah School Teachers Strike To Pay Demands

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Before a representative group of teachers at the YMCA Friday, President Donnelly of the Chatham County Negro Teachers Association declared that he will not accept "one penny less" than the $600 raise asked by local white teachers.

Before Donnelly could finish his plea for a strong local union to be alert to any pitfalls of the profession at all times, a motion was made and unanimously passed to join local 991 of the American Federation of Teachers.

A resolution endorsing the five-point program of the Chatham County Teachers Association (white) and pledging support to the drive for increased wages was passed by the group.

R. J. Martin, Ballard High School principal and state chairman of the teacher's convention program related how the Macon system passed their recent bond issue. Before it was voted, he said, the citizens received in writing from the board, details of cost and construction of proposed new school building.

As a result the issue was approved. Of the $2,000,00 voted, Negroes were allotted $1,000,000. Construction of a new grammar school is slated for this month and work on a new high school will begin in the fall.

Georgia

The Taylors' Debacle

The dismissal case against Prof. and Mrs. R. M. Taylor, teachers at the David T. Howard and the Booker T. Washington high schools respectively, promises to be the most interesting, if not the most celebrated, in the history of local public education. Here are two teachers, one a graduate of Northwestern University with 17 uninterrupted years of teaching experience in the Atlanta school system to his credit, and the other, his wife, a graduate of historic Atlanta University with 24 years of continuous teaching experience in the Atlanta school system to her credit, both of whom have been summarily dismissed from the system for the crime of being absent from school without having obtained permission from the superintendent. On its face, we repeat, the case offers no parallel in local education history.

Never in the history of the school has it been the practice of the Board to require teachers to pass over the heads of the principals and to first secure permission from the superintendent in order to be away from the school. The regulation set forth in rule 26 of the Board of Education requires only that a teacher, desiring to be absent, should notify his or her principal. The very week when the Taylor's were dismissed for being away two days, another teacher whose name we can furnish, was away from her classes the entire week having done no more than the Taylors did; notified her principal. She is back in school in good standing with the Board. There are 15 or 20 others who this very year, have been away from classes anywhere from a day to a week or more, according to their own testimony. And they are back in school in good standing with the Board.

The Board of Education, it seems to us, is bogging down deeper and deeper in the sea of inconsistency in its inept handling of these simple cases. In its original letter to the Taylors, the superintendent informed them that they were being suspended from the system "for being absent without excuse." That letter of notification was at the home of these teachers when they returned on Monday after their suspension. Now in a frantic effort to justify its blunder, the Board has enlarged the charges to include insurbordination and misconduct.

The case is to be heard next Tuesday afternoon before the Board members. We hope the Taylors will not relinquish a single claim they have upon justice in this case. It is difficult not to interpret this strangely inconsistent ruling as another attempt on the part of the Board to take reprisal against those whom they suspected of having any part in the equal salary suit. An equal blunder was made by the Board in dismissing over 500 students, said to be illegally registered at the Washington high school, only to turn about face and re-admit all of them save about 75 or 80. Atlantans are keenly interested in this case and are determined that the Taylors will not suffer the want of single legal defense in order to secure justice.

Judge Underwood's Ruling

Federal District Judge E. Marvin Underwood has made final disposition in the long-fought Atlanta equal pay suit, in which he has ordered the Atlanta Education Board to begin, in September, 1949, to paying Negro and white teachers equal salaries, based on qualifications and fitness, rather than upon race and color. The decision, of course, is the result of the suit brought by Samuel L. Davis, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington high school and other teachers and principals similarly situated.

It is altogether possible that Board officials will resist the order and therefore, seek to have the courts set it aside. Such an eventuality is already in the making. But there is little liklihood that even the Circuit Court of Appeals will touch the case. Certainly, the United States Supreme Court will have nothing further to do with it, if the Circuit court reviews the case and decides against the Board. Discrimination in the payment of teachers, even if they are all of the same race, would not stand a court test. But where discrimination is practiced by reason of race and color, as has been done for more than a half century throughout the South, it too, must give way to present-day justice and equality. Hence, no matter how long or how many delaying tactics may be employed by local officials Judge Underwood's decision will make it obligatory upon the Atlanta Education Board to begin the equal pay schedule in September, 1949. Failing to comply with this ruling due to delaying tactics, the order, whenever the case is finally disposed of, will become retroactive, provided no change of opinion by Judge Underwood is affected in the process which is not at all likely.

Education Board Appeals Pay Ruling

Faced with the deadline of removing its racial discriminatory pattern in paying Negro teachers, the Atlanta Board of Education Thursday filed an appeal in the U. S. District court here.

The appeal is being made in the Federal court decree wherein U. S. District Court Judge E. Marvin Underwood ruled that the board was guilty of violating the Fourteenth Amendment in a parity suit brought by Samuel L. Davis, Washington High School teacher, and other teachers similarly situated.

In a subsequent decree, Judge Underwood ordered the board to rectify the discrimination in salaries by Sept, 1, 1949.

The date for hearing the appeal has not been set.

LEGENDARY CASE

The struggle of Negro teachers to gain a favorable decision in Federa court appears almost legendary

Their victory was realized after seven long years preliminary litigations, wrangling and stalling, when Judge Underwood ordered the board to open its records for inspection by attorneys for the plaintiffs. The hearing of the case itself lasted a week during which time attorneys for the plaintiffs introduced both specific and general evidence of what was termed discrimination in pay because of race.

The board's defense centered mainly around what was termed an evaluation of intangible and tangible qualities in the rating of teachers. Then, too, attempts to explain the so-called intricate track-step system employed by the board in paying its teachers consumed a greater portion of the hearings.

MISS JARRELL KEY WITNESS

It was Miss Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Public Schools, who as key witness for the defense, steadfastly and emphatically denied any discrimination in pay because of race. During the court hearing, only she could give explanation of the paying system employed. After a lengthy study of the evidence and records, Judge Underwood ruled:

"In paying the plaintiff and other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools in Atlanta, Georgia, smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers are principals with equal qualifications and experience, in so far as such differentials are predicated on race or color, which policy and acts the Court finds are unlawful and unconstitutional and in violation of the protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Facing Deadline, Education Board To Appeal Pay Ruling

On the heels of U. S. District Judge E. Martin Underwood's decree that it equalize the salaries of Negro teachers to that of whites by September of next year, the Atlanta Board of Education has decided to appeal the original ruling wherein the judge found the Board guilty of practicing racial discrimination in paying its teachers.

The suit had been brought by Samuel Davis, Washington high school teacher and other teachers similarly situated. Preliminary litigations held the decision in abeyance for approximately seven years when finally the Board was ordered to open its records to the plaintiffs attorneys, A. T. Walden, O. W. Hill and E. R. Dudley. During the week long trial in November of 1947, attorneys for the plaintiffs produced a preponderance of evidence, both specific and general, with claims of discrimination because of race.

The plaintiff's allegations were steadfastly denied by the board and its key witness, Miss Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Public schools.

Judge Finds Teachers' Pay Resting On Race And Color

By C. LAMAR WEAVER

In a decree handed down by United District Court Judge E. Marvin Underwood Friday, the Atlanta Board of Education was given until September 1, 1949 to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers to those received by whites.

The decree followed a previous ruling which found the Board guilty of discrimination in paying Negro teachers solely on account of race or color in a suit which had been filed by Samuel L. Davis, Washington high school instructor, and other teachers situated.

Judge Underwood wrote:

"In view of the time required to readjust salaries conformably to this decree and to the personal qualifications of the teachers and principals, respectively, the injunction shall not become operative and in effect until September 1, 1948", adding:

"Let the defendants (the Atlanta Board of Education) pay the costs of court".

The order, reiterating what was emphasized in the original opinion, said:

"In paying the plaintiff and other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools in Atlanta, Georgia, smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications and experience, in so far as such differentials are predicated solely on race or color, which policy and acts the Court finds are unlawful and unconstitutional and in violation of the protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code."

Federal Court rulings favoring such a step.

Recently in Atlanta, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood ruled that the Atlanta Board of Education discriminated in Negro and white teachers pay and ordered lawyers for Atlanta Negro teachers to confer with the legal staff of the board towards a date when the new pay scale for Negro teachers would go into effect.

Savannah Teachers Seek Parity

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — A move for equal pay in the Savannah Public School System was initated Monday when the Chatham County Negro Teachers Association filed a petition before the education board.

The action came Monday when a delegation appeared before the Board of Education.

The organization expressed the sentiment that some friendly way could be found to bring about the equalization of pay and pointed to

Teachers Hail Victory In Pay Suit; Board May Appeal

By C. LAMAR WEAVER

The federal court ruling on equal pay for Atlanta Negro teachers handed down by Judge E. Marvin Underwood Tuesday appears to have caused joyous exultation among the teachers. On the otherhand, it appears to have caused acute consternation among the members of the Atlanta Board of Education.

On Wednesday board members were making plans to discuss the decision with their defending attorneys, J. M. B. Bloodworth and B. D. Murphy. In fact, so stunning was the impact of the decision, Board President Ed S. Cook said he would call an assembly as soon as possible.

One board official speculated that the decision would be appealed.

TEACHERS HAIL VICTORY

Meanwhile, a rejuvinated spirit was manifested among the Negro teachers themselves upon hearing the long-awaited news. After being faced with seven years of wrangling and stalling on preliminary litigations, Defense Attorney A. T. Walden and his special assistants, Edward R. Dudley, of New York, and Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond led them to victory in their fight to gain federal support in outlawing race pay discrimination. Court hearings in the case opened on Nov. 10, 1947 and lasted for one week.

A signal victory was acclaimed by the teachers when the judge scribed in his findings on race pay discrimination: "I find that it is and that plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought for himself and the principals and teachers he represents."

SIGNIFICANT FACTOR

A most significant factor in the case was the comparative study of white and Negro teachers on different levels compiled by J. B. Blayton, Certified Public Accountant, employed by the plaintiffs. Ostensibly, it was largely from these comparative analysis that the wide gulfs in teachers pay were clearly established. Mr. Blayton said his studies showed general race pay discrimination on all levels.

Moreover, the unwavering stand of Samuel L. Davis, Washington High School teacher, as plaintiff for himself and all other teachers similarly situated proved to be the vanguard of the teachers' victory.

Prior to Mr. Davis' acceptance as the key plaintiff in the case, another teacher, William Reeves, formerly of David T. Howard, was defendant in the suit. He was dismissed from his teaching duties in 1948.

"REASONABLE"

In handing his ruling the judge gave the board a "reasonable length of time" with which to equalize the salaries. The term "reasonable" has caused a degree of perplexity among many.

A reliable source in clarifying this point asserted that "reasonable," as interpreted by him, means "anytime the opposing attorneys can agree upon after conferring with their respective clients."

"If no agreement can be reached," the source added, "then the judge must fix the date."

Education Board Votes New Plan For 'Professional' Teacher Ratings

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-21-48

By JOHN COURIC

Georgia teachers must have more than a college degree in the future to be rated professionals by the State Board of Education.

The Board, in session here Friday, voted to require teachers beginning their training after September, 1950, to attend a four-year, Board-approved College of Education to become eligible for a professional teaching certificate.

At the same time, the Board approved the University College of Education as having a suitable teacher training program. No other school has this approval at present.

Graduates failing to meet the new professional standards will receive provisional certificates based on two; three and four years of college work. Teachers failing to meet either provisional or professional requirements because of some technicality will receive temporary certificates.

The Board also voted to revise its present system of certifying teachers now employed in the schools. This policy, to be placed into effect between now and July 1, 1950, calls for professional, provisional and temporary certificates for teachers.

County licenses, the Board announced, will not be allowed next school year. These formerly could be obtained by teachers who had only high school training.

The Board hopes to offer a wide difference in salary between provisional and professional teachers, but this is contingent upon additional financing of the State School System.

Textbook bids were received, but action on these offers were postponed until 10 a. m. next Friday when the Board meets again. Before receiving the bids, the Board refused to add additional books to the list approved by a professional committee.

The Board also instructed State School Superintendent M. D. Collins to write local school authorities advising them against an encyclopedia sales plan calling for aid from school children and officials.

This method—known as the giveaway plan—provides a free set of reference books for a school library in return for a list of parents and the purchase of a certain number of sets by these parents.

The Board discussed, but took no action, on the hiring of teachers as part-time encyclopedia salesmen. Sat 2-21-48

C. S. Hubbard, Director of the Education Department's Textbook Division, said the Board could withdraw its approval of the books of any firm found guilty of this practice.

Teachers' Salary Suit Briefs Must Be In By July 21

Chicago Daily Tribune
Friday
Sat.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The five-year old fight of Atlanta Negro teachers to win equal salaries remains unsettled in Federal court here.

Judge E. Marvin Underwood, Thursday, gave attorneys until July 21, to file briefs, after which he will take the case under advisement.

Charge Bias

The suit, filed by Samuel Davis, and others, charges that the Atlanta Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools, Miss Ira Jarrell, discriminate in salaries of equally qualified white and Negro teachers. The plaintiff contends that Negro teachers are almost invariably paid a lower scale than whites. 7-31-48

Judge Underwood asked attorneys Thursday afternoon, to present at the next session of court a comparison of the Atlanta schools.

Miss Jarrell had previously testified that salaries were fixed by the school board, regardless of race, according to a teacher's record, and rules and regulations of the board of education.

TO RE-ARGUE TEACHERS' SALARY EQUALITY CASE

May 6, 1948

Press Service of The NAACP
New York, N. Y.
Thurs. 5-6-48

ATLANTA, May 6.-- Re-argument of the case of Samuel L. Davis and other Atlanta school teachers for equalization of salaries has been ordered by Judge E. Marvin Underwood of the United States District Court here.

Judge Underwood's request for additional information followed study of the evidence and arguments presented, in a six-day trial last November, by Edward R. Dudley, Oliver W. Hill and Austin T. Walden, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who filed the suit in behalf of Mr. Davis and other Negro teachers in the Atlanta school system. The teachers asked a pay scale equal to that of similarly qualified white teachers.

Press Service of The NAACP
New York, N. Y.
Thurs. 5-6-48

In his order, filed April 30, the judge asked clarification of classification and personnel data submitted by the attorneys. He also indicated that additional evidence would be accepted when the case is re-opened for argument sometime during the month of July on a date to be agreed upon.

GEORGIA TEACHERS' SALARY CASE TO BE REARGUED JULY 8

July 1, 1948

NAACP New York, N. Y.
Thurs. 7-1-48
14-(4)

ATLANTA, July 1.-- The case of Samuel L. Davis and other Atlanta school teachers for equalization of salaries will be reargued in the United States District Court here on July 8 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The request of Judge E. Marvin Underwood for additional infor-

mation followed his study of evidence and arguments presented, in a six-day trial last November, by Edward R. Dudley, Oliver W. Hill and Austin T. Walden, NAACP attorneys. The NAACP filed the suit in behalf of Mr. Davis and other Negro teachers in the Atlanta school system, who are asking for a pay scale equal to that of similarly qualified white teachers.

Judge Underwood has asked for a re-argument in order to clarify certain classifications, personnel data and the placements on the merit system scale which were adapted after the case was filed.

Negro Teachers Win Salary-Equality Suit

The Constitution

Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood yesterday ruled in favor of Atlanta Negro school teachers in their five-year-old suit brought against the Atlanta School Board to rectify alleged salary inequalities caused by racial discrimination.

The Court held that colored teachers had been the victim of "discrimination on account of race or color," and were "entitled to the relief sought."

"The Court disclaims any power to fix the salaries of the teachers," the opinion concluded. "That is the right and within the province of the defendants. The Court only decrees that the salaries may not, when so fixed, be discriminatory of color or race."

Judge Underwood said he would allow the School Board a "reasonable time to permit compliance."

The Court cited as one example of the salary inequalities the schedule which provides a median basic monthly salary of $348 for white high school principals, and a mean salary of $340. For Negro high school principals both the mean and median salary are $240 the opinion stated.

The petition for an injunction against the School Board first was filed by Samuel L. Davis, Negro teacher, "on behalf of himself and others," in 1943. It has been in the Court since, with several hearings on technical points before Judge Underwood. Oliver W. Hill, Negro lawyer who recently was elected to the City Council in Richmond, pleaded the case with A. T. Walden, local Negro lawyer.

In his opinion Judge Underwood analyzed the salary schedules of white and Negro teachers and concluded, "The evidence shows a great differential between the pay of white and Negro teachers in favor of the former and all placements on the schedules uniformly and decidedly more favorable to the white teachers, far beyond what objective qualifications would justify."

Atty. B. D. Murphy, who with J. M. B. Bloodworth represented the School Board, said they had not had time to study the findings in fact and conclusions of law in Judge Underwood's opinion, but "very probably" would appeal the case.

Atlanta Board Gets Reasonable Time To Act

Daily World

Finds Pay Based On Color And Race

Discrimination

A civil action suit, instituted in 940 by Attorneys for William Reeves, a David T. Howard instructor, and continued by Samuel L. Davis, an instructor at the Booker T. Washington high school, ended in a victorious triumph for Negro teachers and principals of Atlanta Tuesday when. Federal District Judge, E. Marvin Underwood, ordered the Atlanta Education Board to set about plans to equilize salaries within a reasonable length of time.

The 16 page decision is the climax of a long and arduous nip and tuck struggle between the Board of Education and petitioners, who sought relief from discrimination for themselves and "all others similarly situated" by reason of their race and color.

"The crucial question in this case," wrote Judge Underwood, "is whether the very substantial differential between the salaries of white teachers and the colored teachers represented by plaintiff is due to discrimination on account of race and color. I find that it is and that plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought for himself and the principals and teachers he represents," the Judge declared.

A declaratory judgment and injunction will be entered, the decision reads, in accordance with these findings:

COLOR RULED OUT

"The court disclaims any power to fix salaries of the teachers. That is the right and within the province of defendants. The court only decrees that the salaries may not, when so fixed, be discriminatory because of color or race.

"The court realizes that a readjustment of salaries will be a difficult task and will require time and patience, so that the injunctive relief granted will be stayed a reasonable time to permit compliance by defendants.

"Counsel, after conference between themselves, may submit an appropriate form of judgment, inserting therein for consideration by the court what they deem to be a reasonable time to allow for the readjustment of salaries, if they can agree thereon," the decision warns.

Determined not to be swayed from its course the Board, following its dismissal of Reeves in 1942, abolished its salary schedule and set up what was referred to as single salary tract, providing first, that a committee from the Board work out new basis for the pay of teachers, and second, that the Board does not concede any discrimination by reason of race and color. The tract was so built and was promptly exposed as a scheme to discriminate even as previous schedules had done.

BLAYTON LAUDED

Davis was placed on the new tract, but received the old pay, although others in the same school were given increases from time to time.

For a while, Davis' attorneys were deadlocked with the suit because the Superintendent refused cooperation by making available the record of teachers, white and Negro, as sought by lawyers. Underwood ruled in favor of the lawyers and the books were opened to Prof. J. B. Blayton, whose findings constituted damaging testimony against the Board's salary schedules. "I find that the Blayton statistics are reasonably correct and present conclusions, which after allowing for considerable margin of error and for reasonable scope in the exercise of a fair discretion, may be properly used in the consideration of whether or not discrimination because of race or color has been shown."

Suspensions Follow Salary Victory; Hold Protest Meet

The Courier

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA — Following a wave of resentment by Atlanta citizens over the indefinite suspension by the Board of Education of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Taylor, veteran school teachers, a spirited protest meeting was held here last week-end by local teachers.

Mr. Taylor, president of the Gate City Teachers Association, figured prominently in the recent successful fight for the equalization of salaries for Atlanta's Negro school teachers.

The suspension, according to school superintendent Ira Jarrell, was on the grounds that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were absent without excuse from the city for three days.

CHARGES DENIED

Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have denied this charge and claim that they had notified their principals according to the requirements of the law, and had been excused to make the trip out of the city. Mr. Taylor has been in the Atlanta school system for seventeen years, while Mrs. Taylor has served the schools for twenty-four years.

HEARING GRANTED

A showdown in the case is expected on Nov. 9 when a hearing has been granted Mr. and Mrs. Taylor at the Board of Education's regular monthly meeting.

The keen resentment by the citizens over Mr. Taylor's indefinite suspension and possible dismissal from service was believed due to reports that the Board has been allegedly hostile toward leaders in the Negro teachers' salary equalization fight.

Prior to their suspension, Mr. Taylor was a teacher at the David T. Howard School, while his wife was serving on the faculty of the Washington High School.

CHANGED SCHOOLS

Several years ago, after Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were married, and both were teaching at Washington High School, Mr. Taylor was forced by the board to take a post at another city school.

The action came Monday when Recently in Atlanta, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood ruled that the Atlanta Board of Education discriminated in Negro and appeared before the organization expressed the that some friendly way white teachers pay and ordered law- found to bring about the yers for Atlanta Negro teachers to on of pay and pointed to confer with the legal staff of the Court ruling favoring board towards a date when the new pay scale for Negro teachers would go into effect.

Savannah Teachers Seek Parity

SAVANNAH, Ga. (SNS) — Sentiment that a move for equal pay in the Savannah Public School system was initiated Monday when the Chatham County Negro Teachers Association filed a petition before the education board.

Louisiana Teachers Close Book On Equal Pay Fight

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The final chapter in the fight of the Louisiana Negro teachers for equalization of salaries was written this week in Alexandria when the State Board of Education sent down the order directing all parishes to put into effect the minimum teachers' salary schedule enacted by the state legislature, ranging up to $3,600 for teachers, regardless of race.

This fight had been led by the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association, the New Orleans Colored Teachers' Association, the New Orleans Federation of Classroom Teachers and the legal fight had been carried on by a New Orleans Negro lawyer, A. P. Tureaud.

New Orleans led in securing equalization of salaries for Negroes. Suits had been filed in several parishes seeking the equalization and the NAACP which had been the chief contender was preparing to wage a fight in every parish in the state.

There is still pending in the courts in New Orleans a suit which seeks equalization of buildings, supplies and curriculum and everything pertaining to schools.

Only recently when a delegation of white citizens visited a meeting of the Orleans Parish School Board and asked that schools formerly used for white students not be turned over to Negroes, Attorney Tureaud, representing the Negro group stated emphatically that the Negroes were interested in new and modern buildings and would not seek old schools.

Win Round In Equal Pay Suit

NEW ORLEANS—In another step toward equalizing the pay of Negro and white school teachers in the South, Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry last week ruled unconstitutional the practice of paying Negro teachers less than salaries paid white persons of similar qualifications.

The suit was brought by Eula Mae Lee, teacher in a Negro school in Kenner, Jefferson Parish. It sought declaratory judgement and a n injunction restraining the school boad from paying white teachers more than Negro teachers with the same classification.

Gets Back Pay

Fired Tutor Reinstated

NEW ORLEANS—The order reinstating Miss Eula Mae Lee to her position as teacher in Jefferson Parish Schools was signed in Federal Court here Friday afternoon by U. S. District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.

Miss Lee, represented by Atty. A. P. Tureaud, sued Jefferson Parish School Board when she was dismissed from her position after she was plaintiff in a suit seeking equal salaries for Negro and white teachers of the parish in 1945.

The parish had agreed to equalize salaries even befor State Legislation ordered equalization in all parishes. Miss Lee will return to her position next September and will receive a year's back pay.

Federal Judge Upholds La. Pay Parity Cases

SHREVEPORT, La. — Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins has refused to dismiss the suit filed by Carl D. Whitmeer, a teacher at Ruston, to equalize the pay of colored teachers with that of white.

The local school board sought to have the action thrown out of court on the theory that it would be subject to severe penalties for paying salaries in excess of the budget approved by the State Board of Education.

Equal Pay For La. Teachers Seems Assured

GRETNA, La.—(ANP)—Equalization of pay for Negro teachers and whites with the same qualifications was virtually assured here in Jefferson parish last week with a reported agreement between Miss Eula Mae Lee and the Jefferson Parish School board.

This settlement will end the case of Miss Lee against the school board, now in its fifth year, in which she sued for equal pay for Negro and white educators.

She filed suit Dec. 9, 1943, after being fired by the school board for being tardy and wilful neglect of duty. The 24th judicial court with Judge Robert L. Rivarde ruled in her favor June 23, 1944, but the defendants appealed the case eventually to the state supreme court.

Both sides are believed to have reached an agreement out of court now. Miss Lee will get her job back with a salary based on the present level. Details are now being worked out on how Negro teachers' salaries will be ranged.

Equal Pay In Louisiana

The usual stock-in-trade arguments against the granting of equal pay for white and Negro teachers in the South were employed last week in the Louisiana equalization suit. The defendants wanted the case dismissed on the grounds that the suit failed to state a claim; that the state could not be sued without consent, together with other vagaries which lacked the essence of good logic or good ethical consistency.

Federal District Judge Ben Dawkins believed that the evidence showed a strong disposition to measure the teachers on the basis of their race and color and hence overruled the motion to dismiss the petition.

The case involved Carl D. Whitmaer, a teacher in Lincoln high school at Ruston, in which his attorneys allege that he was discriminated against. Whitmaer received a salary of $1,170 per year while a white teacher of similar training received a salary of $1,425 annually.

Salaries paid to white and Negro teachers are manifestly discriminatory. And until recent years, we have never heard or seen a white superintendent or school administrator who would not acknowledge that fact. The salaries have been and are yet discriminatory. And as speedily as these suits are presented before the courts, if properly argued, they will be upheld, since there is no real grounds on which to justify unequal pay for similar work. The Constitution forbids that.

Teacher Returns to Job in La.; Gets Back Salary

WASHINGTON

The five-year self-imposed exile of Mrs. Eula Mae L. Brown, Louisiana school teacher, who, as the first litigant, spearheaded the fight for equalization of salaries in that State, ended Sunday night when she returned to her native New Orleans.

The courageous teacher passed up a tentative post in the District of Columbia school system when advised by the superintendent of Jefferson Parish school board that she had been assigned her old job at Kenner High School, and should report for registration on Sept. 2.

Gets Year's Back Pay

Accompanying the superintendent's notice was a check for $1791 covering a year's back salary, which the Louisiana State Supreme Court ordered the parish to pay her after it issued a directive to the State to equalize teachers' salaries last April.

Mrs. Brown told an AFRO reporter early in August that she would never return to Louisiana. However, her attorney, Alexander P. Teraud, persuaded her to return for "morale building purposes" among other teachers.

Officials of the NAACP have also advised Mrs. Brown that it would be right and proper for her to return.

Job Here Still Good

School officials here, understanding her plight, have promised that if she wasn't satisfied with conditions in Louisiana upon her return there, that they would be willing to give her a teaching post in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Brown told the AFRO she was happy over her victory.

However, when she looks back over the five years she spent here working as a night club waitress, a soda jerker, a telephone building elevator girl, and foreman of a charwomen's gang, it looks like "one big nightmare."

Back to Old Job

She has been residing at 501 Columbia Rd., N.W., with Mrs. Octavia Stores while her lawyer fought her case through Louisiana courts.

Mrs. Brown is returning to the same position she held back in Sept., 1943, when the parish school board ordered her dismissed for "willful neglect of duty."

In filing for a writ of mandamus, Mr. Teraud contended that the board acted illegally and was punishing the teacher for suing the board for equal salary earlier that year.

Court Upholds Lawyer

On Nov. 30, 1943, Mr. Teraud's contention was upheld by Judge J. Robert Rivarde of the civil court bench, but Mrs. Brown did not return to her job while appeal proceedings were going on.

She left New Orleans because she feared that reprisals threatened against her in several anonymous notes might have been carried out.

HELD ON POSTAL CHARGES

KINSTON, N.C.—Accused of robbing the U.S. mails, John Lowe of Warsaw, last week, was bound over to Federal Court for trial a Wilmington in October.

SMALLER SALARY PRACTICE UPSET

Negro School Teacher Gets U.S. Court Order

The practice of the Jefferson parish school board in paying Negro school teachers and principals smaller salaries than white teachers and principals of the same qualifications is unconstitutional, Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry ruled Saturday.

Judge Christenberry granted a permanent injunction asked by Eula Mae Lee, a Negro teacher in a Kenner school, in a suit filed March 29, 1943. He also issued a declaratory judgment upholding the contentions of the plaintiff that the school board's action is in violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The opinion stated that the official policy of the defendant, the Jefferson school board, in paying the plaintiff and other Negro teachers and principals smaller salaries "insofar as such discriminations are predicated on race, creed or color are unlawful and unconstitutional."

An injunction was granted "provided that the operative effect of the judgment be postponed until the scholastic year beginning September, 1949, on condition that beginning with the scholastic year of September, 1948, the salaries of all Negro teachers and principals be increased by an amount equal to one half the difference between the present salaries."

In her suit, Eula Mae Lee claimed that she has been teaching 12 years and that she has a bachelor of arts degree from Scotlandville university but that her salary is only $675 a year, whereas white teachers of the same qualifications are paid a minimum of $1370 annually.

Equal Teacher Pay Ordered In Louisiana

New Orleans, July 31 (AP)—A federal district judge today ordered the Jefferson Parish (County) School Board to equalize pay of Negro and white teachers of similar qualifications.

Judge Herbert W. Christenberry granted a permanent injunction asked by Eual Mae Lee, a Negro teacher in a suit filed March 29, 1943.

The judge held unconstitutional the board's practice "insofar as such discriminations are predicted on race, creed or color."

$2,000 Back Pay To La. Teacher

NEW ORLEANS — Mrs. Eula Mae Lee Brown, plaintiff in the equalization of salary suit against the Jefferson Parish School Board which was recently decided in her favor, last week received a check for back pay amounting to $2,200, it was learned from reliable sources.

Mrs. Brown, now in Washington, D. C., has been ordered reinstated to her position by a Federal Court ruling and is expected to return here in the next few weeks to begin the 1948-49 school term.

14m(4) 1948

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS TEACHER
WINS EQUAL PAY SUIT

August 5, 1948

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.-- The NAACP's five-year fight for equalization of teachers' salaries in Louisiana was rewarded with victory when Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry ruled unconstitutional the prevailing salary differentials based on race.

Press Service of NAACP
New York. N.Y. Fri. 8-5-48

HIKE IN TEACHER WAGES PROPOSED

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Salary Adjustment Suggested by Bourgeois

A proposal to adjust the salary scale of public school teachers in New Orleans "so that they will be somewhat above those prescribed by the state" will be made to the Orleans parish school board next week by Superintendent of Public Schools Lionel J. Bourgeois.

1-29-48

Mr. Bourgeois said Wednesday he would make the suggestion in presenting his new budget to the board. He said he is not at liberty at present "to reveal just what such an adjustment will mean to the individual teacher in actual dollars and cents."

The announcement came on the same day that increased pay for New Orleans public school teachers and increased pensions for many retired school teachers went into effect.

The Times-Picayune

To Get Funds

Mr. Bourgeois said the Orleans parish school board will get $145,000 from the state to pay for the salary increases and $81,000 to pay for increased pensions.

Taken all in all, said the superintendent, "the Orleans parish school board will spend about $5,000,000 a year for salaries of its 1850 school teachers.

As to the actual scale to be followed, he explained, "that has not yet been decided upon and cannot be until the board meets."

Last year the scale for teacher's holding a bachelor's degree ranged from $2050 to $3250 after 11 years. Under the state setup, the scale for teachers with a bachelor's degree must range from $2400 to $3200 after nine years, with a $100 a year increase for each of the nine years.

Last year, the superintendent explained, the scale for teachers holding a master's degree ranged from $2200 to $3400 after 11 years. Under the state scale, teachers holding a master's degree must receive salaries ranging from $2500 to $3600 after 12 years.

Last year the scale for non-degree teacher in New Orleans ranged from $1850 to $3050 after 11 years, said Mr. Bourgeois. Under the new system the same scale "at least" must be maintained.

New Orleans, La.

Pension Hiked

As to retired teachers there are teachers on the retired list who will receive pension increases ranging from 25 cents to $72.50 a month, explained the superintendent.

Tues. 1-27-48

Under the new setup, he said, 89 retired teachers will have their pensions brought up to $100 a month while 65 will get slightly less than $100 a month. The 32 retired teachers, who are getting any increases are already receiving $100 or more a month, the superintendent explained. The amount of each retired teacher's increase, said Mr. Bourgeois, "is based on a very complicated formula."

La. Teachers To Get Equal Pay

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

GRETNA, La. -(ANP)- Equalization of pay for Negro teachers and whites with the same qualifications was virtually assured here in Jefferson Parish last week with a reported agreement between Miss Eula Mae Lee and the Jefferson Parish School board.

Tues.

This settlement will and the case of Miss Lee against the school board, now in its fifth year, in which she sued for equal pay for Negro and white educators.

She filed suit Dec. 9, 1943, after being fired by the school board for being tardy and wilful neglect of duty. The 24th judicial court with Judge Robert L. Rivarde ruled in her favor June 23, 1944, but the defendants appealed the case eventually to the state supreme court.

5-18-48

Both sides are believed to have reached an agreement out of court now. Miss Lee will get her job back with a salary based on the present level. Details are now being worked out on how Negro teachers' salaries will be ranged.

Louisiana Teachers To Get Equal Pay

Fri.

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Fri. 5-21-48

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Negro Teachers Win Equal Pay Tilt

The Black Dispatch

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — The fight for equal pay for teachers of all races in Louisiana came to a climax this week when the state board of education sent down an order directing all parishes to give them equal pay to all teachers.

Editorial

The education board order directed the parishes to put into effect the minimum teachers' salary schedule enacted by the state legislature. This scale ranges up to $3,600 for teachers.

This action ended a legal battle led by the Louisiana Colored Teachers association, the New Orleans Colored Teachers association and the New Orleans Federation of Classroom Teachers.

Sat. 8-7-48

A Negro attorney, A. P. Tureaud, foght in the courts, and the NAACP had filed several suits in various parishes seeking equalization of pay. New Orleans was the center of this campaign.

The teachers are still fighting here, however, for equalization in facilities for students of all races. The colored students need better school buildings and supplies as well as an improved curriculum. Tureaud recently told the Orleans Parish School board that Negro citizens wanted new modern buildings, not the abandoned schools of white pupils.

TO FIGHT EQUAL PAY SUITS April 8, 1948

JACKSON, Miss., April 8.--The sum of $25,000 to contest suits filed by Negro teachers for salaries equal to those paid white teachers was voted by the House of Representatives of the Mississippi State Legislature at its recent session. The measure was passed following filing of a complaint by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates of Jackson and other Negro public school teachers seeking pay equal to that of white teachers.

FOR RELEASE - 3/12/48

MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS
SEEK EQUAL SALARIES

JACKSON, Miss., March 12--The Southwide fight for equalization of teachers' salaries was extended to this city with the filing of a suit against the Jackson school officials by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, science teacher in the Smith Roberts school here.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People representing Mrs. Bates filed a complaint in the United States District Court charging that over a long period of years Negro school teachers and principals in the Jackson Separate School District have been paid less salary "than that paid white teachers and principals of equivalent qualifications and experience." The complaint further charged that the annual increases given to Negro teachers and principals is less than that given to white teachers and principals. This discrimination, the lawyers maintained, is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Fight Negro Teachers

JACKSON, Miss., April 13.—The State Legislature appropriated $25,000 in its recent session to contest suits filed by Negro teachers, it was learned yesterday. The measure was passed following a complaint filed in behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, a Negro public school of this city, and others, by attorneys of the NAACP.

White teachers in the state average $90-per-month; Negroes average $55.

The Mississippi suit is the 36th filed by the NAACP since the original case in Maryland in 1936. In addition to Mississippi, suits for equalization of teachers' salaries have been filed in Virginia, Florida, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Texas and South Carolina.

The suit brought by Mrs. Bates was filed on March 4 in behalf of herself and of all Negro teachers and principals in Jackson. It followed failure to obtain equal salaries through petition to the local board of trustees. The board, rejecting the petition, declared it was impossible to grant the request for pay raises at this time.

State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb expressed the opinion that equalization of salaries was a matter for legislative

action. However, the Mississippi House of Representatives, within a week after filing of the suit, sidetracked a teachers' pay scale bill because some legislators protested that passage of the bill would result in equalization of salaries for Negro and white teachers.

Mississippi Legislature Dodges New Type Teacher Pay Bill

JACKSON, Miss., March 10—(AP)—A bill for a teachers' pay scale based on education was sidetracked in the Mississippi House of Representatives yesterday. Some lawmakers protested it would mean equal pay for white and Negro instructors.

The House voted 50 to 46 to send the measure to the judiciary committee for study.

During the debate Rep. Blaine Eaton, of Smith County said the percentage of college graduate teachers is higher in the Negro high school in his county than in any of the white schools.

The bill provides this ratio of payment:

Teachers with M.A. degrees, $24; with B.A. degrees, $20; three years of college, $15; two years, $10; one year, $7, and less than that, $4.

Basic salaries ranging from $2,400 to $400, to be raised or lowered as available funds warrant, were suggested.

Speaker Walter Sillers touched off the debate on the racial issue when he asked one of the authors, Rep. Elmer McCoy, education committee chairman, "can you protect us (under this bill) from Negro school teachers getting the same pay as white teachers through court action?"

Rep. Hugh Critz, of Clay County, warned that if the bill were passed "we may ultimately be forced to do away with our public school system and have only private schools to preserve our way of life."

Rep. Luther Sims, of Lowndes County said if it were passed "some day you will be side by side with your colored brethren in the schools."

Teacher Sues For Equal Salary; In Mississippi's First Case

F-L-A-S-H

JACKSON, MISS. — A seven-foot fiery cross was burned in the Negro section here shortly before midnight Saturday, local residents reported. The cross was erected and fired by six white men who a witness said drove into the section in a pickup tuck. The witness, Mrs. W. W. Bridges, said they were dressed in white but some were uncertain as to the type of clothing they wore....

Chier of Detective Frank Rodgers said Sunday that none of the men who burned the cross had been identified. "It looks like a bit of malicious mischief," he said.

No motive was advanced for the cross-burning. Rodgers said the Ku Klux Klan was not active in Jackson and he felt sure the junket was not a Klan action.

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi's first suit seeking equalization of salaries between Negro and white school teachers of equal experience and service was filed in United State District Court here Friday by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, a science instructor in the Smith-Robertson school.

An immediate injunction restraining the city school officials from "continuing the discrimination in the matter of salaries" was requested.

Mrs. Bates was represented by Attorneys James A. Burns of Meridian, Miss., Edward R. Dudley and Thurgood Marshall of New York. The latter are members of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement fo Colored People.

Asserting that her complaint is on behalf of herself and the Negro principals and other Negro teachers in the city school system, Mrs. Bates named as defendants John C. Batte, president of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Separate School District; B. B. McClendon, vice president; T. M. Hedderman, Jr., secretary; R. W. Naef, W. R. Newman, Jr., and Supt. Kirby P. Walker.

The suit asserts school officials are discriminating against Negro teachers because of color and race alone, and that the asserted practice is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Bates is a native Mississippian, having been born at McComb, in Pike County. Before joining the city school staff in 1946 she taught at Kosciusko, and did substitute duties here. She is now receiving $1260 for the nine-months term. Mrs. Bates holds a B. A. degree from Tougaloo College, north of here. She also received training at Alcorn State College for Negroes, Jackson State College for Negroes; Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; and West Virginia university.

Mrs. Bates' husband, John M. Bates, is a faculty member of Lanier High school.

Included in the complaint is correspondence between the teacher and President Batte of the school board in which she requested that the asserted practice of salary discrimination be adjusted immediately.

Meanwhile, there is pending in the present legislative session a ill by Representative Elmer McCoy of Prentiss County, chairman of the Education Committee, seeking set up a salary schedule on the basis of training and experience. Negro teachers salaries here are higher than in other section of the state, although they are considerably less than those paid white instructors.

Equal Pay Scale Asked at Jackson

(By The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 14.—A motion to dismiss an injunction suit brought by a Negro teacher seeking pay equal to white teachers will be argued in federal court here October 12.

The date of the arguments was set by Federal District Judge S. C. Mize.

The suit was filed by Gladys Neal Bates, a teacher at the Smith-Robertson Negro school here, on March 4. It was filed in behalf of herself and other Negro teachers and principals in the public school system.

It alleges that Negro teachers were discriminated against in the matter of salaries, and contends that such discrimination is in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

Named as defendants in the suit are Kirby P. Walker, superintendent of public schools, and members of the school board.

On May 5 defendants filed a motion to dismiss.

Gladys Bates Fights For Miss. Teachers

Teachers in Negro schools in the deep South are continuously facing a dilemma. They know they are underpaid. But they also are quite aware of the fact that there may be serious reprisals if they say or do anything about it.

This situation is especially true in the State of Mississippi. But one teacher—Miss Gladys Noel Bates—decided to do something definite about it. Disregarding the possibility of vicious repercussions, Miss Bates, who teaches in a Jackson (Miss.) school, recently filed suit in the Federal District Court to compel the school board to equalize her salary with that of white teachers.

Her petition was based on the simple promise that she was entitled to the same pay on the basis of comparable training and experience.

Similar suits have been filed by teachers in Texas, Alabama, Virginia and other Southern States. But Miss Bates is one of the few who had enough confidence in the justness of her demands to do it in the State of Mississippi.

For her courage as a pioneer in her community in waging a battle for a square deal, this week The Pittsburgh Courier is proud to salute Miss Bates of Jackson, Miss.

Negro School Pay Suit Is Upheld

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 22—(AP) A federal judge here has refused to dismiss a suit filed the action was revealed today by Gladys Noel Bates, a Negro attorneys, in which District Court on Gov. Fielding L. Wright. They brought with them a copy of a letter, addressed to school board against the Jackson School Board, charging any in- which charges Negro school from Dec. 17 to file an answer. teachers are being discriminated against on a salary basis. The suit was brought in Federal Court here last March by

State Education Board To Enforce Equal School Pay Constitutional Provision

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo, Aug 4—(SPECIAL) The Attorney Ge al of Missouri has given an opinion which places the enforcemer the differential salary law based upon-race or color, pertaining school in the state, in the hands of the State Board of Education.

The new State Constitution of 1945 provides in paragraph 3, sectio 3, of article nine, as follows:

> No school district which permits differences in wages of teachers having the same training and experience because of race or color, shall receive any portion of said revenue or fund.

Several Negro teachers of the state have complained that they have been discriminated against by District or county boards. When the law was brought to the attention of the state board, it called upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the law was self enforcing etc.

The opinion just rendered by the Attorney General will no doubt, clear up the matter, and future violations will bring upon districts or counties the full force of the law.

Higher Salaries Paid Colored N. C. Teachers

RALEIGH, N. C. — (NNPA) — North Carolina has paid higher salaries to colored school teachers than to white teacher ofo rtwo years an audit report of the state's school fund revealed last Saturday.

Colored teachers received an average pay of $1,681 last year according to the adult and white teacher received $1,630—a difference of $51.

The salary is determined solely by each person's qualifications, state, officials explained. The reason colored teachers draw higher average pay is that they have had a higher level of training, the report points out. Colored teachers in this region have been flocking back to the universities in recent years for graduate training, which enables them to obtain a higher rating and pay scale.

North Carolina put salaries paid white and colored teachers on an equal basis years ago, soon after the United State Supreme Court ruled in a Norfolk, Va., case that the salaries must be equalize. The state has since spent $6,000,000 to equalize the pay scales.

One major result of this stop has been a vast widening of education for colored pupils in the state. In 1923 North Carolina had 4,700 colored school children; today it has 40,000. In the same period the enrollment at colored colleges in the state has jumped from fifty-seven to nearly 6,000.

North Carolina was the first of the Southern states to equalize the pay of white and colored school teachers on a statewide basis—the only state, in fact, which did so voluntarily without a suit being brought in the Federal courts by a colored organization.

Disparity In Salary Decreases

Report On Pay For N. C. Teachers Shows Equalization Trend

BY THOMAS L. DABNEY

RALEIGH, N. C.—Recent official reports on salaries paid to white and colored teachers in North Carolina show a definite trend toward equalization in this phase of the state's educational system. Most pronounced is the lessening of the gap in salaries paid to the teachers of the two races in the last eight years.

North Carolina is conducting a thorough study of its entire educational system with a view to making plans for further improvements in educational facilities for both races including salary increases. The report will be submitted to Governor R. Gregg Cherry and the General Assembly which convenes next January.

250 INVOLVED

Around 250 key people in the field of education, white and colored, are participating in the school study and the group's findings will be the basis for recommendations relative to improvements in the school system of the state.

The trend toward equalization in salaries paid to white and colored teachers is shown in statistics published in the May, June and July editions of "State School Facts," the official monthly organ of the State Department of Public Instruction for North Carolina.

PAY HAS INCREASED

The pay of all teachers in North Carolina has steadily increased in recent years due to progress in the entire school system and the higher education of both white and colored teachers in the system today. The total picture also shows that as salaries have increased for all teachers, the increase has been at a slightly greater rate for the colored teachers, thus lessening the gap in pay disparity between the two groups.

The average salary of white elementary teachers in the counties increased from $755.56 in 1929-30 to $1,435.61 in 1945-46. During the same period the increase for colored teachers in the counties in the elementary schools was from $433.54 to $1,477.23, or $41.62 per year more than the salary paid the average white teacher. This was due to the higher educational qualifications of the colored teachers in some instances.

The average salary of colored teachers in county elementary schools increased $1,043.69 from 1929-30 to 1945-46, due to the fact that the salaries of white teachers in 1929-30 were much higher than salaries of colored teachers. In that same period the average salary of the white elementary teachers in the counties increased $680.05.

EQUALIZATION NEAR

This faster increase in the average salary of colored teachers in counties and cities in elementary and secondary schools is the variant which will eventually bring about equalization. In some localities this leveling off process in pay on the basis of training and experience has already been complete.

Increase in average salary for elementary teachers in cities from 1929-30 to 1945-46 was from $1,201.26 to $1,647.24 for whites and from $766.44 to $1,664.06 for colored. There was a differential of $434.82 between the salaries of the two groups in 1929-30, but only $10.18 at the close of the period.

A similar trend toward equalization in salaries of the state's teachers is shown in statistics on salary increases for high school teachers in the counties and cities since 1930-31.

DIFFERENTIALS DROPPED

The average salary of white high school teachers in the counties increased from $1,061.66 in 1930-31 to $1,451.45 in 1945-46. The average salary of colored high school teachers in the counties increased from $702.84 to $1,437.67 during the same years. The disparity in pay dropped from $358.82 to $13.78 between the teachers in 13 years.

CITY TEACHERS

The pay differential between white and colored high school teachers in the cities decreased from $530.54 in 1930-31 to $118.72 in 1945-46. At the beginning of the period the average salary was $1,423.80 for white high school city teachers and $893.26 for colored city high school teachers. In 1945-46 the pay was $1,734.81 for whites and $1,616.09 for colored.

The average salary of elementary principals in the counties in 1934-35 was $1,029.97 for whites and $782.73 for colored. By 1945-46 it had increased to $2,405.48 for whites and $2,163.83 for colored, a difference of $241.65 for colored elementary principals.

From 1934-35 to 1945-46 the pay of city elementary principals increased from $1,158.11 to $2,453.54 for whites and from $930.73 to $2,710.93 for colored. The higher average annual pay for colored principals was due to the higher training of some of the colored elementary principals.

PAY MORE THAN DOUBLED

Statistics for the entire period show that the average pay of white elementary principals have more than doubled and nearly trebled in the case of colored principals in county and city systems. The latter development was due to the much lower salaries of the colored principals in 1934-35.

HIGHER TRAINED TEACHERS

Information published in the three issues of "State School Facts" indicates that one of the factors which has accelerated the rate of increase in the pay of colored teachers is the fact that higher trained teachers are entering the teaching profession in the state.

Teaching still offers the greatest single opportunity for employment for colored college graduates. The picture is different for white college graduates. They have a far different future than the average college graduate. Vocational opportunities for whites mean that many of the best trained among them find more renumerative employment in other fields than teaching because the salaries are better and advancement opportunities are greater.

(See Stories, Pages 1 and 2)

Teachers Salaries Equalized In North Carolina

EQUALIZATION of teachers' salaries is practically an accomplished fact in North Carolina. City and rural teachers are on the same level in their respective brackets. White, Negro, Indian, fare alike. Disparities that existed as late as eight years ago have been almost wiped out. The state average now for teachers in the elementary grades (1-8) is $1,505.07. In 1929-30 the average was $755.56. At that time the state average for Negro elementary teachers was $433.54. In bringing the salaries up and aiming at equalization the State has benefitted the Negro teachers financially on a larger scale than has been true of the white teachers in some instances. This has been true because the salaries of the Negro teachers were lower and had a longer distance to come in the equalization plan.

The lot of the "country teachers" used to be particularly hard. Fifteen years ago there was a difference of $358.82 a year in favor of the white rural teacher. Today the differential is only $13.78. The rise in the cities has been along the same lines, with the differential being gradually removed.

Instructional costs of North Carolina's public schools were $79,000,000 for 1947-48. The State paid $63,400,000 of this amount. The counties and cities paid $9,000,000, and $6,600,000 came from federal sources. Excluding federal aid, the state pays approximately 85 percent of the cost of instruction. The schools are controlled jointly by state, city and county authority. The arrangement is certainly working well for the advancement of education in North Carolina, with the exception of closing the wide gap in the quality of school houses provided the races. Better prepared teachers, better educated children, better future citizens, are already seen in the equalization of teachers' salaries.

The present study of the schools, now in progress, the results of which will be laid before the next state legislature, is expected to bring still greater advancements in public education in the Old North State.

Split In N.C. Teachers Association Seen

By A. A. MORISEY

RALEIGH, N. C.—State-wide protests against the administration of the N. C. Teachers Association seemed to crystalize here last week with the nomination of a slate of officers by a group of educators who met specifically for that purpose, the Journal and Guide was informed.

A spokesman for the group said that the unprecedented action of selecting a slate of officers prior to the annual convention was taken "in order to more nearly satisfy the expressed wishes of the majority of schools, North Carolina teachers."

The group nominated a person for each office to be filled during the balloting for officers to be conducted Friday, March 26.

SPLIT IN ORGANIZATION INDICATED

The selection of another slate of candidates for office in the association indicated a split in the organization which has been rumored throughout the state and is a protest to the association to be held in Raleigh March 25 to 27. The names must

nominations previously announced by the nominating committee and published in a story in the Journal and Guide last week.

The nominations of the educators last week which said they were a "representative group" were as follows: for president, W. R. Collins, Smithfield; for vice president, Dr. F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem; for recording secretary, Mrs. Elwynza D. Daniels, Washington; for treasurer, Dr. Nelson H. Harris, Raleigh; for two vacancies on the executive committee, S. B. T. Easterling, Ellerbe; and Dr. R. P. Daniel, Raleigh.

COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS

The nominations made by the committee appointed by the present administration are: for president, H. V. Brown, Goldsboro; for vice-president, A. H. Anderson, Winston-Salem; and M. D. Williams, Raleigh; for recording secretary, Mrs. Ida H. Duncan, Reidsville, and Mrs. E. D. Daniels of Washington; for treasurer, H. S. Davis, Oxford, and E. M. Barnes Wilson; for two vacancies on the executive committee, Mrs. L. B. Yancey, Henderson; Dr. R. P. Daniel, Raleigh; F. A. Tolliver, Asheville; and H. D. Cooper, Ahoskie.

The only similarity in the two slates indicates that both groups are agreeable towards Mrs. Daniels as recording secretary and Dr. R. P. Daniel as a member of the executive committee.

The "representative group" listed six points on which its candidates declared themselves, some of which doubtless indicate dissatisfaction with present policies of the organization.

These were: (1) Integrating all forces interested in education for the benefit of the child, (2) giving classroom teachers an increasing opportunity to help administer the affairs of the association, (3) redoubling of efforts to organize local units of teachers to the end that they may better serve themselves and their community, (4) leading the organization on the basis of the wishes of the majority rather than the minority, (5) upholding the letter as well as the spirit of the constitution, and (6) breaking up self-perpetuation and machine rule in the association once and for all.

N. C. Teachers Demand New Raise in Salaries

The Courier - Sat. 2-7-46

Fayetteville, N.C.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Teachers Association has sent an urgent letter to Governor R. Gregg Cherry asking him to call a special session of the General Assembly to provide for a raise in teachers' salaries.

The association, which represents nearly 7,000 North Carolina teachers, pointed out the following conditions of their petition:

"Despite the increases granted teachers by the last Legislature, the fact is that the teacher's purchasing power, far from increasing, has actually declined. There is adequate evidence to support the statement that the rising costs of living have more than kept pace with the increase in salary."

'N. C. CAN AFFORD IT'

"The condition of the State's treasury," the letter stated, "warrants such a step. It is a well known fact that the funds necessary to grant a substantial increase to teachers are available."

Two other points cited in the petition were:

"There is still a shortage of good teachers . A substantial increase will do much to alleviate this situation by attracting more and better qualified persons to the profession.

"An investment in better teachers is an investment in the future of North Carolina. It is the school children in the end who have the most at stake. We cannot afford to economize at the expense of future generations of our citizens."

14m(4 1948

Oklahoma

LOCAL TEACHER MAKES BIG FINANCIAL GAIN FOR CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM EMPLOYEES

$30,000 In Added Salaries Received By Negroes

AMOS T. HALL, NAACP, HANDLES LEGAL FIGHT FOR MRS. FREEMAN

By MAL WHITBY

Disparity in salaries of white and Negro teachers in the Oklahoma City public school system is a violation of constitutional rights under the fourteenth amendment, so ruled a final order in the Emma Lee Freeman equal salary suit against the local board of education in United States district court Friday, October 17.

Mrs. Freeman, represented by Atty. Amos T. Hall, the state's NAACP resident attorney, had asked an injunction order to prevent any future board from payment of unequal salaries. However, the court declined issuance of an injunction or declaratory judgement to this effect on grounds of equal payment of salaries to Negro teachers for the first time during the 1947-48 term.

Atty. Hall cited a parallel "equal salary" appeal from the District Court of the federal Eastern District of Arkansas in 1947 in which Atty. Thurgood Marshall petitioned for injunction and declaratory judgement, although the defendant board of education equalized salaries after filing of the suit, as in the local case.

Presiding Judge Edgar S. Vaught appeared impatient with the plaintiff's petition, first calling both sides to his private chamber adjoining the ninth floor federal building courtroom.

As this reporter and the plaintiff, Mrs. Freeman, asked permission to observe the proceedings, Judge Vaught gruffly ordered the proceedings into the courtroom.

Atty. W. A. Lybrand, representing the Oklahoma City board of education, opened the hearing by outlining the board's action last year in paying equal salaries to Negro teachers (for the first time in history) and such compliance constituted good faith determination, over ruling any necessity for issuance of an injunction or declaratory judgement.

Mr. Hall replied in citing the Arkansas appelate decision in favor of Negro plaintiffs, contending that the plaintiff had no assurance of what future policy of the board of education may be . . . that the presiding judge and present board attorney may not hold their present position during some possible recurrence of inequity of salary paid.

However, the presiding judge gruffly replied that much had been accomplished since the original filing of the suit three years ago, bringing $30,000.00 to Negro teachers during the 1947-48 term, and abruptly ordered, "case dismissed."

Mr. Hall was immediately approached by Atty. Lybrand and this reporter asking if he intended filing an appeal. His reply was Yes, in time to gain a hearing in the next session of the circuit court of appeals."

Mr. Lybrand retired to Judge Vaught's private chamber and returned promptly with a request that Mr. Hall agree to filing of a new brief inclusive of the plaintiff's request.

After a lengthy discussion between the attorneys, wording of the final revised brief was agreed upon and the court reporter was called to prepare it for filing.

Teachers Get Equal Pay

Defender

OKLAHOMA City, (NNPA) — For the first time in the history of Oklahoma City schools, salaries of colored teachers for the school year just ending will equal those of teachers in the white schools.

John Prigmore, schools auditor, last Tuesday announced funds are available to pay the colored teachers the full amount of their contracts.

Warrants for 19 per cent of each teacher's annual salary were issued last Wednesday, Prigmore said. The first nine payments on the year's contract, as in past years, were for 9 per cent.

Under a salary schedule in effect here for three years, colored teachers and principals are on an equal wage scale with white teachers and principals. But because the separate schools operate under different tax levies and funds, the school board has never been able to meet the one scale salaries.

Payments to the approximately 120 colored school teachers will total $50,076.80.

Chicago, Ill.

Prigmore said full payment is made possible "by an unusual amount of surplus collections" and by "using every available penny."

Sat. 7-17-48

Ira Williams, school board president, warned it is unlikely contracts can be met in full next year and in succeeding years unless the constitutional amendment authorizing an extra one mill for separate schools is approved by the voters July 6.

School officials anticipated the action will bring an end to the "discrimination" suit filed against the board by Mrs. Emma Lee Freeman, a teacher, and now pending in federal district court.

Mrs. Freeman is attempting to force equal pay for colored and white teachers and principals. The board of county commissioners and the county excise board are co-defendants in the case.

Oklahoma City School Salaries Equalized

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SURPLUS NOTED

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U.S. Bars Wage Bias, Judge Rules

OKLAHOMA CITY—Judge Edgar S. Vaught of the federal court here last Friday ordered school boards of the state to end all discrimination in the matter of teacher salaries and to pay white and Negro teachers of the same educational attainments the same rate of pay.

The ruling grew out of the suit of Emma Lee Freeman, Douglass high school teacher, who was represented by Atty. Amos T. Hall.

In the ruling, Judge Vaught said:

"It is unlawful under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the defendants, the Oklahoma City school board and county officials, to discriminate as to salary between teachers of the majority schools and teachers of the separate schools solely on account of race."

Walter Lybrand, attorney for the defendants, and Mrs. Freeman's counsel agreed in open court that all questions raised by the suit had been adjusted and that Negro teachers were paid the same as white teachers for the school year which ended last June.

They also revealed that funds have been made available for equal payments in the future to all, without regard to race of color, whose educational attainments are equal.

NEGRO TEACHERS WIN ORDER FOR EQUAL PAY BASIS IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Oct. 16 (AP)—Oklahoma Negro school teachers won a federal District court order today assuring them pay scales equal to white instructors.

Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught signed the order, directed at the Oklahoma City school board and county officials, prohibiting discrimination in pay scales solely because of race.

The case was brought by Emme Lee Freeman, Negro teacher at Douglas High school here.

The salary adjustments have been made since the case was filed.

School Teachers Win Equal Pay

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(G)—Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught signed the order last week to assure Negro school teachers of equal pay as the white instructors.

The order was signed against the Oklahoma City School Board and county officials, prohibiting discrimination in pay scales solely because of race.

The case was thrown into court by Emme Lee Freeman, Negro teacher at Douglas High School of this city.

PAY INEQUALITY HIT BY NEGRO TEACHERS

Higher Salaries Given to White Instructors for Same Work Scored at Tuskegee

By GEORGE STREATOR
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 27 — Teachers of vocational education among Negroes in the South today praised their own folk for community betterment but took exception to higher pay for equal work, when done by white teachers.

In reviewing their debt to the community, they said that the social problems of Harlem and other Northern communities have their roots in the South. General poverty, poor health, and the lack of educational facilities were given as causes of the social lag of many Negro communities in the North.

The teachers' condemnation of equal pay for equal services took place at a private meeting of the National Vocational Teachers Association this morning in connection with the annual convention of the New Farmers of America, an organization representing 26,000 young Southern Negroes of high school age.

Supplements Denied to Negroes

The salary situation was said to exist in several southern communities where local supplements are added to the state salaries. These supplements, the teachers said, are frequently denied to Negroes. Tennessee was most frequently criticized in the discussion.

The delegates praised one of their members, S. C. Anderson of Pender County, N. C., for his work in promoting better housing conditions for Negroes. Mr. Anderson was responsible also for organizing credit unions, which furnished needed capital for the housing improvements, the delegates said.

B. T. Dilworth, Alabama State supervisor for vocational education among white and Negro students, said that progress has been made by both races, and at an equal pace in situations where their advantages were equal. He said that poverty remains the main problem among Southern Negro families.

New Pay Scale For Texas Tutors

Thu. 4-1-48
Atlanta Daily World

DALLAS. — (ANP) — The new Texas teachers pay scale equalizing salaries of colored and white teachers, based on their experience and education, has been released to the Negro teachers of the state.

Salaries under the new system range from $1.332 annually for a teacher with no experience and one year of college to $3.330 yearly for a teacher with a Ph.D. and 12 years teaching experience.

The minimum college training required to teach in an accredited public school in Texas is two year in 1947, three years in 1948, and a bachelor's degree in 1949. Teachers with three years training start out at $198 a month, and those with a bachelor's degree, $223 a month.

Although this scale has been adopted by the state some communities will exceed it and others will go below. The latter will have to establish their inability to pay the "minimum" through processes outlined in the new law.

4-1-48

The Texas Council of Negro organizations said that this law will reduce the differences in salaries to the lowest in Texas history.

New Pay Scale For Teachers

The Gadsden

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Va. County Will Equalize Schools

RICHMOND, Va. — The Gloucester County School Board, ordered by a Federal court to provide equal educational facilities for white and Negro pupils, has instructed its attorneys to drop the board's motion for a new trial of the case.

Surry Boosts Negro School Teacher Pay

Surry, Va., Sept. 3 (AP).—Surry County is taking the first steps toward equalizing white and Negro school facilities, Superintendent M. B. Joyner of Dendron reported today.

The county school board must report progress that has been made in equalization to Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the United States District Court by September 15. Judge Hutcheson recently ruled that discriminatory practices in the county must be abandoned.

While the county has not yet obtained funds to begin a long-range building program, Joyner said, the initial step toward equalization has been made by boosting the Negro teacher pay one-half of the differential between it and the scale for white teachers. The change goes into effect when schools open Thursday.

Judge Hutcheson had given the board two years in which to eliminate the salary differential, specifying that one-half of the discrepancy in salaries must be abolished by the beginning of the 1948-1949 school term. Joyner said that the board has had such a plan under consideration for some time.

The board is also attempting to equalize library and laboratory facilities in the schools, Joyner declared. He estimated that "several hundred dollars' worth of books" has been orodered for Negro school libraries, and that still more will be obtained from other sources.

The Surry School Board met with the Sussex Board today to discuss consolidation of white and Negro schools in the two counties, as proposed by a survey of the State Department of Education.

Joyner said that no decisions have been made.

Chesterfie Teachers

RICHMOND—Teachers in Virginia were reported as being well pleased with the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which last week affirmed an injunction issued by the Federal District of Appeals here to require the Chesterfield County School Board to end discrimination in the pay of Negro school teachers.

J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, official professional organization of the 5,000 teachers in the schools for colored children in Virginia, declared "that this ruling was another achievement in a long series of efforts dating back to 1937 and designed to bring full democracy to education in the Commonwealth."

CASES AID ALL

Said Mr. Picott, "These court cases are expensive and time-consuming. We have been involved one way or another in trying to get equal teacher pay in Chesterfield County since about 1941."

He pointed out that the VTA, local teachers association, citizens and other organizations in fighting discrimination in pay of colored teachers are really working for all members of the profession, white and colored.

"Because of the kind of salary schedule which had been set up, this is particularly true in the Chesterfield case," he said.

Mr. Picott lauded the generous public support given teachers, pupils and parents in these school cases. "We are more and more encouraged about the possibilities of working against educational discrimination in every city and county where it exists," he said.

SCHOOL MAR'MS—Completing a six month probation period with the Seattle, Wash., Board of Education are these six personable instructors who were added to the faculties of the city's non-segregated schools in September. They are, left to right: Mesdames Gladys Carr Branch, Edith Robertson Johnson, Virginia Holmes Galloway, Inex Welch Hall, Wilma Hogan and Thelma Dewitty.—Photo by J. Armstrong.

Teachers' Salaries

Single Salary Schedule Advocated, Experience of West Virginia Cited

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former teacher and county superintendent of schools in West Virginia, I have always considered that New York's school system was probably the best in the United States. The controversy aired in The Times concerning the single salary schedule gives me reason to think that I may have been in error.

The N.Y. Times
Wed 12-1-48

In 1932 this state adopted the county unit school system. City and township school boards were disbanded and one county board directed the work in all schools in the county. City teachers, who had been getting a much higher rate of pay than those teaching in rural areas and smaller towns, objected greatly to the change at first because the new law provided equal rate of pay for all teachers in the state according to certification and experience.

In West Virginia there is no difference in salary schedules for elementary and high school teachers, for Negro or white, for urban or rural. Every teacher has an equal incentive to improve professionally and to continue at his job in order to earn a higher rate of pay.

With more money being allotted for educational purposes yearly, the rate of pay has now reached a point in West Virginia where any dissatisfaction because of the single salary schedule has disappeared.

That the single salary schedule is eminently proper to both teachers and patrons is a matter that admits of little question for debate.

A first grade teacher should be just as well prepared and as well paid as her sister who is a high school teacher. Many of our leading educators maintain with reason that too little attention is paid to instruction in the more formative years of a child's life when he is in the elementary school. Your high school teacher will tell you that many of her problems are caused by poor preparation in the grades. This is due in part to the better teachers securing secondary school jobs to improve themselves financially in systems where two wage rates are in effect.

The contention that teachers in high schools are more important and are entitled to more pay than other teachers is a fallacy. They are equally important and are entitled to the same rate of pay based on training and experience.

Robert F. Hickman.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1948.

14n 1948

VITAL PART OF SCHOOL PROGRAM

Tuskegee Stresses Farming

BY A. L. HOLSEY
Public Relations Director,
Tuskegee Institute

From its very beginning, the educational program at Tuskegee Institute has placed emphasis upon agriculture. Necessity as well as the Founder's vision played no small part in appreciation of the value of practical farming.

With only $2,000 with which to begin the work, Booker T. Washington, early in his career as first principal, put boys to work on the small farm in order to produce crops with which to feed the boarding students.

Growth and expansion of Tuskegee's agricultural program have been gradual and it embraces not only scientific methods but also provisions for reaching Negro farmers in nearby areas as an extension project.

The alternate work and school day became the basis of Tuskegee's training. This type of training attracted attention of educators, scholars, magazine writers and many leaders. The late Elbert Hubbard visited the Institute in 1907 and after a day's inspection of the farm and industrial shops wrote in his "A Little Journey to Tuskegee":

"A college that has its students devote one-half their time to actual, useful work is so in line with common sense that we are amazed that the idea had to be put in execution by an ex-slave as a life-saver for his disenfranchised race."

First Appointee

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee graduate, was selected by Booker T. Washington to become the first appointee in 1906 in a direct-to-the-farmer educational program which had been jointly planned by Dr. Washington and Dr. Seeman A. Knapp and which later became the Agricultural Extension Service.

Writing some 20 years ago of these early experiences, T. M. Campbell said:

"In the early days of the school Dr. Washington and his associate teachers spent much time going into the homes and churches of the farmers who lived around Tuskegee. It was in this way that they were brought face to face with the actual conditions. Dr. Washington also realized early in the history of the school a need for an agricultural department.

"In supplying this need he induced Dr. George W. Carver, our present renowned chemist, to come to Tuskegee and establish a department of agriculture. It was Dr. Carver's custom in the early years to place a few articles in the way of demonstration material in a box which he put in his buggy and, with a student, to leave the Institute Saturday afternoons for trips into the country, where on Sundays he gave demonstrations in canning fruits, making butter and the like."

Before Booker T. Washington died in 1914, 19 graduates of the school had themselves caught the spirit of service and established right here in the South, schools modeled after Tuskegee and geared to meet basic problems of the rural Negro.

Tuskegee's Annual Farmers Conference estiblished 57 years ago was another medium initiated by the founder to reach and help Negro farmers. Many of those who attended the early conferences traveled in wagons, on mule and horse back, in ox-drawn vehicles and started from their homes the day before in order to be here on time.

Travel Changes

That mode of travel was in marked contrast to the many successful farmers who journeyed to the Institute last Wednesday, Jan. 21, to hear Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson tell them "we appreciate the importance of the colored farmer in this country, particularly his contribution to war and post war food production."

From the first Negro agent in 1906, there are now in Alabama 82 such agents including 37 men, 37 women and 8 state and district leaders. A majority of these agents are Tuskegee graduates.

Charles E. Trout, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, and a former County agent located at Tuscaloosa, was lent by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department to the Liberian Government as agricultural adviser. After spending 30 months abroad during which time he established 8 new experiment stations, Agent Trout has returned to assume administrative duties with the State Extension office at Tuskegee Institute.

Negroes engaged in Vocational Education teachng also include many Tuskegee graduates. In 1947, of the 39 teachers of Vocational Agriculture, 35 were Tuskegee graduates and of the 48 teachers of Vocational Home Economics, 40 graduated from Tuskegee.

Negro Extension Agents in Alabama have organized county leaders associations in 34 counties with 3886 members; agricultural planning committees in 32 counties with 23,045 farmers enrolled and Home Demonstration clubs in 35 counties with 28,692 farm women members. In 1947 there were in Negro 4-H clubs in Alabama, 16,811 boys and 21,236 girls or a total of 38,047.

Meeting Tomorrow's Needs

The School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute has a faculty of 32 and in the winter quarter 1947-1948 had enrolled 425 students in animal science, plant sciences, agricultural education, agricultural economics, chemistry, pre-veterinary medicine and general agriculture. 37 of these are graduate students.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1945 and is the first school of its kind connected with a Negro institution. A staff of 14 Negro specialists has been assembled by President F. D. Patterson and a new building to house the school is rapidly nearing completion which, with equipment, will represent a cost of over half a million dollars. Gifts from the state of Alabama, general education board and other friendly groups made possible this building.

The school farm, under supervision of the agricultural faculty reports recent significant improvements which include: an artificial lake which will irrigate the 15 acre new garden area; provide a demonstration fish pond and give added protection against fire; reconditioning old saw mill parts into a modern saw mill which is providing from the Institute farm all the lumber necessary for the new Veterinary Medicine building; a new ten acre fruit orchard; installation of a small wood preserving plant which is treating 10,000 posts for new fencing around the farm and construction of over 300,000 feet of terraces to help prevent soil erosion.

Accomplishments

Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader of Negro Extension work among Alabama Negro farmers reports the following activities directed by the Negro Extension Service during 1947:

"The staging of the First Tennessee Valley Fatstock Show at Decatur on May 1, 1947 stimulated increased interest in all phases of extension work on the part of junior, adult, rural and urban people. Fifty-seven fat calves from 6 counties were exhibited and sold at this show; 34 in Selma; 32 in Demopolis; 32 in Tuskegee; 16 in Grove Hill; 255 in Montgomery—total value, $68,000.

"Three dairy shows were held in 1947: one at Decatur in the Tennessee Valley with 56 entries, one at Dadeville in the Piedmont area with 90 entries; and one at Union town in the Black Belt with

Ledger-Enquirer Staff

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE VISITS TUSKEGEE — Dean I. A. Derbigny, (left) representing President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and Trustee Charles A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, greet Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, Tuskegee Jan. 21, when he arrives to address the 57th Annual Farmers conference.

125 entries. These shows stimulated greater interest in dairying which has possibilities as a cash producing enterprise second only to cotton in the Tennessee Valley and second to none in the Piedmont and Black Belt. As a result of continued emphasis on dairying in areas of the state where markets are available, the number of Negro farmers selling milk in the state increased from 4,366 in 1946 to 11,780 in 1947.

"An increased acreage of grazing and hay crops as recommended according to area is evident throughout the state. Many counties in which no alfalfa was growing in 1946, now have successful alfalfa demonstrations in numbers which have stimulated wide interest in this crop for grazing and hay. The alfalfa acreage in 1947 was five times greater than in 1946.

Acreage Increase

"Alabama Negro county agents reported increases in acreage of other grazing and hay crops in 1947 over 1946 as follows:

	1946	1947
Improved permanent pasture	62,624	132,366
Lespedeza sericea	14,158	18,292
Kudzu	21,210	22,054
Grain sorghum	4,045	17,835

"These and other grazing and hay crops, worked into continuous grazing systems from the foundation on which the dairy program and other livestock programs in the state are based.

"In the fall of 1947 farmers in many counties of the state increased their acreage of winter legumes for soil building and to increase crop yield. This increase was made in spite of the fact that no PMA assistance was available for the purchase of seed.

"The most significant increase in crop yields was made in connection with corn. Demonstrations with locally adapted hybird corn that were conducted in most counties of the state in 1947 proved that Alabama corn yields can be more than doubled. Alabama agents reported yields from hybird corn demonstrations of 55 to 95 bushels per acre.

"Increased cooperative effort on the part of farm people in 1947 was shown by the completion of community centers in two counties and the starting of community centers in many other counties in the state. These community centers are designed to provide improved office space for extension agents and other county workers and rest-room and other needed facilities for rural people while in the county seat."

Ledger-Enquirer Staff Photo

CABINET MEMBERS ADMIRES NEEDLE-WORK — Secretary Anderson pauses to inspect specimens of 'fireside industry' displayed in Logan hall at Tuskegee Institute, where he had told an audience of 1,200 Negro farmers, educators, students, and extension workers that Negro farmers in the south should 'mechanize and diversify' for greater profits.

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For Export Use

THIS piece is frankly for export. It is written in the hope that it will find a place in the considerations of some non-Southerners who are genuinely anxious over the condition of the Negro in the South.

The Southerner, in this time of Civil Disturbance offensives and jihads, is so resentful of the Civil Rights holy-rollers "who do not understand Southern problems" that he is likely to splutter instead of cite the record.

We have a vast body of Southerners who regard all northerners and easterners as vicious busy-bodies who will not leave the South to work out its oppressive race problem by itself.

There is no debate about the fraud of a great many of these Yankee Pharisees; they are a contemptible and disreputable lot. But we Southerners have got to face the fact that a lot of the do-gooders are well-intentioned and high-minded people who simply are ignorant.

They are genuinely solicitous over the Negro's lot. They honestly believe that the Negro is the victim of an unceasing and systematic program of repression and lynching. Such misled and uninformed people are entitled to reassurance.

As Americans, they have an obvious right to be concerned over what they mistakenly believe is studied and industrious mistreatment of a large element of American citizens. It wouldn't be America if these people were not concerned.

Such people as these can be won over. They are ripe for reason and education in the great racking problem of the Southern states.

These people, brought up in a balmy intellecutal climate of liberal patter and in regions where a person may go weeks without laying eyes on a Negro, earnestly believe they are being their brother's keeper. They are sincerely concerned over the Negro's civil rights and it is proper that they should be. Reassurance is their due.

Two Scourges

WHAT these people must be made to understand if they are to be won over to the South's viewpoint is that the Negro is primarily in need of education and health care. Those are his emergency needs.

They must be made to understand that the white man, with growing help from the colored man, is accomplishing these emergency needs, and at no snail's pace.

There are lags in the Negro's civil rights progress and The Advertiser does not deny it.

But the immediate and fundamental needs of the colored man are being handsomely ministered to. His diseased body is being purged and his ignorance is being dissolved.

The State of Alabama is spending millions yearly to educate the Negro and repair his health standard.

While Southern critics moan over anti-poll tax reforms, Alabama, a poor state, is spending millions to cleanse the colored man's body of tuberculosis and syphilis—the foremost scourges of his race.

Alabama was the first state in the Union to impose compulsory testing of all adults for syphilis and tuberculosis.

That was a great boon to the colored man in Alabama. Through his ignorance and promiscuity, the Negro has had an appalling syphilis rate.

But syphilis is being reduced from major to minor problem by our public health system. Since 1943, 50,000 cases have been treated at state expense in the Birmingham Rapid Treatment Clinic.

Every Negro in Alabama between the ages of 13 and 50 will undergo a compulsory X-ray examination for tuberculosis. The Negro's nasal structure makes him particularly susceptible to T.B.

While the rate of T.B. incidence in whites is 22.3 per 1,000, it is 64.1 per thousand for Negroes.

The emergency nature of this T. B. program is manifest.

'48 Model Simon Legree

WHAT is ironic about the boon of the syphilis and T.B. program is that the man responsible would be regarded as a Simon Legree type in Walter White-Hubert Humphries circles.

He is State Senator Bruce Henderson, a rich Black Belt plantation owner. In looking for a Southern type oppressor of the Negro, The Daily Worker, New York communist newspaper, recently employed Henderson as the archetype.

Senator Henderson is not impressed by the desirability of Negro voting, etc., but he had seen the murderous toll of T.B. and syphilis on the hundreds of Negro field hands employed by him. The result was the state legislation providing the testing and treating.

Henderson's concept of the Negro's potential as a citizen is possibly as short-sighted and awry as that of Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln, but the fact is that he has done more for the advancement and uplift of the Alabama Negro than all the Walter Whites together.

Further, the State Health Department maintains elaborate facilities in which, at state expense, the Negro is treated for all the major diseases and the Negro mother may receive prenatal and post-natal care.

This, of course, is no more than is due the colored man, but it is also due Alabama that all of this be understood. The Health Department can show that it exists more for the colored man than for the white.

$5,000 To $25,000

THE expanded educational effort in behalf of the Negro is not less than spectacular. We freely acknowledge that this is partly due to outside pressure and proddings, but the point is that an ever growing effort is being made. It is being made ungrudgingly and in a mood of enlightened self interest.

Negro teachers are paid the same salaries as white teachers. In Montgomery County, where the population is almost evenly divided, we are fast approaching a 50-50 ratio of spending for white and colored children.

Tuskegee Institute is the measure and symbol of the ever greater effort in behalf of Negro education. As Booker T. Washington himself related, he started this famous school with white contributions—a fact which is cited to suggest that even 66 years ago the white man accepted Negro education needs.

In 1939 this newspaper was elated ranny.

when its plea for a grant of $5,000 in The Negro magazine "Color" was re

state funds to this privately endowed cently saying of Tuskegee:

institution was granted by the state "Without doubt Tuskegee is one o

legislature. Ten years later this $5,000 the world's greatest laboratories

was up to $25,000. training. In addition to the powe

Tuskegee is in the heart of the Black house of trade activities shown o

Belt, domain of what the fanciful north- these pages, the great institution af

ter regards as the white man's ty- fords training in aviation, infantile paralysis, public health and a host of other things."

The Advertiser does not mean to suggest that the white man is responsible for this splendid achievement at Tuskegee, but it does point out that the power on white man has lent the helping hand on af- and it would not exist if conditions

were such as those fabricated by such repertorial punks as Ray Sprigle in The Pittsburgh Post-Dispatch.

The maximum opportunity is not yet the Negro's, but Alabama is already a place in which a Negro farmer of Lowndes County can send 9 of his 15 children to college.

The Emergency Needs

WE TRUST that this will not be taken to mean that God's in his heaven and all's right with the world. All this is simply a fragmentary suggestion to our sincere critics in other regions that they owe it to us to learn and understand.

In Alabama we have 2,000,000 whites and 1,000,000 Negroes. When Mayor Humphries of Minneapolis arises Cotton Mather like before the National Democratic Convention and screeches that the Negro must be enfranchised tomorrow he is speaking as a man from a state with but 10,000 Negroes. It is this difference between 1,000,000 and 10,000 that must be grasped.

There is considerable that is coming to the Negro, but it is wise and necessary that he work his way and that there be gradualism in his advance as citizen. The least the upcountry do-gooder can do is to set aside a sabbatical day on which he will moan and groan for the Indian's second class citizenship instead of the Negro's.

Too few Negroes are allowed to vote in Alabama at this time In 1944 Gov. Sparks made a secret survey of the number of Negro voters in Alabama. The number was so scant that Sparks, for a long while, was embarrassed to make it public. But enfranchisement of qualified Negroes is proceeding and even the most conservative among our responsible political leaders are open and frequent with assertions that the number will have to be increased.

There are, we concede, other lags. But what must be understood is that the Negro's emergency need is for health care and education. These are urgencies which take precedence over all else. And the response to the urgencies is powerful and handsome.

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P.17 Sat. 3-27-48

TOURNEY PROFITS AID WORTHY DRIVES—R. S. Darnaby, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, presents Dr. F. D. Patterson two checks, one for $500 for the George Washington Carver Restoration drive and $100 for the United Negro College Fund. The donations came from profits in the recent Southern Conference basketball tournament.

Birmingham Girl Wins $1,200 Cash Scholarship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—Mrytle Verina Turner, 16-year-old January graduate of Parker High School, Birmingham, Ala., was the final winner of the General Gorgas Schorlarship contest sponsored by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce and administered by the Alabama Acedemy of Science. The prize consisted of a $1200 cash scholarship plus a four year paid tuition to Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Turner was declared winner in Institute Chapel last Wednesday night after final screening of the four contestants who had competed with many others to reach that stage in the state-wide contest.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Turner of Birmingham, native Alabamians, the scholarship winner attended the Washington grade school there before entering Parker High School and has always been interested in scientific experiments and some type of laboratory work. Besides being adept in the tactics of science, Miss Turner likes knitting and makes most of her own clothes. Her favorite sport is basketball and reading is her hobby.

Studies at Pratt

Since graduation from high school in January, the scholarship winner has been doing secretarial work at the Pratt City, Alabama school. This summer she will be preparing to enter Tuskegee Institute in September and will major in chemistry.

The other three finalists each received honorable mention and a $25 Government bond. They were second place. Frankie Lawson, 16-year-old graduating senior, Fairfield Industrial High School, Fairfield, Alabama Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lawson, Fairfield, Miss Lawson is in biology.

Thomas Alston Mason, graduating senior of the Cobb High School, Anniston, Alabama was the third place winner. He is the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mason of Anniston and is interested in both chemistry and mathematics.

The fourth place winner was 15-year-old Anna Louise Ellington, graduating senior of Parker High School, Birmingham. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Ellington, Miss Ellington has the distinction of being the Pepsi-Cola award winner from the State of Alabama for 1948. This consists of a four year scholarship to any school of her choice plus transportation and $25 a month. She also received a gold medal and a scholarship to Alabama State Teachers College from another organization. The fourth place winner of the Gorgas prize has two sisters in college, one at Spelman majoring in mathematics and the other at Oberlin majoring in music.

The four students spent two days at Tuskegee Institute for final screening with expenses and transportation paid by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. The contest was open to all seniors in Alabama high schools in cooperation with the National Science Talent Search sponsored by Westinghouse Corporation. Separate contests were held in white and colored schools.

Officials of the General Gorgas Committee were T. H. Martin, Birmingham, president of the Southern Research Institute, honorary chairman; Col Carl B. Fritschie, Tuscaloosa, general chairman; William C. Bowman, Mountevallo, treasurer and Dr. James L. Kassner, Tuscaloosa, secretary. Tuskegee Institute officials in the final screening were Dr. James H. M. Henderson, associate professor of chemistry; Dr. R. W. Brown, Director, Carver Foundation; Louis F. Cason, instructor in chemistry and G. L. Washington, Administrative Assistant who directed the proceedings during the two-day period when the students were here.

ACCOMPLISHMENT EVALUATION THEME OF TUSKEGEE'S ALL-INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Weekly Advocate

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama—O Friday and Saturday, September 3 and 4, Tuskegee Institute held its eighth All-Institute Conference, centering this year around the theme of "Procedures and Methods of Evaluating Student Accomplishment." Under the leadership of President F. D. Patterson and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean and acting president during Dr. Patterson's recent leave of absence for study in California, the conference divided into groups for the discussion of methods evaluating student accomplishment in class room and laboratory, in apprentice practice and interneship, in personnel and extracurricular activities, and in graduate work.

Mobile Ala

Speaking before the whole group Saturday, Dr. Patterson stressed and illuminated the importance of the investigation and analysis undertaken by the Conference. He said, "Our All-Institute Conference, in its consideration of evaluation, gave important recognition to the fact that mechanical criteria do not suffice adequately for the measurement of achievement. Only a degree of genine change in the direction of objectives effectively measures the quality of instruction."

Dr. Patterson went on to discuss teaching methods and their basic concepts as a whole. He outlined the point of view from which teachers could most successfully view their students in saying, "I think a reasonable point of view regarding Tuskegee students to be the following: the student of Tuskegee Institute should be encouraged to regard themselves as normal human beings with the full complement of capabilities that normal human beings possess. They must likewise be encouraged to accept the responsibility which the role of a human being in a democratic society carries, and in so doing, to give full expression to the capabilities they possess."

The All-Institute Conference is an annual event at Tuskegee Institute, heralding the opening of the fall session.

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Alma Illery Scholarship

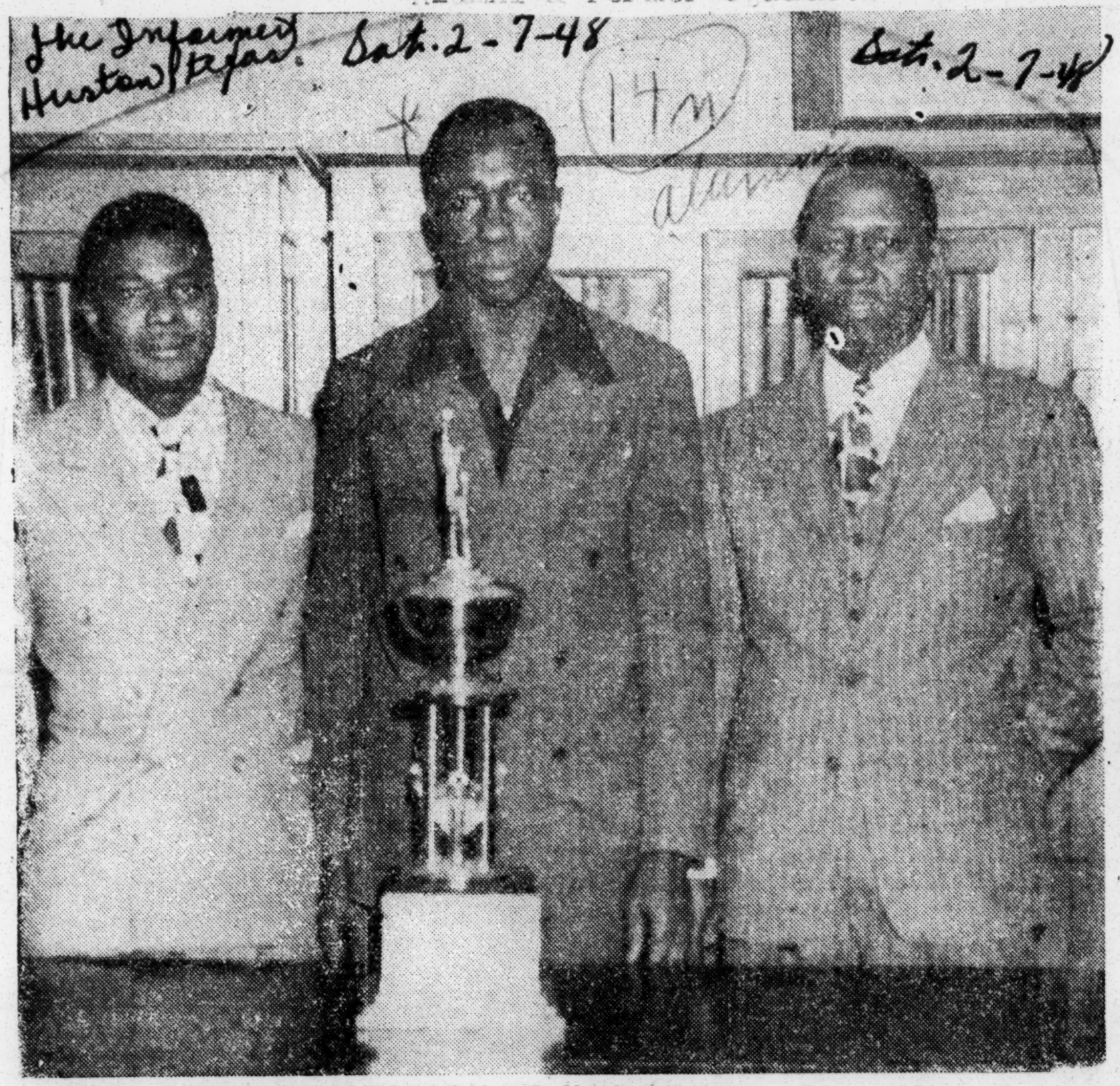
ment club presents a check to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tus-

Daily Word, Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOLARSHIP — The National kegee, at the February meeting of Achievement club, Inc., establishes presidents of the Pittsburgh area. the Alma Illery scholarship at Tus— (ANP) Th. 3-5-48
kegee institute. Mrs. Mary Clark, first vice president of the Achieve-

TO JOIN HER HUSBAND— Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Mrs. Margaret Phillips Harrison, above left the campus this week for Seattle, Washington, from which point she will sail for Yokohama, Japan, to join her husband, Lt. James E. Harrison, who is on duty with the 24th U. S. Infantry. She will be abroad for two years.

Mrs. Harrison is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Phillips of Tuskegee Institute and majored in Home Economics while attending school here.



TROPHY GIVEN IN MEMORY OF VETERAN — The Julius U. Austin trophy, grand prize of the Booker T. Washington third annual basketball tournament, was donated by Mrs. Lillie T. Austin of Houston, Texas in memory of her son, Julius U. Austin, who died in World War II.

Left to right, Assistant Coach, Harvey, Head Coach Stevens and Assistant Principal Norris all of Booker T. Washington.— Photo by Gray.

Chemist To Take Marital Vows

Miss Norma Spaulding, research assistant at the Carver Research Laboratories at Tuskegee Institute, is bethrothed to is annonunced by her parents, Quentin E. Gaillard, veterans advisor in Russell county, Ala., it Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Spaulding. The wedding is scheduled to take place in the late Summer.

Miss Anna Clark Pioneer Nurse, Dies In Sleep

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— Miss Anna Clark, one of Birmingham's pioneer nurses died in her sleep Friday morning, April 30, at the residence of Mrs. Bessie Johnson, with whom she lived, 809 South, 16th St. Miss Clark was born and reared in New Orleans, La., afterwhich she studied nursing at Tuskegee Institute. For 45 years she nursed two generations of the best families of white people of Birmingham. She was loved and admired for her skill as a nurse and devotion to patients. Until a year and a half ago when ill health forced her into retirement she was happy in going from family to family, nursing the sick.

As a gesture of love and esteem in which she was held by her white friends, just 10 days prior to her death she was given a lovely party by Mrs. Frank Wilson and Mrs Joseph Fox at the latter's home on her lawn. A large cake was presented along with numerous other gifts from friends and a large cash donation from the whole group.

Her funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, May 4th, at 2:00 p. m. from the St. John A. M. E. church with the Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor delivering the eulogy.

Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Mary Depew and her husband, Baker Depew of Winter Park, Florida and a host of friends.

Interment was held at Brown's Cemetery with Davenport and Harris in charge.

Serving As Army Hostesses In Kyoto, Japan

Miss Harriet Powe, of 103(Dufossat street, New Orleans La., left, and Miss Estella R Gunter, of 1917 Maypole avenue Chicago, Ill., right, who arrived in Japan from the Philippines on June 16 have been assigned as Army hostesses with the GI Corps at Kyoto. Miss Powe is graduate of Southern Univer- sity, Baton Rogue, La. Miss Gunter is a graduate of Tuske- gee Institute.
(Signal Corps photo)

Tuskegee Graduates Now Water Safety Instructors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Johnne M. Valien and Whitney Van Cleve, members of the May graduatng class, Bachelor of Science in Physical Education, Tuskegee Institute, are employed this summer as instructors in the water safety and playground program conducted by the Tuskegee Institute Department of Physical Education and Athletics for the children of the community.

Miss Valien, who holds a Red Cross instructor's certificate in water safety, directs the swimming, while Van Cleve has charge of the physical education activities for the elementary and teen-age groups.

Van Cleve, a native of Kokomo, Indiana, was captain of the 1947 Golden Tiger football team. He was rated as one of Tuskegee's most brilliant fullbacks, and during his football career was placed on several newspaper All-American teams. His college education was interrupted by the War in which he served four years. He landed in Normandy on D-Day and took part in the Battle of the Bulge.

While Miss Valien, in addition to her ability as a swimmer, was a member of the women's varsity basketball and track teams. She was her senior year just completed she was elected to the honor roll at Tuskegee, which marks as one of the Institute's outstanding scholars.

Miss Nicholson, who has not definitely decided on her future plans, has returned to her father's farm near New Boston, Texas, for the summer.

The 18 Negro winners of four-year college scholarships in the 1948 Pepsi-Cola scholarship program were recently announced. One of the outstanding features of this program, which is financed by the Pepsi-Cola Company as a public service, are the awards which are set aside specifically for Negro students of the South's separate school systems.

SCHOLARSHIP GRADUATE.—To Huberta Nicholson of New Boston, Texas, goes the distinction of being the first Pepsi-Cola scholarship holder in the United States to graduate from college. Miss Nicholson received a bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, last Monday, May 10. She has been attending Tuskegee on a four-year scholarship which she received from the Pepsi-Cola scholarship board in 1945, when she graduated from New Boston high school. To date 438 students, of whom 76 are Negro, have been awarded Pepsi-Cola four-year scholarships throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

To Huberta Nicholson of New- dents to ... scholarship which Boston, Texas, goes the distinction has for fo... years paid her full of being the first Pepsi-Cola tuition, all incidental fees, and a scholarship holder in the United $255-a-manth allowance, a total of States Negro for whom to grad- $1,... To date, 438 students, of whom uate from college, Miss Nicholson 76 are Negro, have been awarded received a bachelor of science de- PepsiCola-Four-Year College Scho- gree from Tuskegee Institute in larships throughout the United Tuskegee, Alabama, last Monday, States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puesr- May 10. to Rico. These boys and grils are attending 157 American colleges.

This outstanding student has Miss Nicholson is the first of this been attending Tuskege on a four- selec... group to complete col- year college scholarship which she lege work. received from the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board in 1945 when she graduated from New Boston Colored School. At that time, she was chosen from among 561 of the South's most able Negro stu- Studying under an accelerated program, Miss Nicholson has completed four years' work in three. She has foregon all summer vacations to win her degree with a

York at state hea... Centre street.

Mrs. Roberts is th... on the board and is t... an to have been so h... was named to the p... Thomas E. Dewey to ... cancy created by the ... division of the New York County old Hill, well known ... Republican committee and prom... ent Alpha Kappa Alpha soror... was sworn in as representative at... the New York State Board of So... cial Welfare here by Thomas J... Curran, secretary of state of New...

major in physical education and a minor in the social sciences. In ... large of the 15 member board of... has given some 25 years to ... civic duties in New York ... where she lives in Manhattan and ... has been tremendously active in

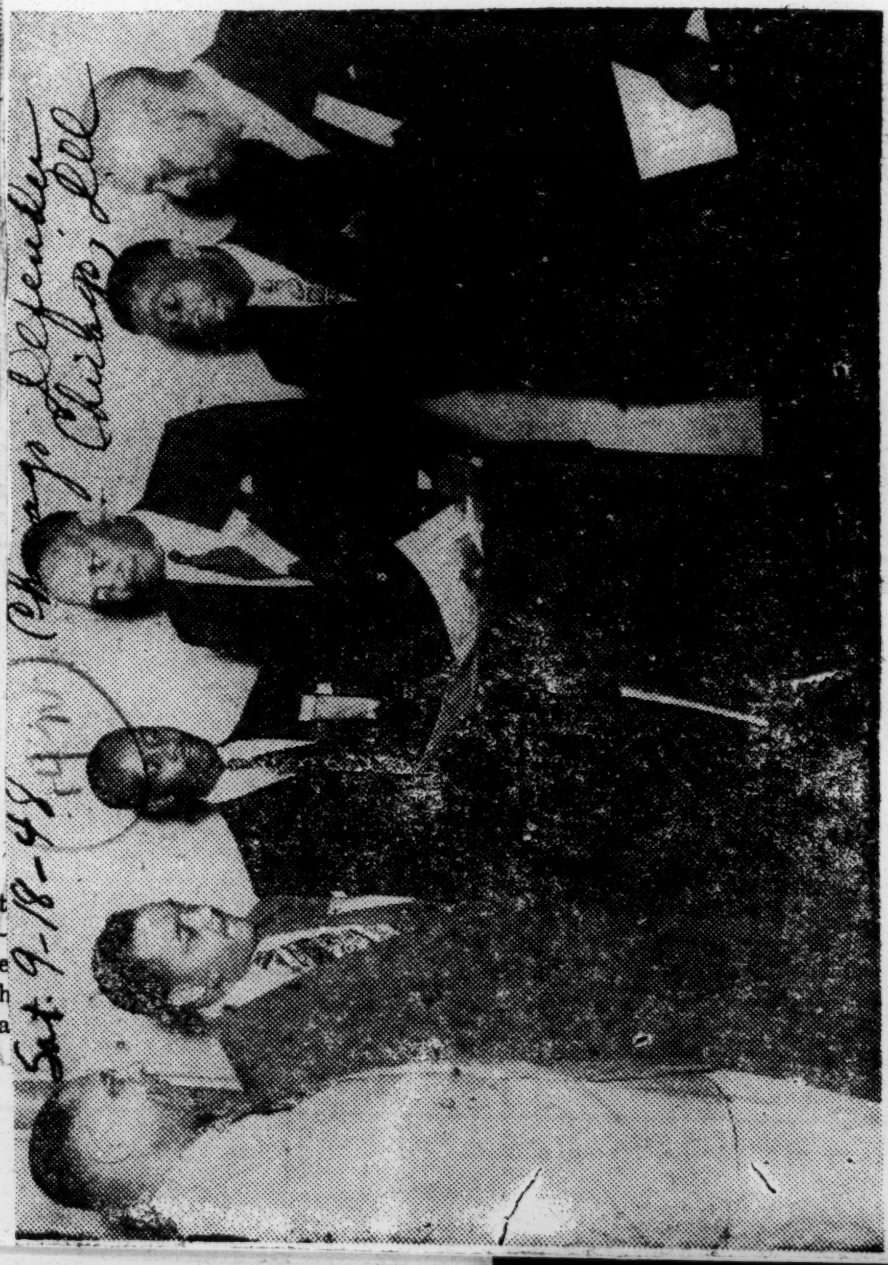
Mrs. Roberts Named To New York Board

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Ruth ...

Surcey-Trammell Vows Read In Fort Smith, Ark.

The marriage of Miss Future Mae Trammell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Trammell, of Fort Smith, Ark., and William Stockton Surcey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Surcey, Jacksonville, Fla., was solemnized at 8 p. m. Wednesday, August 25, at the Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church in Fort Smith, with the pastor, Rev. J. B. Shumpert, reading the double-ring ceremony. The couple are shown leaving the church after the ceremony. Both are graduates of Tuskegee institute. The groom is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. They are making their home in Jacksonville, Fla.



TUSKEGEE DIGNITARIES in attendance at the eighth annual conference of the North central region of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, which met in Cary over the Labor Day weekend, with sessions at the Campbell Friendship House, 2100 Washington st. Reading left to right, Andrew A. Means, local president; Robert P. Morgan, president Tuskegee General Alumni association; Joseph Williams, Regional Director; Claude Barnett, Tuskegee Trustee Board member; Daniel Andrews, Advisory Committee; and Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni association.—W. A. Turner photo.

TUSKEGEE MORTGAGE BURNING—Chicago Tuskegee club members celebrate the group's 38th anniversary Sunday by burning the mortgage on their clubhouse at 4909 South Parkway. Principals in the ceremonies were: (l. to r.) seated, Claude A. Barnett, trustee of Tuskegee and one of the club founders; Wilbur J. Hardaway, guest speaker and Indiana FEPC chief; standing, Daniel J. Faulkner, club president; H. O. Abbott, J. T. Farrell, Obbie Crayton, Lulla Jones, the Rev. Frank A. Smith, pastor of Jubilee Temple; Gladys S. Lewis and Theodore T. Greene, vice-chairman of the mortgage liquidation drive.—Defender photo by Rhoden.

Tuskegee Grad Heads Texas U. Arts Staff

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—James E. Dorsey, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, class of 1924, has been appointed chairman of the Fine Arts department and professor of Music at Texas State University, Houston.

Dorsey has had extensive training and long experience that eminently qualifies him for his new post. He received his A. B., degree from Lincoln University in 1928.

Ex-Tuskegee Star Leads War Machine

KITZINGEN, Germany—Working among the rolling mountains in Germany's Lower Franconia, two football experts are rapidly building a powerful mixed grid machine, one that is very apt to become the terror of EUGOM's Class B circuit.

Practically hidden in the town of Kitzengen here, this machine, only three weeks old at the time, was sent into combat for the first time, and although still lacking polish, the big steamroller was successful against the Class A 14th Constab Regiment, 12-7.

The staff includes head coach 1st Lt. Lloyd Jones of Lancaster, Ohio, former Tuskegee football and basketball ace and coach of Fort Benning's championship team last year, and assistant coach WOJG Leroy Haynes of Chicago, who won the colored All-American honors while playing for Morehouse College from 1933 through 1936.

Haynes handled the squad through its first three weeks of practice until Jones arrived on the scene from the States just in time to see the opener against Constab.

Herman Holiday, Tuskegee Great, Has German Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.— Herman Joe Holiday, Tuskegee Institute's 1937 Negro All-American football star, former local school teacher and UNRRA official, was notified here last week that he had been appointed to a post with the prepatriation commission for the International Refugee Organization. He is scheduled to report to Bad Kissingen, Germany, for assignment in a few weeks.

The son of Mrs. Gussie Holiday, he was a member of the city recreation department's staff from 1937 to 1942. He then became physical education and industrial arts instructor at Crispus Attucks High School here.

In March, 1943, while working as director of the Senate avenue branch Indianapolis Service Men's Center, he was inducted into the Army. He saw overseas service in China, Korea and Japan with the UNRRA as a field emergency shelter specialist.

Tuskegee Seeking Data On 1928 Class

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1928 are urged to send their present address to Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who is compiling the class roll. The 20th anniversary reunion of the class of 1928 will be held in April. The Institute is anxious to have on file the complete roll of members of the class with correct home addresses and also to have a large representation return to the campus for the celebration.

JOINS ALCORN'S MUSIC STAFF

—Mrs. Samuel L. Barnes (Sara Owsley-Stivers) Concert Pianist, Composer. Mus. B., Tuskegee Institute; Graduate study, University of Iowa Pupil of Hazel Harrison, Addison Alspachs Five years, member of the Spelman College Music Faculty; Accompanist for the Atlanta University System; Accompanist for Kemper Harreld, Dean of Negro Contemporary Musicians, Violinist, and Director of the Music Department, Atlanta University.

Mrs. Barnes is also a composer, having written many interesting pieces for the piano, voice and songs for small children. Several of her compositions are to be released from the Publishers around the first of the year. She has made many interesting choral arrangements.

At Alcorn College, she is assistant professor of Music-Conductor of the College Choir and trainer of the College Quartet.

TUSKEGEE GRADS EARN ADVANCED DEGREES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug 24— Anette LaVerne Mayo, Philadelphia, Penn., who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics in 1944, received her Master of Arts degree in Home Economics from Iowa at the June 1948 Commencement. The subject of her Thesis was "A Study in Women's Clothing from 1910 to 1948."

While at the August 4 Commencement, William Clarence Jackson, Galveston, Texas, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor Science degree in Education, Class of 1940, received his Master of Arts degree in History.

Mrs Ora Clarke Thomas, Tuskegee Institute's most outstanding graduate, on June 2, was awarded the cultant, American Red Cross, with Doctor of Laws degree at the annual headquarters in Washington, D. C. commencement exercises of Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Georgia.

Jesse D. Thomas, one of Tuskegee Institute's most outstanding graduates, on June 2, was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree at the annual commencement exercises of Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Thomas, who has been on the Red Cross staff since 1943, is presently serving as public relations consultant, American Red Cross, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Women at Tuskegee Institute," in the April issue of the Journal of Home Economics.

Iowa Student's Article On Food to Be Published

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Gets N. Y. Post

Miss Lewana Hill, the personable and talented daughter of Mrs. Goldia W. Hill, State public health nurse, of East St. Louis and Dr. William E. Hill of St. Louis, left for New York City Saturday where she has accepted a position as staff dietician in the main division of the New York City hospital.

Miss Hill is a graduate of Tuskegee where she received her degree in institutional management. She did her internship work at Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C. Complimentary for Miss Hill's accomplishments, Mrs. Pearl Green, former chief dietician at Homer Phillips hospital presented the American Dietetic Association pin to her, as a gift before she left. It was one of Mrs. Green's most cherished possessions.

Ex-Wac Accused by School Heads

Charge Child Was in Her Apartment

RESIGNATION ASKED

Tuskegee Graduate Once Taught in Tenn.

WASHINGTON

A Terrell Junior High School temporary teacher, Mrs. Margaret B. Crawford, has been released from the public school system, after being investigated on charges of "conduct unbecoming a teacher."

School officials say Mrs. Crawford is accused of taking a teenage girl to her apartment and keeping her out all night under questionable circumstances.

Mrs. Crawford, a former second lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps, is also said to have kept the girl out without the knowledge of her parents.

Excellent Recommendations

When asked how questionable teachers get into the school system, officials replied that Mrs. Crawford had come to them highly recommended, both from an educational and moral standpoint.

School officials requested Mrs. Crawford's resignation on May 12, after the School Board had sifted the charges. She had been appointed a temporary physical education teacher at Terrell, last November.

She was honorably discharged from the Women's Army Corps as a second lieutenant on Feb. 17, 1946, after having spent three years in the service, which she joined on Sept. 1, 1943.

Mrs. Crawford formerly taught physical education and other subjects at the Allen White High School, Whiteville, Tenn., where she was given an "A" rating as an instructor.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who attended the University of Michigan, the teacher was born in Wichita, Kans., as Margaret Barnes, but now calls Kalamazoo, Mich., her home. She was married in October, 1946.

Tuskegee Club Formed Here

An enthusiastic group of graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute met Sunday, November 21 in the auditorium of Bodden School of Tailoring to organize a Tuskegee Club. Mrs. Moore, oldest graduate present and Mrs. Wright of the Class of 1905 were among those attending. Miss Casey of the Class of 1908, who acted as chairman, outlined the necessity for such a club and gave assurance that the "Tuskegee Spirit" during the life of Booker T. Washington has been perpetuated by graduates former students and students.

The following temporary officers were elected: I. S. Bodden, president; Richard Carr, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Womack Smalls, secretary; Mrs. Myrtle J. Fisher, assistant secretary; P. M. Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Doris Bodden, historian; Jesse W. Mason, parliamentorian and Roland W. Gilaer, reporter.

The next meeting of the Tuskegee Club wil be held in the auditorium of the Bodden School of Tailoring on Sunday, December 12 at 4 p m. All graduates and former students are invited to be present. Any information concerning the future activities of the Club may be secured from the secretary, Mrs. Smalls.

Gary Welcomes Tuskegee Grads

GARY, Ind.—This northern Indiana city last week handed over its "keys" and welcomed to the city for a three-day stay large numbers of Tuskegee graduates here for the eighth North Central Regional Conference of the Tuskegee General Alumni association.

Highlight of the affair was dedication of two housing projects, both conceived and constructed by Andrew Means, president of the local Tuskegee club and well known local builder.

Claude Barnett, head of the Associated Negro Press, gave the dedication address for Booker T. Washington Terrace, and F. D. Patterson Homes, both named for Tuskegee presidents.

Friday was registration day with hundreds of delegates arriving from Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia and other parts of Indiana.

Wilbur Hardaway, local realtor and co-director of the Indiana FEPC, gave the welcome address. Slated on a panel discussion of ways to strengthen and expand the alumni association were E. Finch Morris, Philadelphia; John Wilson, Pittsburgh; Daniel J. Faulkner, president of the Chicago Tuskegee club, and George Smith, Cleveland.

Cecile Hoover To Publish Food Article

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Cecile [illegible], now studying at Iowa State College, will publish an article "A Study of the Food Intake of Fifty College Women at Tuskegee Institute" in the April [illegible] issue of the Journal of Home Economics.

Miss Hoover did exceptionally good work as an undergraduate at Tuskegee institute. On the basis of her high scholarship attainment she was awarded a Swift and Company Fellowship and studied during the summer of 1946 at Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa. She was also the recipient of the George W. Carver Foundation Research Fellowship for study in the Laboratory of the George W. Carver Museum during the school year, 1946-1947.

Miss Hoover was awarded the degree of master of science in Chemistry at the Tuskegee Institute annual summer session in August, 1947. Her work in home economics as an undergraduate provided an excellent background for her article on foods.

Tuskegee Group Names Robert Morgan For Meritorious Citation

GARY—The Gary Tuskegee Almuni Association, which is headed by Andrew A. Means, was host to the eight annual convention of the north central region of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday with headquarters at the Friendship House, 2100 Washington st. The meeting was conducted by the regional director, Joseph W. Williams of Detroit, and Warren Tucker, vice-chairman, of Pittsburgh.

Other Alumni dignitaries who participated in the program included Daniel W. Andrews, Winston Salem, N. C., who is a trustee of Tuskegee; Robert P. Morgan of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the National Alumni Association; Alvin J. Neeley, executive secretary of Tuskegee Institute; and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press and trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Approximately 150 persons attended the Convention, representing Alumni Chapters from Chicago, Cleveland, and Akron, Ohio; Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee.

The highlight of the Convention was the Youth Program which was rendered by Junior Tuskegeans Saturday evening, September 4. Young people from Chicago Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburg and Gary participated and displayed marvelous talent.

Mrs. Naomi Morgan, wife of Robert P. Morgan, was chosen as the "Tuskegee Mother of the Year" of The North Central Region, for her outstanding contributions both as a mother and a civic worker.

Members of The Eastern Region who were present and spoke to the group Sunday afternoon included—Eunice Finch Morris of Philadelphia, Ernest Dimity and P. R. Richter, present chairman f the Carver Seal Committee, both of New York City. The committee on publicity included Addie M. McDonald, Gary, chairman with M[illegible] L. Campbell, Detroit; Irene Sullins, Cleveland; Frank E. Merriwether, Buffalo and Daniel Faulkner, Chicago.

Robert P. Morgan, president of the National Alumni Association, was voted as the 1949 candidate to receive the Citation Award for Meritorious Service. This presentation will take place on the campus at Tuskegee during the commencement exercises in May.

Mae's Louisiana Kitchen headed by Mrs. Mae Bolton served the delegates with meals.

Tuskegee Halts Morris Brown, 18-12 In 10-Innings Slugfest

By JOEL W. SMITH

ATLANTA ,GEORGIA. —(SNS)— The Tuskegee Golden Tigers punched over seven runs in the tenth innning to chalk up a convincing, 18-12 triumph over the Morris Brown Purple Wolverines Friday night, at Herndon Memorial Stadium, behind the superb relief hurling of Austin Grigsby, who replaced Willie Collins in the fourth.

In carving his master-piece Grigsby stopped Morris Brown's attempted rally by retiring three men in the last half of the ninth with the bases loaded, and almost duplicated this feat in the bottom of the 10th when the Purples pushed over a single run.

TUSKEGEE TAKES EARLY LEAD

The Golden Tigers moved ahead early with five runs in the first and three in the third, after which Wade Ramsey, the Morris Brown right-hander settled down and held their big bats in check until the eighth. Sparking the Tigers' attack were Oscar Stanback's homer; triples by Jesse Jones, Edward Moore; a double by Clarence Cole and singles by Johnnie Smith, John Fulgham and James Cole.

After scoring a single run in the first on William Holder's four-bagger to deep center, the Wolverines unleashed a batting attack in the fourth and drove Collins from the mound with a salvo of hits. Ryburn Stephens launched the eight-run rally with a home run and single, together with Holder's second homer; two-baggers by Solomon Bynes and Elmer Mallory; along with singles by Lonnie Brown, Daniel Hawkins and Wade Ramsey.

DEADLOCK SCORE, 11-ALL IN EIGHTH

Tuskegee tallied three runs in the top of the eight on singles by Moore, pinch-hitter William Brown and a double by Grisby, but Morris Brown came back and deadlocked the count, 11-all with two runs in the bottom of the frame on two infield errors and a single by Bynes. In the ninth, Morris Brown loaded the sacks, but were unable to squeeze over a run. Then in the tenth Tuskegee took advantage of erratic hurling and timely hits by Smith, James Cole, Stanback, Clarence Cole and Grigsby to cinch the game.

Sharing battting honors were James Cole of Tuskegee; William Holder, Ryburn Stephens and Solomon Bynes of Morris Brown with three hits each.

SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE	AB	R	H
Smith, 2b	6	1	2
Jesse Jones, cf	6	2	1
Fulgham, 3b	6	1	1
J. Cole, c	6	2	3
Moore, lf	4	3	2
C. Cole, ss	4	4	2
Stanback,lb	5	3	2
J. W. Jones, rf	3	0	0
Brown	1	1	1
Collins, p	3	0	0
Grigsby, p	2	1	2
TOTALS	48	18	16

MORRIS BROWN	AB	R	H
Brown, 2b	5	2	1
Mallory, lf	5	1	1
Holder, ss	6	3	3
R. Stephens, rf	6	2	3
Dinkins, 3b	6	0	1
Hawkins, lb	4	1	2
Craig, cf	5	0	2
Hunter	1	0	0
Bynes, c	6	1	3
Ramsey, p	4	2	1
C. Stephens	1	0	0
Ellison, p	0	0	0
Matthews, p	0	0	0
Lord, p	0	0	0
TOTALS	49	12	17

UMPIRES: B. T. Harvey (Behind the plate); John H. Moore (On the bases.)

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TOTALS	48	18	16

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R. Stephens, rf	6	2	3
Dinkins, 3b	6	0	1
Hawkins, lb	4	1	2
Craig, cf	5	0	2
Hunter	1	0	0
Bynes, c	6	1	3
Ramsey, p	4	2	1
C. Stephens	1	0	0
Ellison, p	0	0	0
Matthews, p	0	0	0
Lord, p	0	0	0
TOTALS	49	12	17

UMPIRES: B. T. Harvey (Behind the plate); John H. Moore (On the bases.)

Tuskegee Wins Over Wiley 44-36

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By U. G. LEE

MARSHALL, Texas—(SNS)—The Tuskegee Tigers continued their successful Southwest Conference treke by downing the Wiley Wildcats in a thriller 44-36. A fine passing game combined with some fancy field goal shooting featuring Brock, Thomas, W. George and Porter was just a little too good for locals. Atlanta, Ga.

Wiley was never out the game but failure to capitalize on their free throw opportunities cost the Wildcats a golden opportunity to turn back the highly touted Alabamans. Tuskegee led at half time 29-22, after twenty minutes of sizzling play that saw the lead shift several times. In the second half the game was slowed down considerable due to the unseasonable Texas weather that caused the new Gym to sweat in such a way that the new asphalt tile floor became too slippery for fast play. Thurs.

For Wiley "legs" Harris was the standout with six field goals and two free throws, while the veteran Bob Syrayhan had a night's record of Four and three, and played a great defensive game before going out on five personals. 2-5-48

Tuskegee Trips Morris Brown, 43-32 In Crucial SIAC Battle

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 2-29-48

By JOEL W. SMITH

Smarting a blazing fast-break and controlling both backboards most of the evening, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers defeated the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, 43-32 to take a 1-up lead in the bitter battle for the Southern Conference pre-tournament championship race, Friday night, on the New Magnolia Court.

CALVIN JONES SETS PACE FOR TUSKEGEE

The rival quintets turned out in their white togs for the gruelling championship battle, accordingly, the game was delayed long enough to give the Wolverines time to get in their Purple attire. There was no scoring for the first two minutes of play, and after Claude George broke the ice, Calvin Jones went to work and sent the Gold-clad lads out in front, 13-3. 2-29-48

The Big Purples were unable to get going, but with William "Billy" Whyte, Franklin Ayers and Lewis Smith scoring from the free throw lane, cut the margin to 15-11. James Brock sank a field goal to make the score, 17-11. Wilbur George followed with a foul shot and Ayers tallied twice from the foul line for an, 18-13 count. The Golden Tigers were leading, 20-15 at half-time.

WOLVERINES FIND SPARK MOMENTARILY

In the second half, the Purple Wolverines found their spark momentarily, but were unable to keep the pressure on. Wilbur George rolled in a fine shot before the second half was one minute old, "Billy" Whyte tossed in a one-hand set-shot from the corner; and G. B. Hannah dribbled in for a lay-up for a 22-19 count. Wilbur George sank field goal and Whyte followed with another amazing one-hand toss. At this point, Claude George joined his brother Wilbur to run up a 30-23 lead. Daily World

At the five-minute mark, Tuskegee was ahead, 33-25, then Brock put on a one-man show to put the game in the bag. Atlanta, Ga.

Wilbur George and "Billy" Whyte shared scoring honors, racking-up five field goals and three foul shots for 13 ponts. Calvin Jones followed with five field goals and a single foul shot for 11 points.

THE SUMMARY Sun 2-29-48

TUSKEGEE (43)	G	F	TP.
Brock, f	4	1	9
C. George, f	2	3	7
W. George, c	5	3	13
Hardwick, g	0	0	0
Jones, g	5	1	11
Porter	1	1	3
Totals	17	9	43

MORRIS BROWN (32)	G	F	TP.
Whyte, f	5	3	13
Smith, f	1	3	5
Ayers, c	2	4	8
Hannah, g	1	0	2
Bair, g	0	0	0
Williams	1	0	2
Evans	1	0	2
Totals	11	10	32

Daily World 2-29-48

OFFICIALS: B. T. Harvey (Colgate) referee; Butler (Tenn. State) umpire. Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Wins Basketball Crown

LOGAN HALL GYMNASIUM, TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 8.—Tuskegee Institute's high-scoring Golden Tigers, 1948 pre-tournament champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, rounded-out a history-making "grand slam," by sinking the South Carolina State College Bulldogs, 65-56, in the finals of the 15th annual basketball tournament, played here Saturday night, before more than 3,000 screaming fans. The Advertiser

The hard-fighting Garnet and Blue Bulldogs gave Tuskegee's array of tested performers a great scare by piling up a sizable lead midway the first half, but when the Gold-clad Tigers found their spark, they passed and shot the Bulldogs dizzy in winning the coveted SIAC Tournament crown for the third time. After rolling to victory in the first annual hardwood cagefest back in 1934, the Golden Tigers came through on top again in 1944. In the thrilling finals battle against South Carolina State, Wilbur George set a torrid pace, and he was flanked by Calvin Jones and his brother, Claude George. Sun. 3-9-48

Morris Brown Downs Florida

In the pulsating consolation finals encounter, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines regained their high-powered scoring punch and coasted to a convincing, 50-40 victory, over the Florida A&M College Rattlers, defending SIAC Tournament champions. The Purple-clad Wolverines demonstrated their finesse from the start, but were forced to keep the pressure on all the way to brush off the hustling Rattlers. Montgomery, Ala.

To reach the finals, the Tuskegee Golden Quint inundated the Fisk University Bulldogs, 75-28; rolled over the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, 71-41; and tripped the Florida Rattlers, 44-28, in a stirring semi-finals battle. The South Carolina State Bulldogs shot their way into the finals by beating the Lane College Dragons, 50-40; and upset the No. 2 seeded Morris Brown Purple Wolverines, 46-40, in the big surprise of the tournament.

Tuskegee 5 Tops Southern

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a fast floor game in Logan Hall here recently, Tuskegee's Golden Quint defeated Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., 62 to 42. The Tigers' victory was clear-cut and decisive. Once, early in the first half the score was tied, but shortly after that the Tuskegee sharp-shooters located the range and continued to fire on the target with successful results. 1-3-48

Shirley Braden turned in a brilliant game for Southern, sinking five field goals and four foul shots for a total of 14 joints. Walter Williams, Charles Flowere, Edward Matthews, Clem Randolph and Jesse Simms contributed a total of 28 points. Sat. 1-3-48

Wilbur George was the leading scorer for the Golden Quint, posting 20 points. Jesse Davis chalked up 13, and James Brock, 11.

Tuskegee Tigers Down Wiley Wildcats, 44-36

The Express Dallas, Texas

By JIMMY PERRY

Wiley Gym: — The first major quint game to be played in the Wiley gymnasium, one of the largest in the nation, was played with a losing Fred Long quint handing over a 44 to 36 game to the Tuskegee golden Tigers, last Wednesday night. Sat. 2-7-48

The Alabamans were sparked by Jerry Brock, lightening like forward and helped by stellar guard Porter who literally swept the cats whiskers away before they could get warmed. At half time the Tigers led Wiley 29-22.

"Long John" Harris, along with Strayhan paced the Wiley pack for the showing it gave. Harris topped his crew with 6 baskets and 2 charity shots, followed by Strayhan's 4 goals and a triple of gift shots.

Under the short training due to other academic disturbances. the Wildcats held up brilliantly besides the well coached Tuskegee quint. Coach Long had no excuses to offer. as none were needed for a fine cat team, under the circumstances.

The box score:

WILEY	G	F	Pf
Peoples, f	2	1	5
Stephens, f	0	1	1
Harris, c	6	2	2
Bennett, c	1	0	1
Carruthers, f	1	1	4
Strayhan, g	4	3	5
Wyatt, g	0	0	2

Sat 2-7-48

'SKEGEE			
Brock, f	4	1	4
Davis, f	2	0	2
Geogre, C., f	1	1	4
Jones, c	1	1	1
Thomas, c	3	3	1
George, W., c	4	1	5
Hardwick, g	1	1	4
E. Porter, g	3	0	3

Officials: Washington (P. V.) Williams (Bishop).

Tuskegee Humbles Texas

By Thomas L. Carter, Jr.

TYLER, Texas — The Tuskegee Southwest — humbled Coach J. R. Tigers — on a swing through the Webb's Texas College Steers 69-46 here Thursday night, January 29, on the Texas College gym court. Tuskegee struck early in the contest and were never headed. Gerald Butler, Texas Guard, sank 8 goals from the field and two gratis shots to cop high point honors with 18 points. James Brock led Tuskegee scorers with 15, closely followed by Calvin Jones and Claude George with 13 each.

TEXAS				
Malone	0	1	3	1
McLemore	0	1	3	1
Taylor	1	2	5	4
Powell	1	3	3	5
Woolford	1	1	5	3
Butler	8	2	7	18
Smith	1	0	0	2
TUSKEGEE				
Brock	6	3	4	15
Davis	4	0	1	8
Mabrie	1	0	0	2
W. George	5	2	1	12
C. George	6	1	4	13
Porter	2	0	2	4
Jones	4	5	3	13
Van Cleve	0	1	4	1
Hardwick	0	1	3	1

Tuskegee Tags Wolfe Benedict By 84-25 Count

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala (SNS)—Tuskegee had little dif culty turning back the Benedic ollege Five in Logan Hall here aturday afternon. The fina core was 84 to 25.

The top point producer for uskegee was J. Davis, who sank 1 field goals and 2 charity hances for a total of24 tallies Vilbur George looped 7 field oals, while Calvin Jones dropped n 6 from the floor and 1 from he foul line, chalking up 14 and 3 points respectively. Other play rs who scored for Tuskegee were . Brock, C. George, E. Thomas N. Thomas, Hardwick, Mabrie and Potter.

Summers led for the losers, posting 8 points. James and Webb shared honors in scoring for Benedict with a total of 5 each. Jackson and Plunkett contributed to the visitors' column of digits. Summers fouled out but he received a generous round of applaus when he went to the side

lines for his fine offensive exhibition. Tuskegee led at the half, 41 to 5.

Officials: Ballard (Virginia State), Scott (Morehouse).

SKEGUES MAN-SLAUGHTER CHARGE ON MOREHOUSE; 78—20

It is still the town's talk, on every corner and in almost every public place where the sports-loving fans relax, that the Tuskegee vs Morehouse game in the tournament was a "Mass murder" rather than a basket ball game. The fans in their conversations are asking each other, WHERE WAS MOREHOUSE ON THAT NIGHT. IT SEEMS AC IF THEY WERE JUST THERE IN BODY BUT NOT SOUL.

The Magic City's Morehouse contingent of graduate-tear shedding and loyal friends is headed by the one and only "Morehouse" Catlin who seems so startled over the "Funeral" He says it can't be true That's the spirit and school spirit too, O. J. C. This was the second body blow Mr Catlin received in less than 48 hours. While his high school team was being buried by Rosedale ,just a few miles away and a few hours apart, his "alma tomato" (Mata) Morehouse was being "funeralized" by the Tuskegee Tigers. I can't help it, but I must shed one or two tears for the erst while coach, O. J. C. I realize what degree of "Loyalty pains" he is under-going

Tuskegee Tops Clark Quint 61-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee's Golden Quint added another victory to the record for the 1947-1948 season by defeating the Panthers of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, 61 to 39, Friday night, before one of the largest crowds that has assembled in Logan Hall for a basketball game during the current season.

After erasing the one point advantage obtained by Clark early after the opening of the game, when William Raymond slipped through a charity chance, Tuskegee took the front position and never relinquished the lead although the outcome of the game was never in doubt.

The George brothers, Claude ad Wilbur, lanky Atlanta youths, from the Booker T. Washington High School, were even in scoring for Tuskegee, with 14 points each. Both of these players found the range from far out and they were also able to break into the open for quick scores. James Brock, Thomas Hardwick and Calvin Jones also had an accurate eye for the basket. Brock bagged 10 points; Hardwick and Jones 7 and 6 respectively.

William Raymond was the Clark College high point player with 10 tallies. James Dearo, Paul Sweeney, Robert Phillips, George Gray and Matthew O'Neal also contributed to the Clark markers.Tuskegee was ahead at the intermission, 33 to 26.

Tuskegee Trips Morehouse 66-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(SNS)—Wilbur George, playing one of the most brilliant games of his basketball career, sparked his team to a 66 to 44 victory over Morehouse College of Atlanta, Georgia, in Logan Hall here Saturday night. More than 2,500 wildly cheering spectators saw the Tuskegee team rise to the heights to beat back the thrusts of the Maroon Tigers who had been highly rated to overcome the Adamsmen by a good margin in points. George pumped in 32—fourteen field goals and four gift shots. Claude George, Wilbur's brother, scored 11 and Eugene Porter also hooked 11. Both George and Porter sank five field goals and each dropped in a free throw.

Tonight's game sparkled in interest. There was long-range shooting, tip-in shots, close guarding and magician-like passing. Tuskegee also backed up the boards well and took many of the rebounds with precision-like regularity. Coach Adams had 15 men in uniform and used 8 in tonight's triumph.

The Morehouse College high scorer was Henry Warner who hit the hoops for a total of 13 points. Irving Tompkins racked up 10, Calvin Williamson, 9 and Theodore Fleming 5.

The Golden Quintmen simply could not be stopped tonight. Every player was alert and handled the ball efficiently. Calvin Jones left the game late in the second half when the record showed that he had used up his quota of fouls.

THE LINEUPS

TUSKEGEE	(66)	B	F	P
Brock		2	2	6
C. George		5	1	11
Wilbur George		14	4	32
Hardwick		0	0	0
Jones		2	1	5
Porter		5	1	11
Van Cleve		0	1	1
Davis		0	0	0
		28	10	66
MOREHOUSE	**(44)**	**B**	**F**	**P**
Tompkins		4	2	10
Swain		1	1	3
Williamson		4	1	9
Fleming		1	3	5
Warner		4	5	13
Bell		1	2	4
		15	14	14

OFFICIALS: Ballard and Lt. Jones.

Tuskegee Invites Ten To Tournament

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 4, 1948—According to the official records of the teams of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in basketball compiled by Cleve L. Abbott, chairman of the Tournament Committee, ten of the following teams will be invited to participate in the Fourteenth Annual Basketball Tourney to be held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, March 4, 5 and 6; Tuskegee Institute, Morris Brown College, Knoxville College, Morehouse College, Alabama State Teachers College, South Carolina State College, Lane College, Florida A. and M. College, Ft. Valley State College, Fisk University, Allen University asd Clark College.

Tuskegee Sinks Alabama State, South Carolina State. Xavier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee's Golden Quint was host to three of the top basketball teams of the Southern Conference during the week and was victorious against each foe.

Monday night a capacity crowd saw the Tigers shoot their way to a 77 to 50 victory over the Alabama State Teachers College Hornets of Montgomery. Even with Hollis, Posey, Spears, Felder and King in the lineup the Hornets were not able to overcome the Tiger attack. Claude George was the leading scorer with 14 to his credit. Eugene Porter racked up 13.

In the game Friday afternoon the Golden Quint best the South Carolina State College cagers, 52 to 38. Wilbur George did not seem to have any difficulty finding the basket. He was most effective in swishing

was 12. Other points posted visitors were well distributed. Simms, a local boy, was the most aggressive men in vier lineup.

The Tigers will close their home e with games with Clark and Morehouse College of . Clark will play at the Institute on February 20 and Morehouse will come to the campus for February 21.

It was again the accurate shooting of Wilbur George that kept the Tigers' scores mounting. It was not until late in the last quarter that the Tigers pulled far enough ahead to feel sufficiently secure. With time running close it would have taken a miraculous turn of events for the Crescent City to gain an advantage. James Brock, Claude George, Calvin Jones and Thomas Hardwick also starred in the game.

Joseph Buckhalter led the list of Xavier players in the scoring. His

Saturday afternoon the Tigers took on the Gold Rush team of

Tuskegee Trips Morris Brown, 43-32 In Crucial SIAC Battle

Marion Jackson's.....

Sports News Reel

By JOEL W. SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS) — Smarting a blazing fast-break and controlling both backboards most of the evening, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers defeated the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, 43-32 to take a 1-up lead in the bitter battle for the Southern Conference pre-tournament championship race, Friday night, on the New Magnolia Court.

CALVIN JONES SETS PACE FOR TUSKEGEE

The rival quintets turned out in their white togs for the gruelling championship battle, accordingly, the game was delayed long enough to give the Wolverines time to get in their Purple attire. There was no scoring for the first two minutes of play, and after Claude George broke the ice, Calvin Jones went to work and sent the Gold-clad lads out in front, 13-3.

The Big Purples were unable to get going, but with William "Billy" Whyte, Franklin Ayers and Lewis Smith scoring from the free throw lane, cut the margin to 15-11. James Brock sank a field goal to make the score, 17-11. Wilbur George followed with a foul shot and Ayers tallied twice from the foul line for an, 18-13 count. The Golden Tigers were leading, 20-15 at half-time.

WOLVERINES FIND SPARK MOMENTARILY

In the second half the Purple Wolverines found their spark momentarily, but were unable to keep the pressure on. Wilbur George rolled in a fine shot before the second half was one minute old. "Billy" Whyte tossed in a one-hand set-shot from the corner; and G. B. Hannah dribbled in for a lay-up for a 22-19 count. Wilbur George sank field goal and Whyte followed with another amazing one-hand toss. At this point, Claude George joined his brother Wilbur to run up a 30-23 lead.

At the five-minute mark, Tuskegee was ahead, 33-25, then Brock put on a one-man show to put the game in the bag.

Wilbur George and "Billy" Whyte shared scoring honors, racking-up five field goals and three foul shots for 13 ponts. Calvin Jones followed with five field goals and a single foul shot for 11 points.

THE SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE (43)	G	F	TP.
Brock, f	4	1	9
C. George, f	2	3	7
W. George, c	5	3	13
Hardwick, g	0	0	0
Jones, g	5	1	11
Porter	1	1	3
Totals	17	9	43

MORRIS BROWN (32)	G	F	TP.
Whyte, f	5	3	13
Smith, f	1	3	5
Ayers, c	2	4	8
Hannah, g	1	0	2
Bair, g	0	0	0
Williams	1	0	2
Evans	1	0	2
Totals	11	10	32

OFFICIALS: B. T. Harvey (Colgate) referee; Butler (Tenn. State) umpire.

Ky. State Cagers Split With 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In the second of a two-game series the Kentucky State College quintet of Frankfort defeated the Tuskegee Institute hardwood team 43-32, in a hard-fought game here Monday night. The Kentuckians outscored the Institute players in an exciting game Saturday afternoon to win 62 to 58.

Leonard Cavil of Junction City Kan., was the high scorer, pitching in seven two-pointers which gave him a total of 14. Richard Roberts, a freshman from Muncie, Ind., all-State Hoosier center in 1947, posted 11 points, and Harold Robinson of Madisonville, Ky., dropped in 9.

Coach Adams used ten men in the game. Each player who saw action hit the cords for at least one tally, with James Brock of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Wilbur George of Atlanta, Ga., sharing honors with 6 each. Nathaniel Thomas slipped in 5; Claude George, Calvin Jones and Jesse Davis, 4 each. Jones was sidelined late in the second half, having received his quota of personal fouls.

The score was knotted twice during the first period of play and when the half closed Tuskegee trailed, 17 to 22.

Ky. State (43)	G.	F.	T.
Robinson	3	3	9
Johnson	0	0	0
Wilson	0	3	3
Roberts	3	5	11
Covington	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0
Perkins	0	0	0
Jackson	3	0	6
Cavil	7	0	14
Totals	16	11	43

Tuskegee (32)	G.	F.	T.
J. Davis	2	0	4
Brock	3	0	6
C. George	2	0	4
Jones	2	0	4
N. Thomas	1	3	5
W. George	3	0	6
Hardwick	0	0	0
Mabrie	0	0	0
Porter	0	1	1
Van Cleve	1	0	2
Totals	14	4	32

Officials: Ballard (Virginia State College), Lieutenant Jones (Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army), Sawyer (Tuskegee) timekeeper.

The top 10 teams in the SIAC will begin play today in the 15th Annual Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee Institute. The scene of this '48 cage upheaval is Logan Hall on the campus of the famed institution founded by Booker T. Washington. These annual cage tournaments have created a mass of excitement since the inaugural meet was held back in '34. There has been no cessation of excitement color, verve, dash and inspired play since the opening tournament.

Teams competing in the 1948 basketball tournament are Tuskegee Institute, Morris Brown, Florida A. and M., Knoxville, Morehouse, South Carolina State, Fort Valley Alabama State, Lane and Fisk. Missing from this select or inner circle is Benedict, Allen, Xavier, Clark, Alabama A. and M., LeMoyne, and Talladega College. Now, most fans want to know why? The reasons are as follow:

Xavier U played only 5 conference games which weren't enough for a berth since the first 10 teams in the SIAC are traditionally picked on the basis of Conference Standings. Benedict, Allen, Clark and LeMoyne played enough games but were not on the winning side of the ledger enough times to merit an invitation. Alabama A. and M. has no gymnasium and doesn't compete in basketball. Talladega while still a member of the Conference hasn't competed in varsity athletics in several years.

Prime favorite at the 15th Annual Tournament is the fast-breaking Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers. Hard-pressing the favorite are the Morris Brown Wolverines who can arise to the occasion. Alabama State, Knoxville, Florida A. and M., and Lane will be in there fighting. It will be tough going all the way.

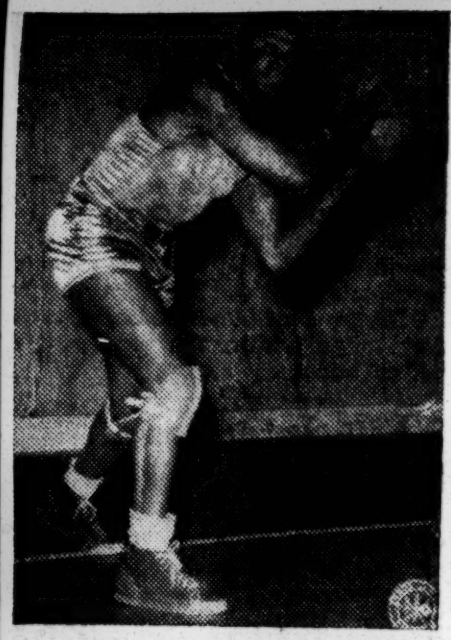
LANDMARKS IN SPORTS

One for the Books Dept.: The Harlem Globetrotters, one of the best pro basketball teams in the USA, was playing the Minneapolis Lakers in Chicago Stadium. In the lineup was George Mikan of the Lakers and Reece "Goose" Tatum of the Globetrotters.

With 90 seconds to play, Tatum was put out on fouls. The score was tied at 59-all and the crowd held its breath as the Globetrotters weaved nearer and nearer the basket. Just before the gun ended the game, the ball was flipped to dead-eye Ermer Robinson, who was in the clear. Ermer didn't miss. Score: Globetrotters 61, Minneapolis 59.

TOPS IN SPORTS

Sportswriters are picking Billy Fox to halt Gus Lesnevich at Madison Square Garden Friday night.. The Philadelphia Sphas halted the Harlem Globetrotters victory string at 102... Philadelphia Eagles will play six games with the Chicago Cardinals opening the schedule in the Annual Inquirer Charities game in Philadelphia, Sept. 10.... San Francisco 49ners have signed Bob Mike, 200-lb tackle from UCLA and Al Alston, end who played with the Clippers in the Coast League.. Jersey Joe Walcott begins training April 1 at Grenloch Park, New Jersey, a stone's throw from his hometown, Camden, N. J... Notre Dame tumbled New York University from the ranks of the unbeaten 64 to 59 Monday night in Madison Square Garden. The Violets had won 18 in a row before being plowed under. ..Clark College winning only 4 games, while dropping 11 conference tilts, failed to get an invitation to the 15th Annual Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee Institute. The 10-team tourney gets underway today.... Lots of women talking about chatter on the sports pages. They watch the sports parade like a hawk watching a chicken.



FORT DIX GUARD—Sergeant Russell Boles, former Clark University (Atlanta, Ga.) athlete is now playing guard on the Fort Dix, New Jersey basketball team. Sergean Boles was a three-letter man at Clark and lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (U. S. Army Photo from Public Information Division)

Athletes Awarded Rosa Malone Prizes

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Claude C. George, of Atlanta, Georgia, a standout on the Tuskegee Institute, 1947-1948, basketball team, was awarded the Rosa D. Malone cash prize, given annually to the student who makes the best record in athletics for the year. George was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education at the May Commencement. He will enter Graduate School in September.

The Malone cash prize for a young woman went to Theresa Manuel of Tampa, Fla. She excelled in athletics for the past year, and is a candidate for graduation in the 1949 class. Miss Manuel is a member of the Tuskegee Institute women's championship track and field team and is an Olympic prospect. Her mother is Mrs. Frances Johnson, 822 Robert Street, Apt. 6, Tampa, Florida.

The Malone prizes were established by Mrs. Roda D. Malone of Spokane, Wash. She formerly attended Tuskegee Institute.

Southern Cage Tourney Won By Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers won the Southern conference's 15th annual cage tournament by defeating South Carolina State, 65-56. This is Tuskegee's third time to cop tournament honors. The Tigers won in 1934 and again in 1944.

Tuskegee reached the finals by downing Fisk, 75-28; Morehouse, 71-41, and Florida, 44-28, in a semi-final battle.

South Carolina advanced by defeating Florida, 50-40; Lane College, 50-40, and Morris Brown, 46-40.

CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

TUSKEGEE (65)	B	F	P
Brock, f	4	3	11
C. George, f	4	2	10
W. George, f	5	4	14
Jones, g	4	1	9
Hardwick, g	1	3	5
Roseborough	5	2	12
Davis	0	3	3
Porter	0	1	1
Van Cleve	0	0	0
Thomas	0	0	0
	23	19	65

S. C. STATE (56)	B	F	P
McGhee, f	9	3	21
Blackman, f	2	2	6
Hinds, f	3	1	7
Arrington, g	6	1	13
Harris, g	1	2	4
Hale	1	0	2
Stroman	1	1	3
McCants	0	0	0
Randall	0	0	0
	23	10	56

CONSOLATION FINALS

MORRIS BROWN (50)	B	F	P
Whyte, f	9	0	18
Smith, f	3	0	6
Ayers, c	4	1	9
Hannah, g	3	2	8
Bair, g	2	0	4
Williams	2	1	5
Evans	0	0	0
Parker	0	0	0
Redd	0	0	0
Ross	0	0	0
	23	4	50

FLORIDA (40)	B	F	P
Bostick, f	12	0	24
Jefferson	0	2	2
Fears, c	3	0	6
Williams, g	1	1	3
Hawkins, g	2	0	4
Taylor	0	1	1
Mitchell	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0
Norwood	0	0	0

18 4 40

FIRST ROUND

Lane def. Fort Valley State College, 44-41
Tuskegee def. Fisk, 75-28

QUARTER FINALS

Morris Brown def. Alabama State, 68-53
S. C. State def. Lane, 50-40
Tuskegee def. Morehouse, 71-41
Florida def. Knoxville, 63-57

SEMI-FINALS

S. C. State def. Morris Brown, 46-40
Tuskegee def. Florida, 44-28

WINS CCAA TOURNEY

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (ANP)—Palmer Memorial institute of Sedalia, N. C., won the first annual Central Carolina Athletic association basketball tournament by defeating Dudley high school of Greensboro, 63-48, at the Winston-Salem Teachers College gymnasium.

Rattlers 39, Tuskegee 0

ORLANDO, Fla. — Going into the lead at the outset, the Florida A. and M. Rattlers whipped up a sound, 39-0 pasting for Tuskegee's Golden Tigers here Saturday.

Florida tallied in every quarter, Curtis setting the pace by going over in the first period from six yards out. After that, the victors counted on a 34-yard pass from Williams to Norman, then the same Norman intercepted a Tuskegee aerial and raced 44 yards to pay dirt. Williams grabbed a toss in the closing minutes and set up the final Florida six-pointer. Following this 36-yard run with the pass, Stephens crashed over from the 12.

Dickerson, Fulgham, Simmons and Sweeney played valiantly for the Tigers but their efforts were not good enough to withstand the Rattler power.

Tuskegee Has Grid Practice

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 4—The Golden Tigers began football practice here this week with 44 candidates reporting to Coach Cleve L. Abbott and his associates. The candidates for the 1948 edition of the Golden Tigers displayed plenty of spirit and zest in their initial workout. But the missing lettermen, especially Whitney Van Cleve, fullback and captain; Charles Gray, halfback; Eugene Porter, end; Clarence Davis, end; Charles Mays, quarterback; Floyd McAfee, tackle; Jesse Bolden, guard; Alex Brown, halfback, and Claude George, end, will be difficult to replace because of their ability and experience.

The work of the Tiger coaching staff is already cut out—finding replacements that will give the balance, vigor and skill that these players possessed. However, material is promising in George Dickerson, of Birmingham, regular halfback who is expected to show all-around ability and become one of Tuskegee's leading aspirants for All-American honors. Frank Simmons of Savannah, Ga., All-American center in 1946, is rapidly returning to his old form. While Haywood Scissum, Attaville, Ala., with his speed and aggressiveness, should develop into a capable end. James McDowell, first string end, of Asheville, N. C., will in all probability improve his sterling defensive play and pass catching ability. Albert Pratt, of Chicago, should develop into one of the top guards in the South this year. Other promising candidates are Early Adkins, Burman Harbor, Charles Cato, Arthur Adams, Henry Hooten, Herman Mabrie, James Beavers, James Swinney, Johnnie Smith, George Scott, Andrew Belle, George Brown, Quinton Singleton, Howard Danzie, Boyd Hall and John Fulgham.

The season will open on September 18 with the 25th U. S. Infantry of Ft. Benning, Ga., at Tuskegee. The Sept. 25 date is open, but on Oct. 2, the Tuskegee Tigers will play the Clark College Panthers at Legion Field in Birmingham. One of Tuskegee's stellar attractions, the Wilberforce State College game will be played in Chicago Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 18—Tuskegee Institute vs. 25th U. S. Infantry at Tuskegee.
Sept. 25—Open.
Oct. 2—Tuskegee Institute vs. Clark College at Birmingham.
Oct. 10—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wilberforce State College at Chicago.
Oct. 16—Tuskegee Institute vs. Hampton Institute at Tuskegee.
Oct. 22—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College at Columbus (night).
Oct. 30—Tuskegee Institute vs. Xavier University at New Orleans.
Nov. 6—Tuskegee Institute vs. Florida A. & M. College (place to be announced).
Nov. 13—Tuskegee Institute vs. S. C. State College at Tuskegee (Homecoming).
Nov. 25—Tuskegee Institute vs. State Teachers College at Montgomery.

Smith Paces Atlantians At Stadium

By BOB PRUITT

Morehouse college's big Maroon Tigers scratched their way to a 22-14 victory over Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers last night before a crowd of 13,000 at Memorial Stadium to establish themselves as one of the top Negro football elevens in the South.

Almost even for four quarters, Morehouse scored once more with only two minutes left in the final period to ice the game down at a time when the Alabama team was fighting hard to get an advantage in the annual struggle.

Leading the way to the triumph was Harry Smith, righ half, who scored all three of the touchdowns, two on long runs, 82 and 75 yards respectively, and the final on an 11-yard scamper.

Pacing the last cause of the Golden squad, was George Dickerson who scored both Tuskegee touchdowns. But, besides doing the scoring, he was by far the most outstanding offensive player on the field.

Following the playing of our national anthemn, the Tigers of Morehouse wasted little time in racking up a six-pointer as Harry Smith, taking the kickoff, raced 82 yards for the score. The run was featured by some fancy sidestepping and blocking. Ray Odom's kick was no good and the Atlantians led by a 6-0 score with the game only seconds old.

Odom kicked for Morehouse to start the action again, the boot going to the Golden Tigers' 45 where George Dickerson returned to the 48. But finding the Georgia elevens' line too strong. Tuskegee kicked on the third down.

Here Morehouse started another goal-ward drive, but a fumble by Charlie Cary, recovered by Tuskegee, interupped the threat. But on the first play attempted by Tuskegee, James Sweeney bobbled and the Atlantians recovered.

This time the Maroon Tigers went to the Tuskegee goal, but the line held and the Golden Tigers took over. With the ball on the goal line, Tuskegee attempted to kick on the first play, but John Fulgham's kick was blocked by Fuce of Morehouse and the Maroon Tigers were credited with a safety to make the score read, Morehouse 8, Tuskegee 0. But in the closing minutes of the initial quarter, Tuskegee drove to the Morehouse's goal line, the ball resting on the one-foot line as the period ended.

As the second stanza got underway, and on third down, the Morehouse line held for the remaining two plays and the Maroon team took over on downs.

On the first play, John Pearson booted, and the ball was downed on the Morehouse 43. Here the Golden Tigers went into the air, but after moving the ball to the Atlantians' 35, Dickerson fumbled on a line buck, and Morehouse recovered, but three plays failed to gain enough yards for a first down and the Maroons kicked.

From this point until late in the period, both teams bogged down and most of the play was centered around the midstrip.

Tuskegee started its touchdown drive from its own 15. After a series of plays and three first downs, the Golden Tigers went into the air, and three passes put the ball on the Morehouse one-yard line where Dickerson, in an off tackle Play, went over for the score. Brown's kick was good and it was an 8-7 ball game.

With only seconds left in the game, a Morehouse pass was intercepted by Pratt and the fleet-footed back raced to the goal only to have the ball returned to the 12 where a clipping penalty was imposed, pushing the ball back to the 27. Here again the Golden Tigers went air-minded, and two plays put the ball on the Morehouse seven, but the clock won as time ran out and the half ended with the score still in Morehouse's favor. 8-7.

Following very colorful halftime ceremonies in which bands and cheerleaders from both schools entertained the crowd, the game resumed with Brown kicking for Tuskegee.

Three line plays put the ball on the 50, but here the Morehouse offense bogged down, and they kicked. Tuskegee failed to realize anything from three downs and they in turn booted.

Morehouse went into a 15-7 lead when late in the third period, Jones intercepted Fulgham's pass deep in his own territory, and was dropped on the spot.

75-yard run

Gambrell moved the ball to the 25 with a buck through center, and Smith, on the next play, made his second thrilling run of the game by plunging through center and racing 75 yards for the score. Gambrell's boot split the uprights for the extra point.

Tuskegee made its second touchdown mid-way of the final period. After both teams had held the ball for a series of downs, Tuskegee took over on its own 26 where Morehouse had kicked out of bounds.

Dickerson went over the midstrip on an end-around-end smash, and Sweeney advanced to the Morehouse 40 on a line-buck. Finally with Dickerson and Sweeney alternating in carrying the ball, Tuskegee moved to the three where Dickerson plunged over. Brown's kick was good and the Golden Tigers trailed by one point. 15-14.

Both teams threatened late in the game, being in possession of the ball deep in each other's territory but each time the defensive team buckled down and staved off a score.

But, with two minutes left in the game, Morehouse in possession of the ball started to march down the field, and finally with the ball on the Tuskegee 11-yard line, Smith, slicing through the middle, scampered the remaining distance and wrapped up the ball game by going over standing up for the Atlantians' third score. Gambrell's boot was good and it was 22-14, Morehouse.

The game ended with the Golden Tigers fighting back through the air, with Dickerson snagging a pass and moving to the Morehouse 35 as the gun went off to end the hard-fought tussle.

Play Tuskegee Here Thursday

Hornets Have Dropped Last Four Games By One Touchdown

A heavy downpour of rain prevented the Alabama State Hornets team going through their practice session yesterday, but the boys went inside and held a lengthy signal drill in preparation for their homecoming game with the Tuskegee Tigers here at Cramton Bowl Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

Alumni and friends are already pouring into the city from all sections of the country, including California and tickets are selling fast.

This fine show of support on the part of the Hornet faithfuls has put plenty of determination into the Hornets who are primed to keep the honors here in the Capitol City. The Hornets have suffered four straight setbacks and all were by single touchdown margin.

Particularly outstanding since early in October has been the Hornet line play. Captain Leo Fisher, a senior from Mexico, Missouri, has been a leader at right end on defense, and Curtis Parker, a slim 160-pound six footer from Phenix City, has held down left end well despite his lightness of weight. Parker has been subbing for Archie Shaw, the regular end from Fayette, who has been ailing for several weeks. Archie looks to take his job back on the big day and make up for lost time.

Wilson Sullivan of Walker County has turned out to be 210 pounds of tackling fury as he bids for regular tackle berth. Abraham Jenkins of Charleston, S. C., weighs only 178 but is pressed into action in fireman duty to rest the big boys at tackle. Lawrence Pressley is a nois, 170 pounder at guard who has clung onto his starting position against stiff opposition from larger freshman boys out for the post. He is from Gadsden and is a 3-year man.

Coaches have named no starting line, but it will probably consist of Fisher and Shaw, ends; Mims and Floyd, tackles; Green and L. Pressley, guards; and Craig, center. If the Hornets kick off, Oliver will start for Craig. The entire Hornet team is in excellent physical condition for the battle, and several new tricks cooked up in the rain this week and last are ready for the Abbott-men.

The Tuskegee Tigers team took a week end off last Saturday, but the boys went inside and held a lengthy signal drill in preparation for their homecoming game with the Tuskegee Tigers here at Cramton Bowl Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

Alumni and friends are already pouring into the city from all sections of the country, including California and tickets are selling fast.

This fine show of support on the part of the Hornet faithfuls has put plenty of determination into the Hornets who are primed to keep the honors here in the Capitol City. The Hornets have suffered four straight setbacks and all were by single touchdown margin.

Particularly outstanding since early in October has been the Hornet line play. Captain Leo Fisher, a senior from Mexico, Missouri, has been a leader at right end on defense, and Curtis Parker, a slim 160-pound six footer from Phenix City, has held down left end well despite his lightness of weight. Parker has been subbing for Archie Shaw, the regular end from Fayette, who has been ailing for several weeks. Archie looks to take his job back on the big day and make up for lost time.

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Victors Score In 2nd Half

George Dickerson Stars In Tiger Win; 17,000

See Contest

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, sparked by George Dickerson, 180-pound halfback from Birmingham, staged a second half spurt here yesterday to defeat the Alabama State Hornets, 15 to 0, in the 25th renewal of their Cramton Bowl series.

A Thanksgiving Day crowd of some 17,000 spectators saw the Tigers strike for two touchdowns and a safety in the second half of a hard fought pigskin classic.

The Tigers, after being held scoreless in the first half by a determined Hornet aggregation, struck quickly in the third quarter. They took the opening kickoff of the third quarter and drove 88 yards for a touchdown on 12 consecutive plays. It took only four minutes to march the distance while they were piling up three straight first downs. James Swinney crashed over from the two for the score.

In the fourth quarter the Tigers scored the second six-pointer after a 56-yard drive into pay dirt. Dickerson's sensational 57-yard sprint down to the three, where he plunged across on the first play for the score, sparked the second jaunt for the score.

Late in the fourth quarter the Tigers added a safety when Berman Harbor broke through to nail Percy Weatherly behind the goal line.

Alabama State's Hornets displayed most of their offense early in the game. William Bell and Percy Weatherly led the way as the Hornets piled up three first downs in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, State had their first near-scoring opportunity when Horace Ragland made a neat 33-yard run back of one of the Tigers' punts to the State 41. On the next play Ragland threw a pass to Archie Shaw and the speedy State end got to the Tuskegee 34 before he was pulled down by Dickerson. It was a gain of 23 yards. Ragland bucked for five, but King lost six. Ragland made one, then Pressley kicked over the goal line.

Tuskegee's George Dickerson was the individual star of the game. He was assisted by backs, James Swinney, John Fulgham, Albert Pratt and Portcher Taylor. In the line, George Brown, Andrew Belle, James Beavers and Haywood Scissum stood out.

Howard Green, Curtis Parker, William Craig and Archie Shaw led the Hornets line play. In the backfield it was Percy Weatherly leading the way and assisted by William Bell, Horace Ragland, Sam Bolden and Edward Pressley.

Tuskegee—	Pos.	—Ala. State
McDowell	L.E.	Parker
Brown	L.T.	Mims
Marbie	L.G.	Green
Beavers	C.	Craig
Belle	R.G.	L. Pressley
McNeir	R.T.	Floyd
Scissum	R.E.	Fisher
Taylor	Q.	Bell
Swinney	L.H.	Bolden
Dickerson	R.H.	Ragland
Fulgham	F.	E. Pressley

Tuskegee	0	0	6	9	—15
Alabama State	0	0	0	0	— 0

Scoring Touchdowns: Tuskegee—Swinney and Dickerson. Safety—Harbon (tackled P. Weatherly behind goal line). Extra point: Brown (placement).

Substitutions: Tuskegee: Daniels, Davenport, Hardwick, Gordon, Singleton, Harbor, Coles, Patterson, Belle, W. Brown, Pratt, Bibbs, and Danzy. Alabama State—Oliver, Mims, P. Weatherly, J. Parker, Washington, King, E. Weatherly, Wright, Greene, Gayle, Sasser, Cheatham, Shaw, Alexander, Sullivan, Jenkins, Hubbard, Williams, Wilder, Davis, Harris and E. Weatherly.

Game At A Glance

Ala. State		Tuskegee
5	First Downs	16
3	Yds. gained rushing	329
44	Yds. gained passing	65
19	Passes attempted	16
3	Passes completed	5
1	Passes intercepted	4
33.5	Avg. Yds. punts	39.4
71	Yds. ret. all kicks	37
1	Fumbles recovered by	1
25	Yds. lost penalties	85

Tuskegee Bops S. C., 14 To 7

George Dickerson Leads Golden Tigers To Triumph

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 15.—Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers tumbled South Carolina State College from the ranks of unbeaten Southern Conference football teams by defeating the fast charging and hard running Bulldogs, 13 to 6, in the Alumni Bowl here this afternoon, before a record breaking homecoming attendance.

While neither team scored during the initial period, there was plenty of action with the unexpected constantly happening which kept the spectators in a state of excited uncertainty.

The Golden Tigers, playing an exceedingly tight ball game, scored during the second stanza with less than four minutes left to play. John Fulgham punted to the South Carolina 14 and on the next play George Dickerson, fleet Tuskegee halfback from Birmingham, intercepted John Turner's pass and sprinted 25 yards for the touchdown. James Cole, of Savannah, missed the extra point.

In the opening moments of the third quarter, South Carolina State stopped a determined Tuskegee drive on their own 34 and marched 66 yards to tie the score 6-6.

Richard Arrington hit the Tuskegee line for long gains then John Dow pitched a pass to George Price to put the ball on the Golden Tigers 18. Arrington twisted his way across the double stripe on the next play.

Erwin Dawkins recovered a Tuskegee fumble on the Golden Tigers 27. The Bulldogs moved the ball to the Tuskegee 11. Then the Tuskegee line tightened, Arrington dropped back and attempted to break the tie with a field goal but the ball hit the upright and bounced off.

Herman Mabrie recovered a South Carolina State fumble on the Bulldogs' 45. A five-yard penalty against the Golden Tigers moved the ball to the midfield stripe. From this point George Dickerson hit McKinley Lewis with a 30-yard toss, and the Tuskegee end went the rest of the way for the pay off score. Capt. George Brown converted.

Big Downtown Parade Slated By Two Bands This Morning

Montgomery Advertiser

Tigers Have Won 17 Games In 24-Tilt Series; State College Has Copped Only Three

Montgomery Advertiser Nov-11-25-48

By WALTER MOSELEY
Assistant Sports Editor

Two of the nation's perennial Negro Collegiate powerhouses—Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College—renew a 25-year-old rivalry at Cramton Bowl today in their annual Thanksgiving Day gridiron tussle. Game time is 1:30 p.m.

The series, dating back to 1924, has been a continuous one down through the years. The two teams

HORNETS		TIGERS	
Morris Brown	28	Ft. Benning	13
Bethune-Cook.	34	Clark	13
Florida A.&M.	41	Wilberforce	39
Morehouse	0	Hampton	15
Clark	0	Morehouse	22
Fisk	7	Xavier	12
Lane	15	Fla. A. & M.	39
Ala. A. & M.	14	S. C. State	7
Ft. Valley St.	16		

have met each year, and of the games played Tuskegee has won 17, State has copped four and three have ended in ties.

However, past records mean nothing when these two rivals collide. They will be evenly matched this season. Neither squad has made an impressive showing in the win column against their 1948 opponents.

Tuskegee has won three, lost four and tied one during this year's grid wars. The Tigers trounced Fort Benning, 26-13; Clark College, 14-13, and South Carolina State, 13-7. They dropped games to Wilberforce, Hampton Institute, Morehouse and Florida A.&M. They battled Xavier University to a 12-12 deadlock.

Alabama State has won only one tilt this season, a 7-0 triumph over Morehouse, the team that beat Tuskegee, 22-14. The Hornets have lost seven and tied one.

A grand parade, featuring the bands of both colleges, is slated for downtown Montgomery this morning at 9:30.

The 100-piece State College band, paced by a group of talented majorettes, will lead the parade. The crack Tuskegee band, under the direction of Capt. Alton A. Davenport and accompanied by twelve crimson and gold-clad majorettes, will be next in line followed by scores of gaily decorated floats.

A high school band from Durham, N. C., which has won nation-wide recognition for its excellent music, will be one of the features which the two schools have collaborated on in bringing to Montgomery to participate in the parade and to add color to the game.

Montgomery Advertiser Nov-11-25-48

The morning parade will start at 9:30. Originating at the capitol it will proceed down Dexter Avenue through Court Square to Montgomery Street thence to Catoma where it terminates. Seen in the parade will be some 25 floats, each designed and built to bring out some theme connected with the history of the Tuskegee-State series, a number of marching units of student organizations, local scout groups as well as visiting scout groups, U. S. Army units, the Elks, and many others. There will be five bands, the bands of the two competing colleges and three visiting bands. Visiting will be Shorty Hall's Winston-Salem band, East Highland School band from Sylacauga, and Lincoln Junior High School band from Birmingham.

Pre-game activities at the Bowl begin at 1 o'clock. Featured will be the visiting bands and the presentation of several members of the first Hornet team to participate in the Tiger-Hornet series. Other visitors presented will be former stars of other years with the Hornets.

PROBABLE STARTING LINEUPS

Ala. State		Tuskegee
Shaw	L.E.	McDowell
Mims	L.T.	Brown (c)
Greene	L.G.	Mabrie
Craig	C.	Beavers
L. Pressley	R.G.	Bell
Floyd	R.T.	McNeir
Fisher (c)	R.E.	Scissum
P. Weatherly	Q.	Fulgham
Bolden	L.H.	Swinney
Ragland	R.H.	Dickerson
Bell	F.	Taylor

Officials: B. T. Harvey (Colgate) referee; H. A. Johnson (Fisk) umpire; F. L. Forbes (Morehouse) Linesman; E. E. Farley (Morehouse) field judge; F. A. Youns (Chicago) side-line clock operator.

Paul Ford Scores 3 Touchdowns

Ala. State 41 - Tuskegee 0 Nov-11-25-48

Montgomery Advertiser Nov-16-48

The 5,000 fans who attended the Tuskegee-Wilberforce game in Comiskey Park here Sunday, were treated to an aerial circus and a devastating ground attack by the Wilberforce Green Wave as it rolled over the Tigers, 39-6.

Chicago Defender Nov 20

It was strictly their day for Paul Ford, Mickey Carter, 150 pound quarterback Billy Shields, his understudy, and Andy Bibbs. Ford scored three of the Green Wave's six touchdowns, one on a pass from Carter for the first tally. Shields scored two and Bibbs one, in the runaway game. Sidney Porter converted three times out of six.

Wilberforce's supremacy was never in doubt from the time the Green Wave rolled down field for 78 yards and a touchdown, the second time they got the ball. Carter connected with five of six passes mixed in with six running plays in the first quarter.

Bibbs circled his own right end in the second period for the second Green Wave tally shortly after Carter had been spilled behind the goal line for a touchback and two points for Tuskegee.

Ford went through his own left tackle, broke through the line, and with only one man running interference, skirted the Tuskegee secondary and went over standing up, in the third period. Again in the period, he went 44 yards off tackle to score.

Tuskegee, grown desperate, took to the air in the final stanza, and finally connected, Johnny Fulgham to Porter in the end zone. The conversion try failed.

Billy Shields, in for Carter, ran over from 35 yards out, two plays after Wilberforce and Tuskegee both had fumbled. Six minutes before the game ended, Shields intercepted a pass intended for Tommy Hardwick, and galloped to the goal. At the gun, Tuskegee was trying desparately to connect by air again.

Touchdowns: Wilberforce, Ford (3), Shields (2), Bibbs. Tuskegee, Porter. Points after touchdown: Parker (3).

Victors Score In 2nd Half

George Dickerson Stars In Tiger Win; 17,000 See Contest

Montgomery Advertiser

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

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Ala. State 7 - Tuskegee 15 Nov-11-25-48

A Thanksgiving Day crowd of some 17,000 spectators saw the Tigers strike for two touchdowns and a safety in the second half of a hard fought pigskin classic.

The Tigers, after being held scoreless in the first half by a determined Hornet aggregation, struck quickly in the third quarter. They took the opening kickoff of the third quarter and drove 88 yards for a touchdown on 12 consecutive plays. It took only four minutes to march the distance while they were piling up three straight first downs. James Swinney crashed over from the two for the score.

In the fourth quarter the Tigers scored the second six-pointer after a 56-yard drive into pay

Game At A Glance

Ala. State		Tuskegee
5	First Downs	16
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71	Yds. ret. all kicks	37
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dirt. Dickerson's sensational 57-yard sprint down to the three, where he plunged across on the first play for the score, sparked the second jaunt for the score.

Late in the fourth quarter the Tigers added a safety when Berman Harbor broke through to nail Percy Weatherly behind the goal line.

Nov 11-26-48

Alabama State's Hornets displayed most of their offense early in the game. William Bell and Percy Weatherly led the way as the Hornets piled up three first downs in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, State had their first near-scoring opportunity when Horace Ragland made a neat 33-yard run back of one of the Tigers' punts to the State 41. On the next play Ragland threw a pass to Archie Shaw and the speedy State end got to the Tuskegee 34 before he was pulled down by Dickerson. It was a gain of 23 yards. Ragland bucked for five, but King lost six. Ragland made one, then Pressley kicked over the goal line.

Xavier, Tuskegee In 12-12 Deadlock

Nov 11-26-48

By ERNEST CURRY

NEW ORLEANS — A fighting Xavier Gold Rush marched 77 yards in the final period to score and earn a 12-12 tie with Tuskegee's Golden Tigers in Xavier Stadium here Saturday.

The tieing touchdown came after Tuskegee had driven the ball to within scoring position on the 23-yard line only to lose it on downs. The Gold Rush took over and in two plays moved it to the Tuskegee five. Robert Simms passed to Lloyd Jackson who was chased out of bounds on the 40, then Thornton Drummond swept end for 35 yards and two plays later Kirke Herman plunged over from the two.

Tuskegee scored in the first period when Jim McDowall took in John Fulgham's pass and lateraled to Leroy Porter on the 17 who scored from there. Xavier chalked up a TD in the second period when Wilford Bonner hit the sidelines and shook off several tacklers to race 65 yards for a tally. Early in the third period a punt returned by Tuskegee placed the ball on the Gold Rush's 34 and George Dickerson climaxed a drive from there by going over from the one for the Tigers' second touchdown.

The game was nip and tuck all the way. Tuskegee had to stop two desperate last quarter drives by Xavier turning one back from its own two-yard stripe.

Xavier Holds Tuskegee

Tigers To 12-12 Tie

Tuskegee left half, crashed over from the one after a sustained third period drive. Xavier evened it up with a touchdown when Kirk Herman plunged over his own left guard.

The Gold Rush held the advantage for the remainder of the game, but could not cross the goal again. Tuskegee rolled up 16 first downs to seven for Xavier. The Tigers lost 60 yards on penalties, and the Gold Rush lost 45. Xavier completed four of eight aerials, and Tuskegee completed three of 13.

Dickerson's Pass Gives Tuskegee 13-6 Victory

Nov 11-26-48

Alabama State intercepted John Turner's pass and ran 35 yards for a touchdown in the second period after Cleveland Williams rocked Tuskegee back with his long punting. Robert Simms passed 15 yards from his own 35 to Wilford "Moose" Bonner, who wormed his way down from the 50.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers tumbled ... in the opening moments of the South Carolina State ... ranks of the unbeaten here Saturday, ... homecoming to the tune of 13-6. ... before a record breaking crowd ... in Alumni Bowl.

George Dickerson, fleet Tuske-
George Dickerson of Birmingham, John Dow pitched a pass to

George Price to put the ball on the Golden Tigers' 18. Arrington twisted his way across the double stripe on the next play to score.

Erwin Dawkins recovered a Tuskegee fumble on the Golden Tigers 27. The Bulldogs moved the ball to the Tuskegee 11, then the Tuskegee line tightened. Arrington dropped back and attempted to break the tie with a field goal but the ball hit the upright and bounced off.

Herman Mabrie recovered a South Carolina State fumble on the Bulldogs 45. A five-yard penalty against the Golden Tigers moved the ball to the midfield stripe. From this point, George Dickerson hit McKinley Lewis with a 50-yard toss and the Tuskegee end went the reest of the way for the pay off. The play was good for 50 yards. Capt. George Brown converted.

AT CRAMTON BOWL

At the risk of sounding complacent, we reflected yesterday at the State Normal-Tuskegee game that if everybody in the country could see a close-up photograph of Cramton Bowl yesterday there would be less concern over racial matters in the South.

Such a photograph would show that Montgomery, as it has been long doing, more or less turned over the town to the two institutions on Thanksgiving. There was an admirable parade down the way over which Jefferson Davis rode to be inaugurated.

Then the Bowl was filled almost to capacity. The white section was filled beyond capacity and many stood. On the field were players representing Tuskegee Institute, one of the best known colleges in the world, and State Teachers College, which has grown to be the largest such institution in the country.

There were Negro bands with excellent music and precision drills. The spectacle was an arresting and unchallengable evidence of the progress the colored man is making in all directions.

Tuskegee Conquers 25th Infantry Eleven, 26-12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Striking suddenly in the second quarter and scoring two touchdowns in the third and one in the final seconds of play, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers subdued a scrappy 25th U. S. Infantry team, 26 to 12, in the Alumni Bowl here this afternoon.

The game started with both teams cautiously testing the defenses of the other. Cautious play kept both teams on even keel during the entire first period, but in the second quarter, George Dickerson, Tiger Back, niftily needled his way through the 25th Infantry line on a 26 yard run, scoring Tuskegee's first touchdown. George Brown added ten extra point.

A few minutes later, the 25th Infantry eleven scored on a well-executed forward pass, Hammond to Knight, for 18 yards, whereupon Knight outdistanced the field on a 43 yard sprint to score. The try for the extra point failed. The first half ended with Tuskegee leading, 7 to 6.

SCORES ON FUMBLE

In the second half, Danzie increased Tuskegee's lead by recovering a 25th Infantry fumble behind the goal line for the Tigers' second touchdown. Brown again added the extra point from placement. Late in the third period Fulgham took a punt on his 42 yard line and raced 50 yards before he was hauled down. Dickerson quickly added the remaining 8 yards for the score. Brown's third attempt for the extra point failed.

Early in the fourth quarter Hammond, after a series of downs went over from the 1 yard line for the 25th Infantry's last touchdown. Wilson's kick was low. In the closing seconds of the fourth quarter Dickerson skirted his own right end for eight yards and a touchdown. Brown failed the second time to add the extra point.

cautiously testing the other's defense. Both remained on an even 0-0 keel through the quarter. But, in the second period, George Dickerson, Tiger back, needled his way through the 25th Infantry's line for 26 yards and pay dirt. George Brown converted.

A few minutes later, the army lads scored on a pass, Hammond to Knight for 18 yards in the air and 43 on the ground. The kick for the extra point went wide.

The score was Tuskegee 7, Army 6, at the half.

In the third period, Danzie increased Tuskegee's lead by recovering an Army fumble behind the goal. Brown converted again. A few minutes later, Fulgham took a punt on his own 42 and raced 50 yards before he was hauled down. Dickerson galloped the remaining eight for six points. Brown's kick was no good.

Early in the fourth quarter, Hammond went over from the Tuskegee one yard line for the second. Dickerson skirted his own right end for eight yards and a score. The kick from placement failed.

Tuskegee Tigers Top Army Eleven, 26-12

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Striking suddenly in the second quarter and scoring two touchdowns in the third period and another in the final seconds of play, Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers subdued the 25th Infantry army team 26-12 in Alumni Bowl, Saturday, September 18.

The game started with each team

'skegee To Battle State Thanksgiving

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 28, 1948—When Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College meet for their annual Thanksgiving Day game in Montgomery Thanksgiving Day, it will be the 25th Anniversary Cramton Bowl game, and plans are underway to make the occasion noteworthy.

Special features will be the downtown street parade with floats led by several bands, school children and marching units. The intermission program being arranged will be elaborate and is expected will capture the interest of the thousands of spectators who will be present.

As usual, the game will draw alumni and friends of Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute from every section of the country.

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Batter Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 22-14

Harry Smith Romps

82, 75, 11 Yards

To Wreck 'Skegee

BY JOEL W. SMITH

COLUMBUS, Ga., —(SNS)—In one of the most thrilling games of the long rivalry between the two Southern Conference elevens, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers battered the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 22-14, Friday night, before 13,000 fans at Memorial Stadium.

The Maroon Tigers jumped out in front on the first play of the game, when Harry Smith, sensational breakaway back from Birmingham, Ala., took the opening kick-off and stepped off 82 yards for a touchdown. The try-for-point after touchdown was wide. Morehouse racked up a safety a few minutes, later when C. Fuce brole through and smeared John Fulgham's attempted punt in the Tuskegee end zone.

TUSKEGEE MARCHES 86 YARDS TO SCORE

Trailing 8-0, the Golden Tigers roared back in the second period and moved the ball to the M'house one-yard line, where Morehouse's fast charging line broke through and nailed Dickerson in his tracks to stop the drive.

Determined to get back in the ball game, the Golden Tigers marched 86 yards to pay dirt in the final five minutes of play in the first period. Spearheading this sustained drive were George Dickerson, also of Birmingham; James Sweeney, of Atlanta; Albert Pratt and Fulgham. Dickerson went over from the one-yard line and Capt. George Brown converted from placement.

FIREWORKS GALORE AT HALF-TIME

The Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College Bands put on a sparkling show at half time. Highlighting Tuskegee's contribution to the colorful festivities was the presentation of lovely Miss Meadow L. Jackson, "Miss Tuskegee of 1948" and her attendant, Miss Mary Craven. Both of the football queens hails from Fort Worth, Texas. The illuminated Morehouse Band put on a clever exhibition of march formation with the lights out, and touched off fireworks galore.

Late in the third period, Ike Jones intercepted Fulgham's pass on the Morehouse 25, and on the first play from scrimmage, Smith slipped through the Tuskegee line, broke into the open and romped 75 yards for a touchdown James Gambrell added the extra point via placement to put Morehouse ahead, 15-7.

'SKEGEE SCORES AGAIN

Tuskegee capitalized on Worth Christler's short kick, which went out-of-bounds on the Morehouse 33 and needed only seven plays to score. Dickerson cashed-in on the touchdown from the Morehouse two-yard marker and Brown's placement made the score, 15-14, with only six minutes left to play.

Morehouse took the ball on downs on the Tuskegee 39, when the Golden Tigers gambled and failed to kick on fourth down. A 15-yard penalty moved the ball to the Tuskegee 24. Smith and Charles Cary alternated to lug the ball to the Tuskegee 11, and Smith twisted his way across the double-stripes to put the game in the bag. Gambrell's placement was good.

STARTING LINEUPS

M'HOUSE (22)	POS	S'GEE (14)
Foster	LE.	Hardwick
Brown	L.T.	Simmons
Littlejohn	L.G.	Mabrie
Odom (c)	C.	Beavers
Nelson	R.G.	Bell
White	R.T.	Brown (c)
Hyler	R.E.	Scissum
Jones	Q.B	Fulgham
Smith	H.B.	Dickerson
Adams	H.B.	Singleton
Gambrell	F.B.	Pratt

OFFICIALS: G. H. Lennon (Bluefield referee; B. T. Fowlkes (Atlanta Uni.) umpire; J. H. Moore Morris Brown) headlinesman; W. J. Moore (Talladega field judge.

Wilberforce Outclasses Tuskegee

By WILL ROBINSON

CHICAGO — Wilberforce State College routed Tuskegee 39 to 8 in the nineteenth annual football classic between these two schools at Comiskey Park last Sunday afternoon before 5,000 frenzied fans.

It was the worse defeat ever suffered by Coach Cleve Abbott's Golden Tigers in the history of this classic. The victory for Coach Gaston (Country) Lewis' green-clad gridders from Xenia, Ohio, marked the first time they have beaten Tuskegee two years running.

The game had its moment of suspense, but for most of the spectators who made up one of the smallest crowds in the history of the event, it was like a movie thriller. They knew after the first quarter who the winner would be.

This was the ninth decision for Wilberforce in the series. Tuskegee has a record of seven wins four ending in ties. Both teams entered the clash undefeated for the season with the Green Wave romping to its third straight win.

'FORCE GREAT

Wilberforce, off its showing, appears to have one of its best elevens in the history of the college as they ran and passed for six touchdowns. The Buckeyes scored in every quarter and held a 13 to 2 edge at the half before turning on the steam to tally twice in the third and fourth period without drawing another pass.

Mickey Carter, Wilberforce's 150-pound quarterback from Louisville, Ky., set up the first two touchdowns with a fine demonstration of passing from the "T" formation. In the first period he hit Blake White from Detroit, Mich., and Charles Payton from Washington, D. C., both playing the ends, to move the ball down to Tuskegee's 8-yard line, where Andy Bibbs went off tackle to score.

Carter came back after being tackled behind his own goal line for a two-point Tuskegee safety to hit White again with another that moved the ball from his own 25 to the Tigers' 20. Bibbs, who hails from South Bend, Ind., scored again two plays later by going around his own right end for pay-dirt from 15 yards out.

FORD SCORES

Wilberforce scored its third touchdown soon after the half-time intermission ceremonies. Taking the ball from the kick-off, Coach Lewis' fleet-footed back-field of Paul Ford, Edward Tipton and Shields went resting on Wilberful interference, the ball to rack up another six With the ball rest- force's 20, Fulgham and Bibbs alternated carrying the points on the same play that connected with around his own right end for 50 pigskin until they reached mid- in the end zone for yards to score and two minutes field, where Ford broke through later he intercepted a Tuskegee the middle of the line for a 55- In the same period Tuskegee pass 35 yards out and made its only offensive challenge desperation pass yard scoring sprint. He came right of the day. Johnny Fulgham to Leroy Porter got in on the scoring act twice back after Tuskegee relinquished that was good for a 60-yard gain. in the final period.

Hampton's Pirates Sink Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Flashing a well coordinated ground attack, the Hampton Pirates overcame a 7 to 0 lead in the second half to down Tuskegee 15 to 7 in the Alumni Bowl here Saturday afternoon.

In the first half the two teams battled each other determinedly with neither team scoring during the first quarter. But in the second quarter Tuskegee used an effective passing attack, which netted three first downs and a score when Fulgham passed to Swinney. Brown's conversion was good. The half ended with Tuskegee leading 7 to 0.

Hampton came back in the second half to score two touchdowns with William Christian, the Pirate captain, sparking the attack and scoring both markers. Hampton completed its scoring after having received the extra point because Tuskegee was off side by scoring a safety against the Tigers late in the final period.

The game showed a considerably improved Tuskegee team over that which played Wilberforce a week ago. Both elevens attempted several passes with Tuskegee having considerable edge completing eight out of sixteen attempts, while Hampton completed two out of twelve.

Florida A. & M. Wins, 39 to 0, From 'Skegee

By CALVIN E. ADAMS

ORLANDO, Fla.—Florida's fast-flying gridiron team routed the strong Tuskegee, Maroon and Gold Tigers by the score of 39-0 before 6,500 fans in greater Orlando Stadium Saturday night.

The game marked the Rattlers fourteenth consecutive win and the fifth defeat of the Tigers in as many years.

With the game but three minutes old, the Rattlers set up their first TD with a 6-yard pass from Jim Williams to Brad Mitchell. Olysses Curtis then broke off left tackle and raced 23 yards before being hauled down from behind. Bernard Stephens ripped through center for 15 yards and a first down on the 6. Curtis picked up 3 yards through the line and then scored standing up from the 3-yard stripe. Moe Jefferson converted with Earl Kitchens holding.

The Tigers' line play tightened up after this score and the rest of the first half was scoreless.

The Rattlers opened up in the third canto by moving 64 yards on the ground and through the air for their second tally. On successive line bucks, Rattler backs racked up 40 fast yards. Williams passed to Oscar Norman, Jacksonville freshman, for 13 and he ran the other 11 to score. Jefferson converted.

Abraham Brown, Rattler substitute center, intercepted a Tiger pass on Florida's 39 and it set up the third score. A holding penalty moved the pigskin to the 21. On the next offensive play, Ulysses Harley broke through the line and went all the way. Jefferson missed the extra point.

As the final period opened, Florida took the ball on downs on the Tigers 39 and started goalward. Williams passed to Stephens for 12 yards in rapid succession. Stephens then picked up 9 through the line. Pasper Saunders in two tries at the Tuskegee line accounted for 13 yards and on the third try went over the double stripes to score.

Norman, who proved to be the running star of the game, intercepted a pass thrown by Dickerson on the Tiger 40 and ran it to pay dirt. It was the most beautiful run of the game, as he reversed his field twice behind excellent blocking.

With 59 seconds left in the game, Charles Leonard, sub for Williams, passed to Elman Wilkens for 39 yards. Stephens moved the pellet over from the 4 for the final tally. Jefferson converted for the extra point. Florida made twelve first downs to Tuskegee's seven; gained 204 yards rushing while holding the Tigers to 46. Tuskegee passes accounted for 212 yards while Rattlers made only 110 by the same route.

Tuskegee's Tigers Claw S. C. State

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a rugged, thrill-packed struggle, Tuskegee racked up a hard-earned 13-6 victory over South Carolina State before a record-breaking homecoming crowd Saturday.

In knocking the Bulldogs from the unbeaten ranks of the Southern Conference elevens, the Golden Tigers struck through the air in the fourth period to break the 6-6 deadlock.

Tuskegee scored with less than four minutes left to play in the first half when George Dickerson of Birmingham, Ala., intercepted John Turner's pass and raced 25 yards for a touchdown.

After the intermission the Bulldogs launched a sustained drive on the Tuskegee 34 and marched 66 yards for a touchdown. Highlighting the drive were Richard Arrington and William Harris. John Dow tossed a pass to George Price to put the ball on the Tuskegee 18, and Arrington cut back through the middle to score.

South Carolina State threatened in the fourth when Ervin Dawkins recovered a fumble on the Tuskegee 27, and the Bulldogs drove to the Tuskegee 11, where the Golden Tigers tightened. Arrington attempted a field goal but the ball bounced off the upright.

Tuskegee's pay-off aerial came late in the fourth period when McKinley Lewis snagged a 30-yard pass thrown by George Dickerson and traveled 20 yards for the score. Capt. George Brown kicked the extra point.

Rattlers 39, Tuskegee 0

ORLANDO, Fla. — Going into the lead at the outset, the Florida A. and M. Rattlers whipped up a sound 39-0 pasting for Tuskegee's Golden Tigers here Saturday.

Florida tallied in every quarter, Curtis setting the pace by going over in the first period from six yards out. After that, the victors counted on a 34-yard pass from Williams to Norman, then the same Norman intercepted a Tuskegee aerial and raced 44 yards to pay dirt. Williams grabbed a toss in the closing minutes and set up the final Florida six-pointer. Following this 36-yard run with the pass, Stephens crashed over from the 12.

Dickerson, Fulgham, Simmons and Sweeney played valiantly for the Tigers but their efforts were not good enough to withstand the Rattler power.

Tigers In 15-0 Win In Classic

By FAY YOUNG

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — It took Tuskegee Institute's Tigers the entire first half of the 25th anniversary Cramton Bowl Turkey Day game against Alabama State Teachers College Hornets to find out that they had to play some football to win. Then in the third quarter they led 6-0 and in the final period piled up nine points to tee the game, 15-0.

Thanksgiving Day victory gave Tuskegee its 18th victory in the 25 Dixie Classics which have been played in Cramton Bowl. Ala. State has won four and three have ended in ties. Everybody remembers that hectic 26-26 deadlock of 1947 when Ala. State staved off defeat in the closing minute of play and then lost a golden chance for a victory by missing the point after touchdown.

Tuskegee won four games, lost four and tied one for the season's record. Ala. State had a most miserable season. It defeated Morehouse College of Atlanta, 7-0, for the only victory on its 10-game schedule. Clark and State played a scoreless tie and the other eight games were in the loser's column. Yet, Morehouse, which had lost to State triumphed, 22-14 over Tuskegee and Clarked dropped a 14-13 game to the Tigers.

ALWAYS HARD FOUGHT

No matter what the season's record of either team is, the Cramton Bowl game is the most important and the hardest fought. And the fans knowing this, change the hour of their turkey dinner and come out in full force. A crowd of over 15,000, one third of whom were white, stayed on, as the evening's shadows fell on the playing field, until the game was over.

Played to a standstill in the first half, Tuskegee came back in the second part of the game with a detirmination not to be denied. State had made three first downs in the opening period and one more in the second period. Then the local team bogged down and when the game was over had made only six first downs to Tuskegee's 18.

State took to their air 19 times, completed three and had one intercepted. Total yardage gained on passes was 44. Total yardage gained on rushing was 69. Tuskegee gained 211 yards on rushing and 60 yards on passing. Tuskegee tried 17 passes, completed five and had four intercepted.

Tuskegee lost 95 yards on penalties, State, 25. State returned Tuskegee's punts for a 71 yard total. Tuskegee returned State's punts for a 37 yard total. Tuskegee's punts averaged 39.5 yards while State's average 41.5.

TUSKEGEE SCORES

State kicked off to Tuskegee to start the second half and the Tigers were downed on their own 12. In 12 plays, the Tigers had driven 88 yards to score their first touchdown. James Swinney, 180-pound back from Atlanta's Booker T. Washington high, crashing through the middle of State's forward wall from the three. The try for extra point was wide.

In the fourth quarter, George Dickerson, halfback from Birmingham's Parker high got loose and raced 57 yards to the State three from where he went over on the next play. Bill Brown from the Don Thompson high in Tampa, Fla., booted the extra point.

State was still in the game. However, passes failed to click. The score could have been tied. Two touchdowns and two points after would have been given State the victory it yearned for. But late in the fourth period, Berman Harbor from New Orleans, Booker T. high, broke through from his guard position and pinned 155-pound Percy Weatherly from Carver high, Gadsen, Ala., for a safety and whatever hopes that State had to tie or win went by-bye.

MANY STARS

The game had its stars. Plenty on both sides. Albert Pratt, from Chicago's Dunbar Trade school, George Brown, Savannah tackle; Haywood Scissum, Gadsen, Ala. end; Porcher Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla., fullback; James Beavers, 200-pound Birmingham center; Andrew Belle, Enterprise, Ala., guard, all starred for Tuskegee along with Swinney and Dickerson. Pratt plays both in the line and the backfield.

Playing well for Alabama State, there were Percy Weatherly and Eugene Weatherly, both backs and both from Gadsen, Alabama; Edward Pressley and Horace Ragland, both backs and Lawrence Pressley, guard, all from Gadsen, Alabama; Howard Green, 213-pound guard from Gadsen; Curtis Parker, Phenix City, Alabama, guard; William Craig, center from Decatur, Alabama; Archie Shaw, Fayette, Alabama; William Bell and Sam Bolden, two backs from Gadsen.

VETERAN OFFICIALS

B. T. Harvey, who referred the first Cramton Bowl series game back in 1924, was referee. He was serving his 19th year as an official and fifty year in that capacity. E. Harvey is commissioner of the Southern Conference. He is a Colgate football star of yesteryear and served for several years as coach at Morehouse College. Henimmortal, was serving his second straight year as umpire. Frank Forbes, Morehouse director of athletics, was serving his second consecutive year as headlinesman for the second time. Judge for the second consecutive year, Fay Young, field judge from 1937 through 1946, was side-line time-keeper for the second time.

'Skegee Tops Morehouse In Duel Track And Field Meet

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

The Morehouse spiked shoe brigade went down to a glorious defeat as the Golden-clad thinclads of Tuskegee spiked their brilliance, outscored them 71½ to 53½ and led them on a merry chase at the Tuskegee Alumni Bowl Saturday afternoon. Tues 4-13-48

The Atlantans copped four first place and tied for a fifth while the Golden Tigers broke the tape seven times and tied for an eighth while the Golden Tigers broke the tape seven times and tied for an eighth. Morehouse won four second places. The Tuskegee cindermen relied upon depth in every event as the race was conducted by triangular rules allowing the first four men points.

JOHNSON BEATS GEORGE

Napoleon Johnson, Morehouse sophomore, turned in the afternoon's most brilliant performance in the featured quarter-mile. In triumphing over his perennial rival, John George, "Nap" was clocked at 51.3. Daily World

The nimble "Nap" and George both bolted off to a good start. George took the inside lane and moved out to a good lead. Johnson burned the breeze to come within few paces of hs much-publicized rival. Camping on George's trail, Johnson bided time to the home strech where both stars opened up to full speed. The agile Napoleon made a great effort, put his best foot forward. And it was all over.

Former SIAC champion hurdler, Luther Ware, continued his merry pace by nipping Turnbore in the 200-yard low hurdles in 26.4. The recognized peer of Southern hurdlers, Ware looms as the best bet to win the SIAC timber topping crown.

Theophilus Neal placed third in the hurdles bethind Turnbore of Tuskegee. Since learning the fundamentals of hurdling this season Neal has been doing alright for himself. Atlanta, Ga.

WATKINS WINS "CENTURY"

Freddie Guy lost out in the century because of a faulty start but romped home in the 220 in 23.4.

Another favorite Johnny Floyd tasted defeat for the first time, being edged out of the half mile by Alpheus Mathis. Floyd strained a muscle in the event and did not compete in the mile relay. Tues.

In the field events, Augustus White won the discus affray and Schelley Lipscomb tied with Lilly for first place in the broad jump. Both leapers were marked at 19 ft., 8½ inches. 4-13-48

SUMMARY

100 yd. Dash: 1st, Lewis Watkins (T); 2nd, Frederick Guy (M); 3rd, Carl Fuqua (M); 4th, Andrew Davis (M) and Albert Terry (T) tie.

Time: 10.1 Sec.

1 Mile Run: 1st, John Carroll (T); 2nd, Henry Rice (M); 3rd Jas. Green (M); 4th, Harrell Watts (T).

Time: 4 Minutes 30.2 Seconds

440 yd. Dash: 1st, Napoleon Johnson (M); 2nd, John George (T); 3rd Charles Gray (T); 4th Earl Smartt (T).

Time 51.3 Seconds

220 yd. Dash: 1st, Frederick Guy (M); 2nd, Lewis Watkins (T); 3rd, Carl Fuqua (M); 4th Victor Morris (T).

Time: 23.4 Seconds

880 yd. Run: 1st, Alpheus Mathis (T); 2nd, Johnnie Floyd (M); 3rd, Clarence Davis (T); 4th, Lawrence Wells (T). Tues. 4-13-48

Time: 2 Minutes 5 seconds

2 Mile Run: 1st, John Carroll (T) 2nd, James Turnbore (T); 3rd, Henry Rice (M); 4th, James Green (M). Time: 10 Min. 18.5 Sec.

220 Low Hurdles; 1st, Luther Ware (M); 2nd, James Turnbore (T); 3rd, Theophilus Neal (M).

Time: 26.4 Seconds

Shot Put: 1st, Frank Wade (T) 39'7"; 2nd, August White (M) 37'; 3rd, Schelly Lipscomb (M) 32'9½; 4th, Benjamin Booker (T) 32'5½".

Discus Throw: 1st, Augustus White (M) 111'9"; 2nd, Frank Wade (T) 110'; 3rd, Benjamin Booker (T) 104'3"; 4th, Virden Evans (T) 68'11'.

Broad Jump: 1st (tie) Schelly Lipscomb (M) and J. C. Lilly (T) 19'8½"; 2nd, Edwin Thompson (M) 19'2"; 3rd, Clarence Davis (T) 18' 7½". Daily World

Javelin Throw: 1st, James Cathey (T) 155'2"; 2nd, Frank Wade (T) 144'; 3rd, Schelly Lipscomb (M) 137'6"; 4th, Virden Evans (T) 116'3". Atlanta, Ga.

1 Mile Relay: 1st, Tuskegee (Gray Mathis, Davis, George).

2nd, Morehouse (Ware, Thompson, Lipscomb, Johnson).

Team Scores: Tuskegee 71½; Morehouse 53½.

MOREHOUSE INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

White, 8 pts; Guy 8; Lipscomb, 8; Ware, 5; Rice, 5; Johnson, 5; Fuqua 4; Floyd 3; Greene, 3; Neal, 2; Thompson, 2; Davis, ½; Pearson, 0 Stinson, 0; Gaffney, 0.

Records Tumble In Tuskegee Relay

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Tues.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.—The fast field of women track and field stars, including several Olympic contenders, competing in the Twentieth Annual Tuskegee Women's Sports Day Championships held here, Friday, in the Alumni Bowl, erased six meet records and tied a world mark.

Rolling up 51 points, Tuskegee's brilliant array of AAU stars retained their crown in the senior division. The gold-clad lassies scored firsts in three of the track events—the 80-meter hurdles, 100-meter run, and the 400-meter relay—and captured two of the jumping and weight events. 4-13-48

Tennessee State College took second place with victories in two track and two field events, to chalk up 25 points. Also scoring points in the meet were Arkansas A. M. and N. College, 19; Grambling College, 19; and Prairie View A&M College, 4.

Last year the Tuskegee Institute High School and Camden Academy thin-clads tied for first place in the junior division with 35 points each, but this year the Tuskegee spikesters scored heavily in the field events to pile up a clean-cut verdict. The Camden girls edged Monroe High, of Albany, Ga., and Booker T. Washington High, of Atlanta, Ga., for second place, with 21 points. The two Georgia high schools had 21 points each. 7-4-48

Coach Nora Smith, of Camden Academy, had the satisfaction of seeing her well-balanced foursome uncover some smooth baton-passing to win the 400-meter relay for the fourth consecutive year, and she also watched with interest her contestant in the 50-meter run become a four-time winner in that event. Tues.

Tuskegee Wins National AAU Women's Track

The Record Columbia, S.C. Mon. 4-26-48

CHICAGO, April

group of girl athletes from Tuskegee Institute returned home to Alabama yesterday as the unquestioned track queens of the nation.

They piled up a 69-point total in eight events to run away with the National AAU women's indoor track title Saturday. Their nearest rivals were the independent Chicago Hurricanes, who came in second with only 39 points.

The Alabama girls chalked up three first places and had a hand in breaking three records.

Nell Jackson of Tuskegee knocked down the first record when she faced through the 200 meter run in 26.5 seconds. But in the finals, Audrey Patterson of Tennessee State bettered her time by one-tenth second.

The old record of 26.8 seconds was set by Annette Rogers in 1933.

Another Tuskegee girl, Theresa Manuel, skimmed the 50 meters hurdles in a record 7.4 seconds, two-tenths seconds under the previous low mark.

Tuskegee Wins Women's Meet

The Post Wed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 7—(AP)—Stella Walsh, leather-tough track veteran of more than a score of years talked retirement today after out-shining the cream of the nation's women's athletes in yesterday's National Women's A. A. U. Track meet. Birmingham Ala.

The crack Ohio performer gathered 30 points to edge Dorothy Dodson, diminutive star of the Chicago Hurricanes for individual honors. Miss Dodson, who collected 26 points, shared top honors in the 1946 A. A. U. meet with Alice Coachman of Albany State College, Albany, Ga., both had 28 points.

Behind Miss Walsh's brilliant showing was enough track and field talent, however, to give promise of American strength in the Olympics later this month. Wed. 7-7-48

* * *

ALMOST CERTAIN TO MAKE good showings at the Olympic trials July 12 at Providence, R. I., on the basis of events here are Mrs. Frances Kaszubski, of North Olmsted-Westlake At Cleveland, a double-winner, Miss Coachman, Miss Dodson, Mabel Walker, of Tuskegee Institute, Bernice Robinson, of Washington Park, Chicago, and Juanita Watson, of Tuskegee.

Alice Coachman took the high jump with a leap of five feet even, a scant inch better than the jumps of Emma Reed, of Tennessee, State College and Miss Robinson, who tied for second.

In the 50-meter run, Miss Walker turned in a 6.7 to edge Miss Coachman by a step.

Miss Dodson's lone first place came in the javelin throw where she got off a heave of 125 feet 10⅜ inches almost 10 feet better than her nearest rival, Theresa Manuel of Tuskegee. Wed.

Tuskegee's other individual winner was Miss Watson who threw a baseball 218 feet six inches.

With that for a nucleus, along with a victory in the 400-meter hurdles, the Tuskegee lasses piled up 71½ points to walk away with team honors. 7-7-48

Tuskegee Girls Compete In Nat'l AAU Meet

Atlanta Wednesday Tues. 4-20-48

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Tuskegee Institute girls' track and field team will defend their National A. A. U. Women's Indoor Championship at Stagg Field House the University of Chicago, April 24.

The Tuskegee girls' track and field team has established an enviable record in athletics for girls. Since 1936, the record of these girls has been unsurpassed in the story of women's athletics. In 1936, at Providence, Rhode Island, Tuskegee girls won second place in the National A. A. U. Championships held in conjunction with the final Olympic tryouts for women. In every indoor and outdoor Junior and Senior championship since 1936, except for the 1943 outdoor meet held at Lake wood, Ohio, in which they finished in second place, the Tuskegee girls have outscored their opponents.

Young women who will take part in the Chicago meet are:

Jean Lowe, 200 Relay.
Bessie Hayes, 50 Relay.
Gwendolyn Taylor, 200 Relay.
Evelyn Lawler, High Jump, Broad Jump, Relay.
Elaine Bradford, Shot Basketball hurdles champion. Mary Griggs is Throw.
Theresa Manuel is the National junior 100 meter champion Mable Walker the National Junior 80 meter hurdle champion. junior 50 meter champion and Juanita Watson, the National 100 meter
Mabel Walker, 50 Relay. former National jump champion, holder of champion.
Mary Griggs, 200 Relay. Lilly Purifoy is the National runn- Theresa Manuel, Hurdles—200 Relay
Nell Jackson, 200 Relay.
Lylly Purifoy, Hurdles, Broad Jump, Relay
Juanita Watson, 50 Relay.
Nellie McKee, Shot Put, Basketball Throw

DEFEND NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS—Tuskegee Institute's crack women's track and field team, National A.A.U. indoor and outdoor champions. They will defend their team title and championships in several events at the National meet in Grand Rapids, Mich., this week, and will move on to Providence, R. I., for the finals for the United States Olympic team on July 12.

Tuskegee Olympic Girls Get Help From SIAC

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., JULY 1948— A contribution of $400 was made by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference to the United States Olympic Committee and earmarked for women's track and field for expenses in connection with sending the team to London, England, was made known here today by R. S. Darnaby, secreary-treasurer. The athletic association of Tuskegee Institute also made a substantial donation to the committee to help finance the trip of the young women, Darnaby stated.

Three Tuskegee Institute young women who are enrolled in the Department of Physical Education are members of the Olympic team. They are: Theresa Manuel, whose home is in Tampa, Florida; Nell Jackson, of Tuskegee Insitute, and Mable Walker, a native of Camden, Alabama.

Misses Young And Robinson Eye Olympics

Tuskegee Women Again Win AAU National Crown

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Miss Bernice Robinson, physical education student at George Williams College in Chicago, and Miss Lillian Young, student at Chicago Teachers college, both Chicagoans, qualified for the finals for the United States Women's Olympic team in Providence, R. I. on July 12. The team sails four days later for London.

Miss Robinson, representing Washington Park playground, won the 80-meters hurdles in 21.1 seconds with Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee ace hurdler, trailing her in second place and Theresa Manuel of Tuskegee in third. This was on Tuesday, July 6, in the National AAU Women's Championships.

Miss Robinson tied Emma Reed of Tennessee State college for second place in the high jump which was won by Alice Coachman, former Tuskegeean and now of Albany, Ga., at 5 feet.

Lillian Young placed second in the broad jump to Miss Stella Walsh, white, Polish-American A. C., of Cleveland. Miss Young represented the Forestville playground. Jean Lowe, Tuskegee, third.

Mary Griggs, Tuskegee, was second to Miss Walsh in the 100-meters Jaunita Watson, Tuskegee, was third.

Mable Walker, Tuskegee, coupped the 50-meter dash in 6.7 seconds. Miss Coachman was second and Mary Hardaway of Tennessee State was third.

Mary Watson, Tuskegee, won the baseball throw with a distance of 281 feet, 6 inches.

Tuskegee's A team won the 400-meters relay in 50.3 seconds. Tennessee State was third and Tuskegee's B team fifth.

Tuskegee won the meet. The Southerners, who won the indoor championship was defending their outdoor title.

Tuskegee's Manuel, Watson, Purifoy, Griggs Love and Walker most likely will be chosen for the U. S. Women's Olympic team along with Lillian Young and Bernice Robinson, both of Chicago. Also sure shots are Alice Coachman, Emma Reed and Pat Patterson among others

Tuskegee moves on to the Olympic finals at Providence, R. I., for July 12 in the Olympic finals.

Tuskegee Girls Win Berths On Olympics Team

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6—The thin-clads of the Tuskegee women's championship track and field team, took part in the Women's National AAU, Track and Field Championships at Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 6.

The young women contenders will go on from there to Providence, Rhode Island, where they will take part in the final Olympic try-outs, and those who are on their selection by the Olympic successful in these tests and up-Committee, will sail at 4 p.m., July 14, from Pier 61, New York City, on the S.S. America for London, England.

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Track and Field team selected to make the trip include: Theresa Manuel, Tampa, Florida; Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Alabama; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Alabama; Gwendolyn Taylor, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania; Doris Hill, Shorter, Alabama; Mabel Walker, Camden, Alabama; Mellie McKee, Bay Minette, Alabama; Mary Griggs, Tuskegee, Alabama; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Jean Lowe, Toronto, Canada.

Cleve L. Abbott, director of the department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee Institute, was in charge of the party, and Mrs. Jessie H. Abbott, the chaperon.

RECORDS BETTERED

Women Olympic Tracksters Selected, Rushed Eastward

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—(UP)—Eleven speedy and muscular girls were picked today for the U. S. Olympic women's track and field team and were rushed off to New York to get ready to stail tomorrow.

The talented selectees were the cream of a 74-girl crop which vied here yesterday in final trials that saw two performances better than national A. A. U. records.

Dorothy Dodson of Chicago topped the entire field by qualifying to compete in three events—the discus, the shotput, and the javelin. It was in the latter event that she gave her greatest performances, hurling the spear 140 feet, 4 inches, more than five feet better than the 16-year-old record held by Babe Didrickson Zaharias.

The other mark was bettered by Alice Coachman of Albany, Ga., who cleared 5 feet. 4 3-4 inches in the high jump. Neither mark will stand as a record,, however, because the trials were not considered A. A. U. championship events.

Mrs. Francis Kaszubski of North Olmsted, O., was the only entrant to win two events in the trials. Duplicating her sweep in the A. A. U. championships last week at Grand Rapids, she won the 8-pound shot put with a toss of 38 feet, 8 1-4 inches, and the discus with a heave of 122 feet, 6 1-2 inches.

Others named to the Olympic team were Audrey Patterson of Nashville, Tenn., who finished first in the 200-meters and second in the 100-meters; Mabel Walker of Tuskegee, winner of the 100-meters; Lillian Young of Chicsago, second in the broad jump and third in the 100-meters; Bernice Robinson Chicago, winner of the 80-m hurdles; Emma Reed of Nash Tenn., winner of the broad

Theese Manuel of Tuskegee, second in the javelin; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee, second in 200 meters; and Mae Fagg of New York City, third in the 200 meters.

Reception for Tuskegee Team

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Members of the famed Tuskegee institute women's track team, here for the defense of their AAU national championship, were honored with a reception at the Chicago Tuskegee Club house, Saturday, April 24.

Among the track queens attending were Theresa Manuel, Lillie Purifoy, Gwendolyn Taylor and Bessie Hayes and others. Also invited were Roumania Peters, tennis star and physical education instructor, and Coach and Mrs. Cleve Abbott.

Many well-known athletes of past and present from the Chicago area attended the program in honor of the girl thinclads. Fay Young acted as master of ceremonies.

On April 25 the Chicago Tuskegee club held its annual Founder's day program. Robert R. Taylor chairman of the Chicago Housing authority delivered the main address.

Daniel J. Faulkner is president of the Chicago club.

Tuskegee Girls Win Team Trophy in National Meet

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Tuskegee Institute scored 73½ points to take the women's 1948 AAU national championships and Olympic trials here Tuesday. The Cleveland [illegible] was second with 40 points.

A crowd of more than 3,800 saw the Alabama school win its fifth straight national title and its 10th since 1937, having lost in 1943.

The winners team included Juanita Watson, Lillie Purifoy, Nell Jackson, Mabel Walker, Gwendolyn Taylor, Jean Lowe, Theresa Manuel, Mary Griss, and Mellie McKee.

How They Finished

In the 80-meters hurdles, Miss Bernice Robinson, physical education student of George Williams College, Chicago, clocked 21.1 seconds, to lead Lollie Purifoy and Theresa Manuel of Tuskegee, second and third respectively. Lillian Robinson, Chicago Teachers College student, representing Forestville Playground was second in the broad jump behind Stella Walsh, white Polish-American AC athlete. Third placer was Tuskegee's Jean Lowe.

Mary Griggs, another Tuskegee ace, was behind Miss Walsh in the 100-meters dash. Teammate Juanita Johnson came in third.

Individual Tuskegee winners were Mable Walker, in the 50-meter dash, 6.7 seconds, followed by ex-Tuskegeean Alice Coachman and Tennessee State College's Mary Hardaway; and Mary Watson, in the baseball throw of 281 feet, 6 inches.

Tuskegee's A and B teams were first and third respectively in the 400-meter relay, in 50 seconds, with Tennessee State running second. High scorer of the meet was Miss Walsh with 30 points. Dorothy Dodson, diminutive star of the Chicago Hurricanes, collected 26 points for second place.

Tennessee State fell in fifth place with 27 points; Washington Park was seventh, with 17; Forestville was ninth with eight points. The Chicago Hurricanes had 41 points for third place.

THE SUMMARIES:

FIRST CHAMPION of the meet to be crowned was another Clevelander, Frances Kaszubski, who dethroned Dorothy Dodson, of Chicago, in the shot put. She won with a heave of 40 feet 5⅞ inches.

The first upset came in the 50-meter finals where Mabel Walker, of Tuskegee Institute, nipped Alice Coachman, also of Tuskegee. Miss Coachman had dominated the event for the past seven years.

Miss Walker was clocked in .06.7. She bettered the time of Miss Coachman in the 1947 event by [illegible] of a second.

Miss Kaszubski became the first double winner when she captured the discus throw with a toss of 124 feet 3⅜ inches. Miss Dodson was second.

Tuskegee Flash Plays Havoc

CHICAGO, Ill—(NNPA) — Juanita Watson of Tuskegee Institute last Saturday set a new American dirt-track record of :6.5 for fifty meters in the National AAU Women's indoor track and field meet at the University of Chicago fieldhouse.

The Tuskegee star ran :6.5 not only in the final 50-meter event but in her semi-final heat.

Athletics (Track)

Award of Merit Wins Architect At Ohio State

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The American Society of Landscape Architects has awarded Edward Lawrence Pryce a certificate of merit for excellence in the study of landscape architecture at Ohio State University, Columbus, for the Academic Year, 1947-1948.

Previously, for excellence i. scholarship in landscape architecture, Pryce has been declared the winner for his design of a shopping center. The jury that made the award was composed of landscape architects meeting at Harvard University. Entered in this competition were students in landscape architecture from various sections of the United States.

Before entering Ohio State University, Pryce graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in the Class of 1937 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. At Tuskegee he was a captain in the R. O. T. C., and a member of the Ki-Yi Club and was affiliated with other campus organiations.

At present Pryce is instructor in landscape design at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee's Lillie Purifoy Is Dethroned In Low Hurdle Event

was never h... Guida of V... ter of Penn... Ewell, wh... 32.3 for a r... Conwell last... peated, notching a 5.2 performance ... to equal his mark. Norwood "Barney" Ewell was second. Conwell ran for the Jersey City Department of Recreation.

PEARMAN TAKES 1,000

To Reggie Pearman, NYU's sensational middle distance runner went to the John Borican memorial 1,000 yard event in the fast time 2:20.4.

The event, a new one on the meet program, was named for the late John Borican, Virginia State's great runner, who was one of the first to be dethroned as Nancy Cowperthwaite of the German-American A. C. equalled her 1947 time of 7.3 for the distance.

Tuskegee's foursome failed to make the expected showing when the Philadelphia Turners' aggregation, paced by the Nancy McClurken who annexed the dash, set a new meet record of 1:13 in winning.

DILLARD WINS HURDLES

After breezing through the trials of the 50-yard high hurdles, Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace did the expected by copping the final in 6.4.

Ed Dugger, former Tufts timber topper now representing Dayton (Ohio) was second with William Mitchell of Waripoco A. C. taking the third spot.

With all interest centered on the invitational 50-yard dash, Eddie ... 32.3 for a new meet record, gained ... Conwell last year's winner, ... second straight triumph and ... peated, notching a 5.2 performance ... the trophy ... to equal his mark. Norwood ... "Barney" Ewell was second. Con... well ran for the Jersey City De... partment of Recreation.

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Dillard Tops Toppers While Pearman Wins Borican 1,000-Yarder

By GEORGE LYLE JR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —(NNPA) —With Philadelphia's Convention Hall jammed to the rafters, some 689 athletes vied for honors in the fourth annual Inquirer Charities Indoor Track Meet last Friday night and many sepia trackmen starred.

Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee's broad jump champion who was the winner last year in the women's 50-yard low hurdle event, was the first to be dethroned as Nancy Cowperthwaite of the German-American A. C. equalled her 1947 time of 7.3 for the distance.

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HOWARD TAKES 50

In the co... ard, with H... lida, Harry... Collins, wo... Catholic U... Lincoln ... heat as Sh... trail. Mor... their heat.

In the h... ton, forme... Joshua ... and ... for third ... **BOSTON S...**

Marcellus ... Cardozo H... a new 50-... combined ... vitation ... day.

Boston, ... lastic titleh... dash meet ...

In his h... meet, mark... Marcellus ... Mundell. ... failed to ... 50-yard sp... ciabella of ... Another ... Johnson. ... the school ... dles.

CARDOZO SLOW

In the high school mile relay, Cardozo of Washington was passed in the last 100 yards by two teams to capture third, Phelps, also of Washington was fourth.

Barney Ewell jumped into the lead at the beginning of the Charlie Paddock Memorial "300" and

Tuskegee Women Topple 2 AAU Indoor Records

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Records are made to be broken and two women athletes from Tuskegee Institute proceed that Saturday at the National Women's AAU indoor track meet in the University of Chicago fieldhouse. The meet, the first national event in which all judges were women, saw Theresa Manual clip a 15-year-old 50-meter hurdles mark by two-tenths of a second, and Juanita Watson, the 50-meter dash record by a 10th of a second.

Miss Manual clocked 7.4 seconds to beat the 7.6 record established -5 years ago. She was hard pressed by Bernice Robinson, 21 year old entry, from Washington park, Chicago, who was closing rapidly at the tape. Miss Wilson did her running in 6.5 seconds, to beat the 6.6 mark established in 1935, both in her semi-final and final trials. She took the lead a few paces from the starting line and was never threatened. Trailing was Lillian Young, Forrestville playground, Chicago.

In the 200 meter run, Audrey Patterson of Tennessee State College eclipsed the American record (titizen's) of :26.8 by clocking :26.4, with Nell Jackson, another Tuskegeean, getting second place. Miss Jackson won the preliminary heat in :26.5, a record which she held only 15 minutes.

Tuskegee's Robinson also took second in the high jump and 4th in the standing broad jump. She was the meet's high point winner scoring 20 points. Mamcy Cowperthwaite, German-American A. C. New York, who took a first in the standing broad jump and third in the 50 meter hurdles. shared second place in total points with Frances Kaszubski of Cleveland.

One of the two defending champions to be dethroned was Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee's hurdles queen, who came in fourth in her event.

Summaries of the events:

200-Meter dash: Won by Audrey Patterson, Tennessee State; Nell Jackson, second, Jean Lowe, third both of Tuskegee.

50 Meter Hurdles: Won by Theresa Manual, Tuskegee; Bernice Robinson, Washington Park, Chicago; Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American A. C., New York; third; Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee, fourth.

50 Meter Dash: Won by Juanita Watson, Tuskegee; Lillian Young, Forrestville playground, Chicago; second; Mable Walker, Tuskegee, third.

400 Meter Relay: Won by Tuskegee (Hayes, Taylor, Watson, Jackson), with Tennessee State, second

Running High Jump: Won by Emma Reed, Tennessee State; Miss Robinson, second; Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee, 4th.

Shot Put: Dorothy Dodson, Chicago Hurricanes, second.

Standing Broad Jump: Won by Miss Cowperthwaite; Mildred Martin Chicago Hurricanes, 2nd Lawler, Tuskegee, third; Robinson, Washington Park, fourth.

Basketball Throw: Manual, Tuskegee, placed 4th.

Tuskegee gals keep their track title in the clear

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Women track and field stars, including several Olympic contenders, competing in the 20th annual Tuskegee Women's Sports Day Championships held here last Friday in the Alumni Bowl, erased six meet records and tied a world mark.

Rolling up 51 points, Tuskegee's roster of AAU stars retained their crown in the senior division. The gold-clad lassies scored firsts in three of the track events—the 80-meter hurdles, 100-meter dash and the 400-meters relay—and captured two of the jumping and weight events.

Tennessee State college took second place with two track and two field firsts, to chalk up 25 points. Also in the running were Arkansas A. M. & N., 19; Grambling, 19; and Prairie View, 4.

Last year, Tuskegee high and Camden Academy tied for first place in the junior division with 35 points each; this year the Tuskegee spikesters scored heavily in the field events to take the title.

In the first event of the afternoon,—the 50-meters—Mary Hardaway, Tennessee State star streaked down the cinderpath in 6.4 seconds to lower the met record of 6.5, set by Lula Hymes in 1933, and tied by Jean Lane (Wilberforce) in 1940. She also tied the world mark, held jointly by Alice Coachman (Tuskegee); and Claire Isicson, (Long Island university).

Theresa Emanuel, Tuskegee's new hurdles sensation, who clipped a 15-year old 50-meters mark by two-tenths of a second in the National Women's AAU Indoor track meet last week-end in the Stagg Field House, the University of Chicago, ran the 80-meters hurdles in 11.9 to better the meet record of 12.7, established by Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee) in 1946.

Then in the 200-meters run, Audrey Patterson, Tennessee State, who also clipped the American record in the National Women's AAU Meet, was clocked at 25.4 to blot out the old record of 26.0 held by Jean Lane (Wilberforce) since 1940.

Tuskegee's 20th Women's Meet On Friday, April 30

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Tuskegee Institute's 1948 indoor National A. A. U. Women's championship track team arrived home safely from Chicago, Monday. The Tuskegeeans won the title in Chicago, Saturday with 60 points.

The champions will be ready Friday to defend their title as champions of the Tuskegee women's track and field championships in the 20th running of this classic in Alumni bowl.

However, against the Tuskegeeans will be teams from Tenn. State, which finished third in the national meet Saturday in Chicago, and Prairie View, Grambling College, Wiley College, Fort Valley State and Florida A. and M.

Theresa Manuel, who established a new national record last Saturday, in the 50-meters hurdles by doing it in 7.4 seconds to break a 15-year-old mark and Juanita Watson, whose 6.6 for the 50-meters dash is a new time, will find themselves up against Tenn. State's Audrey Patterson who won the national 200-meters last Saturday, Reese of Prairie View and other visiting stars.

Tuskegee won last year's meet with 45 points. Prairie View was second with 26½. Tenn. State, third with 17 and the others trailed.

Tuskegee Woman on All-America

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(AP)— Three feminine stars dominate the 1948 women's All-America track and field team of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced today by AAU headquarters.

They are Audrey Patterson of Tennessee State College, Juanita Watson of Tuskegee Institute and Frances Kaszubski of Cleveland, Ohio. Each was selected for two positions.

The women's AAU All-America team:

50-meter run—Juanita Watson, Tuskegee Institute.
100-meter run—Audrey Patterson, Tennessee State College.
200-meter run—Audrey Patterson.
50-meter hurdles—Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee.
80-meter hurdles — Bernice Robinson, Washington Park, Chicago.
Running high jump—Alice Coachman, Albany (Ga.) State.
Running broad jump—Emma Reed, Tennessee State College.
Standing broad jump—Nancy Cowperthwaite, New York City.
Eight-pound shot put—Frances Kaszubski, Cleveland, Ohio.
Discus throw—Frances Kaszubski.
Javelin throw—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago.
Basketball throw—Stella Gorka, Chicago.
Baseball throw—Juanita Watson.
400-meter relay—Audrey Patterson, Mabel Walker, Tuskegee; Lillian Young, Chicago, and Stella Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tuskegee Girls Establish Two Track Records

Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee Institute, clipped two-tenths of a second off the American 50-meters indoor hurdles record Saturday, April 24, in the National A. A. U. indoor meet in the University of Chicago fieldhouse when she won that event in 7.4 seconds and Miss Juanita Watson, also of Tuskegee, set a new indoor dirt track record in the 50-meters dash when she essayed the distance in 6.5 seconds to knock off one-tenth of a second from the old time of 6.6 set in 1935.

The Tuskegeeans, successfully defended their national indoor title won in 1946, by amassing 69 ponits to 31 which the Chicago Hurricanes, white, were able to muster. In third place was the four-girl team from Tennessee State with 29.

Forrestville Playground, Chicago, through the efforts of Lillian Young, student at Chicago Teachers College, who finished a close second to Miss Watson in the 50-meters, placed eighth with eight points while the great Bernice Robinson, Washington Park's 5-foot, 10½ inch George Williams College physical education student, won individual honors with 20 points to place her team sixth. Miss Robinson was second to Miss Manuel in the hurdle finals.

Olympic Team Prospects

Coach Cleve Abbott's Tuskegee girls served notice that they will be strong contenders for places on the United States women's Olympic team. The National A. A. U. meet in Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 6, and the Olympic team (for women) finals will be in Providence, R. I., on July 12.

Much credit is due Mel Walker, former Ohio State Big Ten and American record-holding high jumper, who has been coaching Miss Robinson. Both Miss Robinson and Miss Young can not be over-looked in the Olympic team selection.

Neither can Audrey Patterson, Tenn. State's flyer from New Orleans or can Emma Reed, also of Tenn. State, and winner in the high jump in which Miss Robinson was second be passed up. Reed won the high jump event at 4 feet, 11 and 3-8s inches. The two girls were tied but in the jump-off Miss Robinson missed three times and Miss Reed twice. Evelyn Lawler was fourth. Miss Robinson was fourth in the broad jumps.

Mabel Walker, Tuskegee was third in the 50-meters dash.

Audrey Patterson, Tenn. State, won the 200-meters dash in 26.4. Nell Jackson, Tuskegee, was second. Jean Lowe, Tuskegee, was third.

Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee, former national indoor and outdoor hurdles champion, had to be content with fourth place in the finals.

Take Relay Event

Tuskegee's A team of Mabel Walker, Juanita Watson, Bessie Hayes and Nell Jackson won the 400-meters relay in 51.8. Team B, with the Misses Lawler, Griggs, Manuel and Lowe, was second in the trials after Lawler fell just before passing the baton to Griggs. The finals were between the winners of the first three heats and the two fastest teams finishing second. Tuskegee's B team thus wasn't in the finals.

Gwen Taylor, Tuskegee's little lassie from Harrisburg, Pa., pulled a tendon in her left leg in the dashes and was out of the relays.

Audrey Patterson, "turned on the steam" in the anchor 100-meters in the 400-meters relay to bring Tennessee State's team in second place. She had an eight-yard handicap as she started her turn. Tenn. State's runners were Mary Hardaway, Ella Wilson, Emma Reed and Miss Patterson.

TUSKEGEE TRAINED

"Georgia," says The Atlanta Constitution, "had one athlete in the Olympic games, the track and field events of which have just been concluded at London. That was Alice Coachman, of Albany, a young Negro woman, graduate of Albany State College."

5 feet, 6 1-8 inches and for the 26 gold medals she has won in national track and field events. The New York Herald Tribune points out that the record broken by the Negro girl was one established by the fabulous Babe Didrikson 16 years ago.

The Constitution goes on to congratulate the star got her training at Tuskegee Institute. What has not been brought out is that

Theresa Manual, AAU Hurdles Champ, Leads Cinder Stars

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee young women will take part in the Women's National Track and Field Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Grand Rapids, Michigan July 6, 1948 and the Women's Final Olympic Track and Field Try-Outs Monday, July 12, 1948 at Providence, Rhode Island.

Theresa Manuel has been nominated by the Olympic Committee to participate in the Olympic trials and will run the 80 Meter Hurdles and 200 Meter Run. She is the daughter of Mrs. Frances Johnson of Tampa, Florida and is enrolled in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. She is a graduate of Middleton Senior High School of Tampa, Florida.

Theresa is the National AAU Junior 80 Meter Hurdles Champion, a member of the National Junior AAU Champion 400 Meter relay team, and holder of the National AAU Senior 50 Meter Hurdles Championship in which she set a new indoor record at Chicago April 14, 1948 Time 7.4 sec. 400 Meter relay team. Theresa is 22 years of age. Daily World

Others members of the squad are as follows: Atlanta, Ga.

Juanita Watson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Watson of Bessemer, Alabama is a Freshman in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. She is 18 years of age. Thurs.

At the National AAU Meet she will participate in the 100 Meter Run and on the A relay team. She is the holder of the National AAU 50 Meter indoor run won in 1948 in which she set a new record of 6.5 seconds. 7-1-48

In the Olympic trials she will run the 100 meter.

HURDLES STAR

Lillie Purifoy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Purifoy of Mobile, Alabama. Lillie set a new record in the indoor 50 yard Hurdles at Philadelphia in January 1947. Time 7.3 seconds. She also won the National AAU Running Broad Jump in 1947 at San Antonio, Texas defeating Stella Walsh.

In the Olympic trials she will broad jump and run the 80 Meter Hurdles. She will run on the B relay team, broad jump and run the 80 meter hurdles at the Grand Rapids Meet. She is the former indoor 50 yard Hurdles Champion and outdoor 80 Meter Hurdles Champion.

Gwendolyn Taylor is the 20 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. Taylor of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania and is a sophomore in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. She is a 1946 graduate of the William Penn High School of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania and entered Tuskegee Institute, September 1946.

Gwendolyn's spots career was started due to the interest and encouragement of her father. She is the co-record holder of the 50 yard dash of the Middle Atlantic Association the AAU in 6.5 seconds.

Being one of the girls nominated by the Olympic Committee, she will take part in the 100 meter and the 200 meter run. Daily World

Doris Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George of Shorter, Alabama. She is the holder of the Junior High Jump championship won at the Annual Tuskegee Women's Sports Day and will take part in the high jump and hurdles in the National Championship.

OTHER AAU STARS

Mabel Walker is the National AAU Junior 50 meter champion of 1947. She is the daughter of Mrs. Annie Walker of Camden, Alabama and is a Freshman enrolled in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute.

Mabel will participate in the National Meet and also the Olympic Trials running in the 100 and 200 meters. Atlanta, Ga.

Mellie McKee is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie McKee of Bay Minette, Alabama. She is a sophomore in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Thurs. 7-1-48

Mellie will participate in the National Championship in the Shot Put and Discus. She was a place winner in the National AAU Championships in the Shot Put and Discus in 1947 at San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Griggs, 17 year old, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Griggs of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mary is the holder of the National AAU Junior 100 meter championship, won June, 1947 at San Antonio, Texas. At the National Meet in Grand Rapids, Michigan, she will take part in the 100 meter run and 400 relay and will take part in the 100 and 200 meters in the Olympic Trials.

Nell Jackson is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Brunett L. Jackson of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. She is enrolled in the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Thurs.

Nell broke the American (Citizens') record 200 meter run (trials) and will participate in the Olympic Final Try-out running the 200 meter run. 7-1-48

John Carroll, Tuskegee Ace In AAU Trials

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(SNS)—John Carroll, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, mile and two-mile champion, will represent Tuskegee Institute's track team at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has been entered in the National Track and Field Athletic Union of the United States on July 2 and 3. Thurs.

On July 2, Carroll will run in the 1500 meter junior run and the 5000 meter run. On July 3 he will take part in the senior 1500 meter run which is the semi-final Olympic try-out for this event.

While Carroll is trying to qualiflying for the final Olympic trials to be held July 9 and 10 at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern University, Ecanston, Illinois, his feminine college mates, the thin-clads of the Tuskegee women's championship track and field team, will be taking part in the Women's National A. A. U., Track and Field Championships at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 6. 7-1-48

The young women contenders will go on from there to Providence, Rhode Island, where they will take part in the final Olympic try-outs, and those who are successful in these tests and upon their selection by the Olympic Committee, will sail at 4:00 p.m., July 14, from Pier 61, New York City, on the S. S. America for London, England.

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Track and Field team selected to make the trip include: Theresa Manuel, Tampa, Florida; Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Alabama; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Alabama; Gwendolyn Taylor, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Doris Hill, Shorter, Alabama; Mabel Walker, Camden, Alabama; Mellie McKee, Bay Minette, Alabama; Mary Griggs, Tuskegee, Alabama; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Jean Lowe, Toronto, Canada.

Cleve L. Abbott, director of the department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee Institute, will be in charge of the party.

Mrs. Jessie H. Abbott will be the chaperon.

Tuskegee Duo Are Favorites For Olympics

The News Birmingham, Ala.

BY BILL KING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10—(AP)—Eighty of the nation's top ranking women amateur athletes battle here Monday for about 24 places to them on the United States Olympic track team. Thurs.

More than half of them were in Providence tonight with the rest scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Many came directly from the National A. A. U. championships at Grand Rapids, Mich.

A few New England participants will come from their homes Monday. 7-12-48

The veteran Stella Walsh, who scored a triple victory in the broad jump, 100-meter and 200-meter events at Grand Rapids, will not compete here.

* * *

SHE IS INELIGIBLE for Olympic competition because she competed for her native Poland in the 1936 games.

Dorothy Dodson, diminutive luminary of the Chicago Hurricanes who was right behind Stella for top honors at Grand Rapids, leads the parade seeking spots on the Olympic games. Thurs.

Others include Alice Coachman of Albany State College, Albany, Ga.; Mrs. Frances Kaszusski of Cleveland, a double winner of A. A. U. firsts; Mabel Walker of Tuskegee Institute; Bernice Robinson of Washington Park, Chicago, and Juanita Watson, another Tuskegee star.

They plan double workouts tomorrow in the big Brown College Stadium where the tryouts will be held. 7-11-48

The U. S. Olympic committee plans to select a maximum of 24 for the trek to London. They are due to sail Thursday from New York.

* * *

THE THREE PLACE-WINNERS in each event, providing their times and distances are up to exacting Olympic standards, will be named to the squad to make the trip.

There are eight events on the program: 100-meter dash, 200-meter run, 80-meter hurdles, running broad jump, running high jump, eight-pound shotput, javelin throw and discus throw. The News

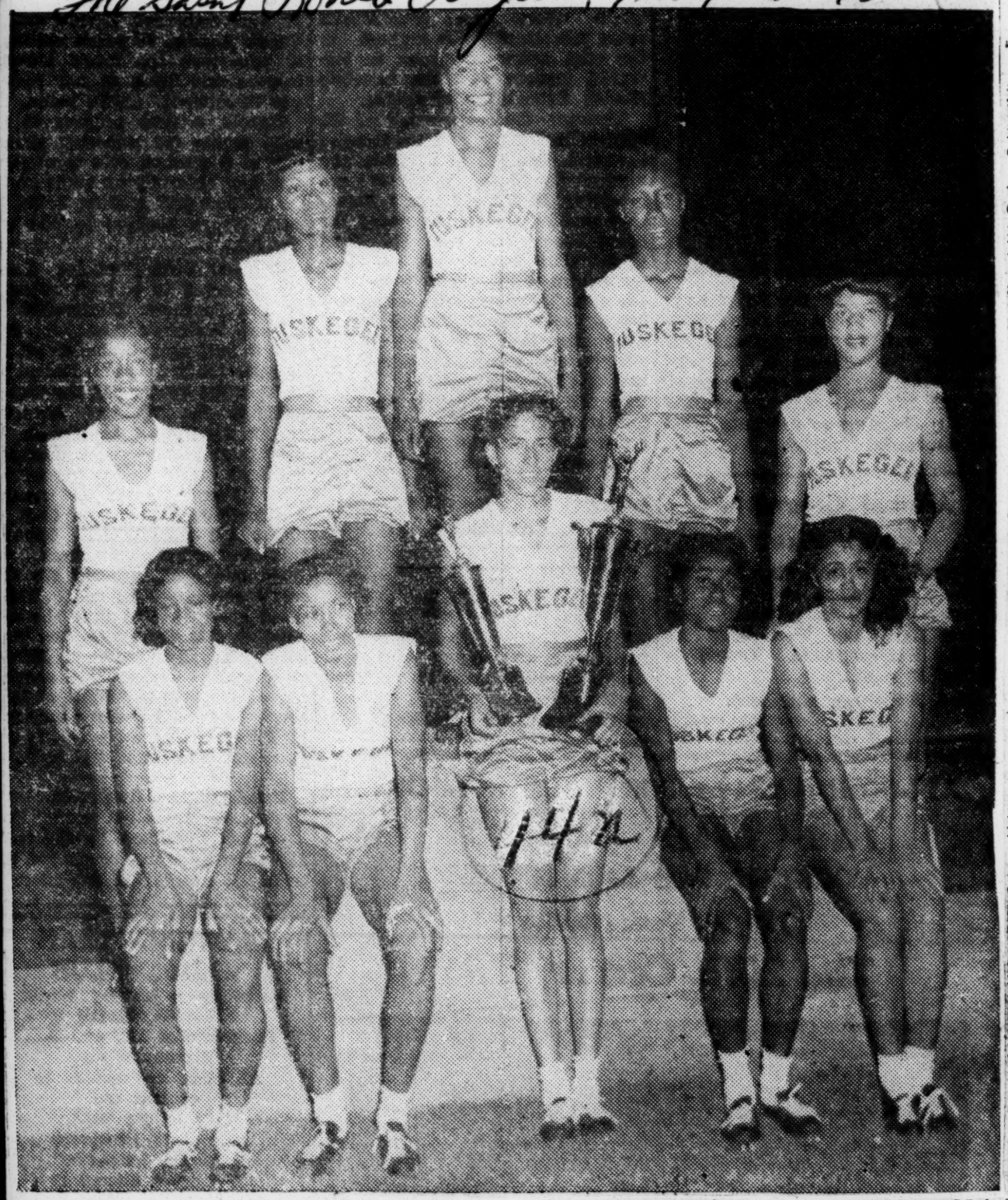
The 200-meter run, running broad jump and shotput are new events to Olympic competition. The other five were standard when the 1936 Olympics were held. Thurs.

Rear Admiral John H. Brown, Jr., a three sports star at Annapolis from 1910 to 1914, will represent Secretary of Defense Forrestal at the meet. Thurs. 7-1-48

Brown, now commanding officer of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, will administer the Olympic oath to the contestants.

Reign Supreme In Women's Track And Field Realm

Saint Louis Mo
The Saint Louis Argus, Fri 7-16-48



GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, July 12—Tuskegee Institute's Track and Field team did not have much trouble running away with team honors in the national women's track and field championship at Houseman field last week. They almost doubled the score of their nearest team opponent.

Monday they repeated in Providence, R. I., by having most representatives to qualify for the U. S. Olympic women's team. Those qualifying were Mabel Walker, 100-meters; Theresa Manuel, javelin; Nell Jackson, 200-meters; Alice Coachman, high jump. Others recommended to go with the qualifiers were Lillie Purifoy and Mary Griggs.

The girls are, left to right, bottom row—Juanita Watson, Lillie Purifoy, Nell Jackson, Mabel Walker, Gwendoyln Taylor. Upper row, Jean Lowe, Theresa Manuel, Mary Griss and Mellie McKee. And to the right is another champion, the nation's best woman javelin thrower, Dorothy Dodson of Chicago. She's only 5 feet 2 and 122 pounds but she threw the spear farther than anyone else to win that title handily.

The NEWS On SPORTS

Ohio State News
Sat. 6-5-48

By AMOS H. LYNCH

WOMEN IN THE OLYMPICS: Five months of the Olympic year have passed along and the major part of it has been used in ballyhooing the male prospects for the games which are scheduled in London come August. Little and mostly nothing has been written of the women who will make up the U. S. team entry.

Looking back at the 1936 games we note that only two daughters of color were able to make the U. S. team, Tydie Pickett of Chicago and Louise Stokes of Malden, Mass. Neither were winners in the games at Berlin. Prospects are considerably better this year. In fact, Negro women track and field competitors are almost as abundant as are the males. The U. S. team will be highly representative of a united nation and several ebony hued daughters will doubtlessly add to the states with Olympic victories to their credit.

There are at least a dozen very good Olympic hopefuls, and six of whom victories in the games can possibly be had. Tops among them, in this writer's opinion, is Alice Coachman, now teaching in Georgia, won two national women's titles in 1947. She captured the high jump at 5 ft., 1 in. and was also winner of the 50 meters dash, a distance she covered in 6.8 seconds.

Others of whom great things can be expected are: Juanita Watson, 18-year-old sprinter from Bessemer, Ala.; Lillian Young (no relation to Buddy) of Forrestville playground in Chicago; Tuskegee's Theresa Manuel, a hurdler; Bernice Robinson, Chicago, sprinter; Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee broad jump star; Mary Hardaway, sprinter from Tennessee State College; Audrey Patterson, 200-mter titilist in 1947, New Orleans; Emma Reed, Vicksburg, Miss. high jumper; Mary Ellen Wilson, sprinter from Evanston, Ill.

Of the sprinters Miss Watson appears to be the best bet. She raced off a new National AAU record in the 100-meter dash last year with a mark of 13.1 seconds. She lowered it to 12.6 seconds in a meet at Tuskegee this spring. She also holds the American indoor dirt track record for the 50-meter dash. The mark, 6.5 seconds, was set in the national indoor meet held at Chicago in April.

6-5-48

Tuskegee's Theresa Manuel is the nation's brightest prospect in the hurdles. She clipped two-tenths of a second off the 50-meter mark at Chicago with a timing of 7.4 seconds.

Lillie Purifoy has the best mark for the broad jump, 17 ft., 6 ins. In the high jump Alice Coachman has the best mark on record, 5 ft., 1 in., which was set last year as she establishsed a new national women's mark for the event. She's been timed at 6.8 seconds in the 50-meter dash.

Miss Coachman may have competition in the high jump from Bernice Robinson, Washington Park playground in Chicago. Miss Robinson tied for the indoor high jump title with a jump of 4 ft., 11 3-8 ins. in April and promises to go even higher this summer.

These are the very good prospects for the U. S. team entry and you'll be hearing and reading more about them after the women's National AAU outdoor championships are held in Grand Rapids, Mich. July 6. Olympic trials for the women will be held in the Brown University Stadium in Providence, R. I. July 12.

There will be from six to eight Negro women on the U S. team when they head for London in August—in the company of such greats as Harrison Dillard, Charles Fonville, Dave Albritton, Mel Patton, Mal Whitfield, Lloyd Duff and Gill Dodds.

Huge Throng Sees Tuskegee Relays Thriller

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Theodore Bass of Grambling College, La., won the Robert S. Abbott memorial 440 yard run in the 22nd annual running of the Tuskegee Relays before a large crowd in Alumni Bowl, Saturday afternoon, May 1.

Bass stood off the last 20 yard threat of John George of Tuskegee Institute and finished a full yard in front of the Tuskegee ace. Odel Dinwitty of Langston University was third and Edward Bouie of Morris Brown fourth. Bass' time was :49.1

This is the third time that the permanent trophy for the Robert S. Abbott 440 yard run has gone to Louisiana. In 1942, it was won by Lewis Smith of Prairie View College, Texas. James Bolen, Southern Unversity Scotlandville, La., won it in 1943 and 1946. Sanford of Morehouse College took the trophy to Atlanta in 1944. In 1945 it remained in Tuskegee's trophy room and last year it went to Virginia Union University in Richmnd. Bolen's :48.9 made in 1946 is the best time for the memorial race.

Tuskegeean Cops Mile

The Robert R. Moton memorial mile run went to John Carroll of Tuskegee Institute. Xavier's Oliver Holmes placed second. John Thomas, Morris Brown was third, and Samson Smith of Xavier fourth. The time was 4:33.2.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yard dash was won byMatthew Clay of Prairie View College. He did a :09.5 race. The relay record is :09.5, established by Mozell Ellerbe in 1938. and has not been equalled in these meets. Second place went to Samuel Bolden, Alabama State College. Joseph Ireland of Southern was third.

The results of other races:

Prairie View Wins

The 880-yard relay won by Prairie View (Boston Grant, Francell Reece, Eural Davis, Matthew Clay;) Xavier (Wendell Belfeld, Eugene Douglass, Herman Detterville, Clayton Clary; Grambling College, (Charles James, Edward Adams, William Warren, Theodore Bass). Time 1:29.

The 120-yard High hurdles won by Fred Faucett, Langston University; Leroy Craig, Tennessee State, second; Marion Jones, Wiley, third. Time :14.4 seconds for a new meet record.

One mile relay won by Langston University (Fred Faucett, Virgil Patterson, Amos Brandford, Fred Dinwitty); Morehouse (Edwin Thompson, Shelly Lipscomb, Nap Johnson, John Floyd); Tuskegee Institute (Charles Gray, Alpheus Mathis, Clarence Davis, John George). Time 3:27.7.

Two mile relay won by Texas College (Oland Rogers, Bennie James, Sylvester Davis, Charles Sheppard); Morehouse (Edwin Thompson, Shelly Lipscomb, Nap Johnson, John Floyd); Tuskegee Institute (John Carroll, Clarence Davis, Alpheus Mathis, Charles Gray). Time 8:06.3.

Shot Put Under 50

Shot put won by Burgess Lawson of Arkansas State; A. Jones of Grambling second; M. Hall of Florida A and M Third. Distance 47 feet 8 inches.

Javelin toss won by Robinson of Xavier; James Cathy of Tuskegee second, Wyatt of Clark third. Distance 153 feet 11½ inches.

High jump won by McCants of South Carolina State; Craig of Tennessee State second; Thomas of Ft. Valley and Bilton of Prairie View tied for third. Height 6 feet 3 inches.

Running broad jump won by E. Davis of Prairie View; J. Ireland of Southern second; Griffin of Langston third. Distance 24 feet 11 5-8 inches.

Pole Vault won by W. Vilhiter of Tuskegee; Frank Turner of Ft. Valley, Carl Bailey of Florida A and M. Ray Harrison of Prairie View tied for second place. Height 11 feet 6 inches.

Hall Wins With Discus

Discus throw won by Manilus Hall of Florida A and M; W Gipson of Prairie View second; A. Jones of Grambling third. Distance 128 feet 8 3-4 inches.

Winners in the junior events were: two mile relay, Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta, 8:45.7; 440-yard relay, Camden Alabama Academy, :45.7; medley relay, Booker T. Washingon, 3:50.5; 880-yard relay, Camden, 1:34.6; one mile relay, Tuskegee Institute High School, 3:35.3.

The junior 100-yard dash was won by Willie McKee, Snow Hill Institute, Ala.; Robert Matthews of Southern University High School, second; Leo Haynes of Camden Academy, third. Time :10 seconds.

Laurels Divided In Relay Championships

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Eural Davis, celebrated track and field star of Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas, shattered a meet record in the Running Broad Jump, to highlight the 22nd annual running of the Tuskegee Relays Carnival. held Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl.

In capturing the Broad Jump championship for the third straight year, the Prairie View spikester jumped 24 ft. 11-5-8 inches to break the meet record of 23 ft. 4 in., set by Curtis Tucker, of Sam Houston College back in 1929.

Laurels in the relay championships were well divided. The Xavier University "Gold Rush" quartet cop ped the 440 Yard Relay; the Prairie View Panthers out-ran the field in the 880 Yard Relay; the Langston Lions came home first in the One Mile Relay; and the Texas College Steers put on a sensational finish to walk off with the Two Mile Relay.

WASHINGTON, CAMDEN DOMINATE PREP RELAYS

Booker T. Washington High School, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Camden Academy, of Camden, Alabama, dominated the high school relays, after fighting off the crack Tuskegee Institute High Schooi foursome, which was a constant threat in all of the team events. After repeating in their specialty, the Medley Relay, the Washington track men hit the tape first in the Two Mile Relay. Camden's easy-going sprint combination scored "first" in the 440 and the 880 Yard Relays. The Tuskegee High thinclads syept to victory in the One Mile Relay for the second consecutive year.

In addition to his record performance in the Broad Jump, Davis ran a leg in the 880 yard relay, Mat thew Clay, who anchored Prairie View to victory in the relay, ran the "century" in 9.6 to out-pace a fast field.

Willie Wilhite, of Tuskegee, won the pole vault, clearing the bar at 11 feet and 6 inches.

CARROLL WINS MOTON MILE

Also outstanding in the indivi dual events were John Carroll, Tuskegee's great distance runner. who breezed out in front in the classic Moton Mile; Frederick Fau cett, of Langston, who took the 120 Yard High Hurdles and ran a smart leg in the One Mile Relay. Burgess Lawson, of Arkansas A. M. and N., retained his shot put title; Theodore Bass, of Grambling, won the 440 Yard Run.

Other individual winners includ ed Howard McCants, South Carolina State (High Jump); Robinson, of Xavier (Javelin throw); Manilus Hall, Florida A. and M. College (discus throw); and Willie Mc Kee, Snow Hill Institute, who won the High School 100 Yard Dash.

SUMMARIES
COLLEGE RELAYS

440 YARD RELAY—1. Xavier. (Wendell Belfield, Douglas; Herman Deterville, Clayton Clark); 2. Prairie View (Boston Grant Reece, Eural Davis, Davis Matthew Clay); 3. Southern (Y. C. Holmes, Ernest Morgan, Joseph Ireland, Frank Stevens); 4. Florida A. and M. (North Hendon, Harold Cambridge, Curtis Moore, William Rolle). TIME: 42.4

880 YARD RELAY - 1. Prairie View (Boston Grant, Francell Reece, Eural Davis, Mathew Clay); 2. Xavier (Wendell Belfield, Eugene Douglas, Herman Deterville, Clayton Clark); 3. Grambling (Charles James, Edward Adams, William Warren, Theodore Bass); 4. Southern (W. C. Holmes, Ernest Morgan, Joseph Ireland, Frank Stevens). TIME: 1:29.

ONE MILE RELAY - 1. Langston (Frederick Faucett, Virgie Patterson, Amos Bradford, Frederick Dinwiddie); 2. Morehouse (Edwin Thompson, Schelly Lipscomb, Napoleon Johnson, Johnny Floyd); 3. Tuskeegee (Charles Gray, Alpheus Mathis, Clarence Davis, John George); 4. Arkansas A. M. and N. (Clarence Tollett, Ferdie Wiley, Arnold Gillard, Robert Cummings). TIME 3:27.7.

TWO MILE RELAY - 1. Texas College (Oland Rogers, Bennie James, Sylvester Davis, Charles Sheppard); 2. Morehouse (Edwin Thompson, Schelly Lipscomb, Napoleon Johnson, Johnny Floyd); 3. Tuskegee (John W. Carroll, Clarence Davis, Alpheus Mathis, Charles Gray); 4. Xavier (Willie Blackman, Leonard Tureand, Earl Nash, Cleveland Williams). TIME: 8:6.3.

COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100 YARD DASH - 1. Matthew Clay (Prairie View); 2. Samuel Bolden (Alabama State); 3. Joseph Ireland (Southern) 4. Joseph McKinney (Morris Brown). TIME: 9.6

440 YARD RUN - 1 Theodore Bass (Grambling); 2. John George (Tuskegee); 3. Frederick Dinwiddie (Langston); 4. Edward Bouie (Morris Brown). TIME: 49.1

120 YARD HIGH HURDLES - 1. Frederick Faucett (Langston); 2. Leroy Craig (Tennessee State); 3. Marion Jones (Wiley); 4. George Conner (Xavier). TIME 14.4

MOTON MILE - 1. John Carroll (Tuskegee); 2. Oliver Holmes (Xavier); 3. John Thomas (Morris Brown); 4. Sampson Smith (Xavier). TIME: 4:33.2

RUNNING BROAD JUHP - 1. Eural Davis (Prairie View); 24 ft. 11 5-8 in.; 2. Joseph Ireland (Southern); 23 ft. 7 3-4 in.; 3. Griffin (Langston) 23 ft. 7 in.; Stinson (Morehouse); 22 ft. 6½ in. DISTANCE: 24 ft., 11 5-8 in.

DISCUS THROW - 1. Manilus Hall (Florida A and M), 128 ft. 8 3-4 in.; 2. Willie Gipson (Prairie View), 124 ft. 4½ in.; 3. Jones (Grambling), 121 ft. 2½ in.; 4. Burgess Lawson (Arkansas A. M. and M.), 120 ft in. DISTANCE: 128 ft. 8 3-4 in.

JAVELIN THROW - 1. Robinson (Xavier), 153 ft. 11½ in.; 2. James Cathey (Tuskegee), 150 ft. 11½ in.; 3. Wyatt (Clark) 150 ft. 1½ in.; 4. Manilus Hall (Florida A and M), 146 ft.; ½ in. DISTANCE: 153 ft. 11½ in.

HIGH JUMP - 1. Howard McCants (South Carolina State), 6. ft. 3 in.; 2. Leroy Craig (Tennessee State), 6 ft. 2 in.; 3. Thomas (Fort Valley State), 6 ft.; and Dilton (Prairie View) 6 ft.; 4. Samuel Mitchum (Xavier), 5 ft. 10 in. HEIGHT: 6 ft., 4 in.

SHOT PUT - 1. Burgess Lawson (Arkansas A. M. and N.), 47 ft. 6 in.; Jones (Grambling), 44 ft. 1½ in.; 3. Manilus Hall (Florida A and M), 42 ft. 4 in.; 4. Gipson (Prairie View), 41 ft. 6½ in. DISTANCE: 47 ft. 6 in.

POLE VAULT - 1. Willie Wilhite (Tuskegee), 11 ft. 6 in.; Three-way tie for second place: Frank Turner (Fort Valley State); Carl Bailey (Florida); Ray Harrison (Prairie View), 11 ft. HEIGHT: 1 ft., 6 in.

HIGH SCHOOL EVENTS

440 YARD RELAY - 1. Camden Academy (Paul Washington, Frank Walker, David Scott, Lee Hayes); 2. Tuskegee (Fred Reid, Clarence Crawford, Willie Scott, William Anderson); 3. Booker Washington, Atlanta (H. B. Emanuel, Harold Turner; Wallace Turner, Myer Nolan); 4. Howard, Atlanta (Horace Humphrey Silas Lackey, Edward Crowder, Bennie Foster). TIME: 45.7

MEDLEY RELAY - 1. Booker Washington, Atlanta (Worth Christler, Wallace Turner, Myer Nolan, Norman Reddick); 2. Tuskegee (Robert Hunter(Fred Reed Willie Scott, Cornelius Polk); 3. Howard, Atlanta (John Showers, Horace Humphrey Bennie Foster, James Pace); 4. St. Peter, Pine Bluff, Ark., (Theopria James, Herbert Blood, Sidney Morris, Ivory Frankmy (Paul Washington, Frank Walker, lin). TIME: 3:50.5

880 YARD RELAY - 1. Camden Academy (David Scott, Leo Hayes); 2. Tuskegee (Clarence Crawford, William Anderson, Willie Scott, Fred Reed); 3. Alabama State (William Meadows, Isaac Watson, Johnny Jones, James Hall); 4. Southern (Leroy Sims, Douglas, Theodore Morgan, Henry Porter). TIME: 1:34.6

ONE MILE RELAY - 1. Tuskegee (Theodore Polk, Cornelius Polk, Charles Miller, Robert Hunter); Washington, Atlanta (Wallace Turner, Norman Reddick, John Andrews, Worth Christler); 3 Howard, Atlanta (Jesse Fortson, Charles Brooks, John Showers, James Pace). TIME 3:35.3

TWO-MILE RELAY—Booker Washington, Atlanta (Norris Farmer, Rudolph Smith, Norman Reddick, Worth Christler); 2. Tuskegee (Theodore Polk, Charles Miller, Cornelius Polk, Robert Hunter); 3. Howard, Atlanta (Charles Brooks, Carlton Burley, Richard White, James Pace); 4. Southern Demonstration (Walter Ford, Leroy Sims, Labeux Nolan, Henry Porter). TIME: 8:45.7

100 YARD DASH - 1. Willie McKee (Snow Hill); 2 Robert Matthews (Southern); 3. Leo Hayes (Camden); 4. Robert Cook (Southern). TIME: 10.0

Davis Clips Jump Mark at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Eural Davis, track and field star of Prairie View A. and M. College, shattered a meet record in the running broad jump, to highlight the 22nd annual running of the Tuskegee Relays Carnivaly, Saturday at the Alumni Bowl.

In capturing the broad jump for the third straight year, the Prairie View spikester jumped 24 feet 11⅝ inches to break the meet record of 23 feet 4 inches, set by Curtis Tucker, of Sam Houston College in 1929.

Laurels in the relay championships were well divided. The Xavier University quartet copped the 440-yard relay; Prairie View out ran the field in the 880-yard relay; Langston came home first in the one-mile relay, and Texas College put on a sensational finish to walk off with the two-mile relay.

Booker T. Washington High School, of Atlanta, Ga., and Camden Academy, of Camden, Ala., dominated the high school relays, after fighting the crack Tuskegee Institute High School foursome, which was a constant threat in all of the team events.

In addition to his record performance in the broad jump, Davis ran a leg in the 880-yard relay, and Matthew Clay, who anchored Prairie View to victory in the relay, won the century in 9.6.

440-Yard Run To Feature 22nd Annual 'Skege Relay Carnival On Sat., May 1

BY FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Marion "Jap" Jones, Wiley College's ironman from Marshall, Texas; John George, Tuskegee Institute's high scoring basketball star, and Clayton Clark of Xavier University in New Orleans, are the outstanding quartermilers who will face Fred Long, veteran Wiley coach and starter, in the 22nd running of the Tuskegee relay carnival here in Alumni Bowl on Saturday, May 1.

These runners, as well as those from Morehouse, Morris Brown, Florida A. and M. Prairie View State Teachers College of Hemstead, Texas; Texas State University of Houston; Bishop College of Marshall, Texas; Southern University of Scotlandville, La.; Texas College of Taylor, Texas; Langston University of Oklahoma, Grambling College of Louisiana, Tenn. State of Nashville; Alabama State Teachers College of Montgomery; Fort Valley State of Georgia, Aransas State College of Pine Bluff, Ark., and ROBERT S. ABBOTT Memorial 440-yard run.

Carroll has done a 49 seconds quarter this spring while Clark has a 48 seconds 440 to his credit. Last year's ROBERT S. ABBOTT Memorial run was won by Lewis Smith of Virginia Union in 50 seconds.

Topping the list of those entered in the Robert R. Moten Memorial mile run L. D. Sheppard, star end on Texas College eleven who runs that event in 4:19. But Sheppard will have to extend himself because Tuskegee's John Carroll, fresh out of the army after three years service overseas, has been timed in 4:20 without being pushed.

Fast Century Men

Wendell Belfield who won the Clarence Mathews Memorial 100-yard dash last year in 9.9 seconds (the same time as Bill Mathis of the University of Illinois made at the Penn relays a week earlier) will be back with the Xavier team. Belfield did a 9.6 two weeks ago in the San Jacinto relays in Marshall, Texas.

Belfield's teammate, Clayton Clark, whom Coach Priestley may hold out of the century, has been timed in 9.6. Priestley may decide to save Clark for the ABBOTT 440 and the relay events.

That Xavier is feared by most of the coaches was shown by their expressions when the Xavier 440-yard, 880-yard, one-mile and two-mile relay teams worked out here Thursday.

Prairie View's Van Murphy, winner of the P. V. two-mile event, is out to take the distance race but will find himself up against a field of good performers from all of the Southwestern and Southern conference colleges.

Texans After 2-Mile Relay

Texas College two-mile relay team of James, Rogers, Davis and Sheppard which did a 11:34 in the Prairie View relays and the Southern University 880-yard team of Holmes, Ireland, Stevens and Morgan with a 1:34.8 are strong contenders in that event.

Marion "Jap" Jones is Wiley's best bet in the 120-high hurdles. He won the event last year in 15.4 seconds.

Prairie View's 440-yard relay team of Grant, Reese, Davis and Clay will be up against Southern, Wiley, Texas College, Xavier (with Belfield and Clark) Morehouse with Freddie Guy, a 9.8 man in the century running anchor; Tuskegee, Texas State and Florida.

Henry Pennyman, Arkansas State's weightman, returns for the discus toss which he won last year with a toss of 127 feet, 4 inches.

Eural Davis, Prairie View, winner of the broad jump with shotput with 22 feet, 7 and 1-8 inches, returns for that event and the relays.

Large Entry List

The largest number of schools and the largest number of entries are competing in this year's meet.

A preview of some of the Negro stars who will be in the National A. A. U. senior meet in Milwaukee on July 2 and 3, the winners of the first six places going into the final trials for the United States Olympic team in Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., later in the month, will be seen in Saturday's meet.

Fred Long, veteran Wiley College coach, is starter. B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College is referee.

Huge Throng Sees Tuskegee Relays Thriller

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Theodore Bass of Grambling College, La., won the Robert S. Abbott memorial 440 yard run in the 22nd annual running of the Tuskegee Relays before a large crowd in Alumni Bowl, Saturday afternoon, May 1.

Bass stood off the last 20 yard threat of John George of Tuskegee Institute and finished a full yard in front of the Tuskegee ace. Odel Dinwitty of Langston University was third and Edward Bouie of Morris Brown fourth. Bass' time was :49.1.

This is the third time that the permanent trophy for the Robert S. Abbott 440 yard run has gone to Louisiana. In 1942, it was won by Lewis Smith of Prairie View College, Texas. James Bolen, Southern Unversity Scotlandville, La., won it in 1943 and 1946. Sanford of Morehouse College took the trophy to Atlanta in 1944. In 1945 it remained in Tuskegee's trophy room and last year it went to Virginia Union University in Richmnd. Bolen's :48.9 made in 1946 is the best time for the memorial race.

Tuskegeean Cops Mile

The Robert R. Moton memorial mile run went to John Carroll of Tuskegee Institute. Xavier's Oliver Holmes placed second. John Thomas, Morris Brown was third, and Samson Smith of Xavier fourth. The time was 4:33.2.

The Clarence Matthews Memoria 100 yard dash was won byMatthew Clay of Prairie View College. He did a :09.5 race. The relay record is :09.5, established by Mozell Ellerbe in 1938. and has not been equalled in these meets. Second place went to Samuel Bolden, Alabama State College. Joseph Ireland of Southern was third.

The results of other races:

Prairie View Wins

The 880-yard relay won by Prairie View (Boston Grant, Francell Reece, Eural Davis, Matthew Clay;) Xavier (Wendell Belfeld, Eugene Douglass, Herman Detterville, Clayton Clary; Grambling College, (Charles James, Edward Adams, William Warren, Theodore Bass). Time 1:29.

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Shot Put Under 50

Shot put won by Burgess Lawson of Arkansas State; A. Jones of Grambling second; M. Hall of Florida A and M Third. Distance 47 feet 8 inches.

Javelin toss won by Robinson of Xavier; James Cathy of Tuskegee second. Wyatt of Clark third. Distance 153 feet 11½ inches.

High jump won by McCants of South Carolina State; Craig of Tennessee State second; Thomas of Ft Valley and Bilton of Prairie View tied for third. Height 6 feet 3 inches.

Running broad jump won by E. Davis of Prairie View; J. Ireland of Southern second; Griffin of Langston third. Distance 24 feet 11 5-8 inches.

Pole Vault won by W. Vilhiter of Tuskegee; Frank Turner of Ft Valley, Carl Bailey of Florida A and M. Ray Harrison of Prairie View tied for second place. Height 11 feet 6 inches.

Hall Wins With Discus

Discus throw won by Manilus Hall of Florida A and M; W Gipson of Prairie View second; A. Jones of Grambling third. Distance 128 feet 8 3-4 inches.

Winners in the junior events were: two mile relay, Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta, 8:45.7; 440-yard relay, Camden Alabama Academy, :45.7; medley relay, Booker T. Washingon, 3:50.5; 880-yard relay, Camden, 1:34.6; one mile relay, Tuskegee Institute High School, 3:35.3.

The junior 100-yard dash was won by Willie McKee, Snow Hill Institute, Ala.; Robert Matthews of Southern University High School second; Leo Haynes of Camden Academy, third. Time :10 seconds

DEFEND NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS—Tuskegee Institute's crack women's track and field team, National A.A.U. indoor and outdoor champions. They will defend their team title and championships in several events at the National meet in Grand Rapids, Mich., this week, and will move on to Providence, R. I., for the finals for the United States Olympic team on July 12.

TUSKEGEE MEN AND WOMEN SEEK OLYMPIC TEAM PLACES

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—John Carroll, Southern Collegiate Athletic Conference mile and two-mile champion, left Tuskegee Institute Wednesday for Milwaukee, Wis., where he will participate in the national track and field championship contests Friday and Saturday.

Friday he will enter the 1,500-meter junior and the 5,000-meter races. Saturday he will enter the senior 1,500-meter contest which will be a semi-final tryout for this event.

Carroll is trying to qualify for the final Olympic trials, which will be held July 9 and 10 at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Tuskegee will send its women's track and field team to the women's national AAU track and field championship contests in Grand Rapids, Mich., July 6.

The young women contenders will go on from there to Providence, R. I., where they will take part in the final Olympic tryouts, and those who are successful in these tests and upon their selection by the Olympic committee, will sail at 4 p.m., July 14, from Pier 61, New York City, on the SS America for London, England.

Members of the Tuskegee Institute women's track and field team selected to make the trip include: Theresa Manuel, Tampa, Fla.; Juanita Watson, Bessemer; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill; Gweldolyn Taylor, Harrisburgh, Pa.; Doris Hill, Shorter; Mabel Walker, Camden; Mellie McKee, Bay Minette; Mary Griggs, Tuskegee; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, and Jean Lowe, Toronto, Canada.

Cleve L. Abbott, director of the department of physical education and athletics at Tuskegee Institute, will be in charge of the party.

Mrs. Jessie H. Abbott will be the chaperone.

Tuskegee Girls Establish Two Track Records

Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee Institute, clipped two-tenths of a second off the American 50-meters indoor hurdles record Saturday, April 24, in the National A. A. U. indoor meet in the University of Chicago fieldhouse when she won that event in 7.4 seconds and Miss Juanita Watson, also of Tuskegee, set a new indoor dirt track record in the 50-meters dash when she essayed the distance in 6.5 seconds to knock off one-tenth of a second from the old time of 6.6 set in 1935.

The Tuskegeeans, successfully defended their national indoor title won in 1946, by amassing 69 ponits to 31 which the Chicago Hurricanes, white, were able to muster. In third place was the four-girl team from Tennessee State with 29.

Forrestville Playground, Chicago, through the efforts of Lillian Young, student at Chicago Teachers College, who finished a close second to Miss Watson in the 50-meters, placed eighth with eight points while the great Bernice Robinson, Washington Park's 5-foot, 10½ inch George Williams College physical education student, won individual honors with 20 points to place her team sixth. Miss Robinson was second to Miss Manuel in the hurdle finals.

Olympic Team Prospects

Coach Cleve Abbott's Tuskegee girls served notice that they will be strong contenders for places on the United States women's Olympic team. The National A. A. U. meet in Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 6, and the Olympic team (for women) finals will be in Providence, R. I., on July 12.

Much credit is due Mel Walker, former Ohio State Big Ten and American record-holding high jumper, who has been coaching Miss Robinson. Both Miss Robinson and Miss Young can not be over-looked in the Olympic team selection.

Neither can Audrey Patterson, Tenn. State's flyer from New Orleans or can Emma Reed, also of Tenn. State, and winner in the high jump in which Miss Robinson was second be passed up. Reed won the high jump event at 4 feet, 11 and 3-8s inches. The two girls were tied but in the jump-off Miss Robinson missed three times and Miss Reed twice. Evelyn Lawler was fourth. Miss Robinson was fourth in the broad jumps.

Mabel Walker, Tuskegee was third in the 50-meters dash.

Audrey Patterson, Tenn. State, won the 200-meters dash in 26.4. Nell Jackson, Tuskegee, was second. Jean Lowe, Tuskegee, was third.

Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee, former national indoor and outdoor hurdles champion, had to be content with fourth place in the finals.

Take Relay Event

Tuskegee's A team of Mabel Walker, Juanita Watson, Bessie Hayes and Nell Jackson won the 400-meters relay in 51.8. Team B, with the Misses Lawler, Griggs, Manuel and Lowe, was second in the trials after Lawler fell just before passing the baton to Griggs. The finals were between the winners of the first three heats and the two fastest teams finishing second. Tuskegee's B team thus wasn't in the finals.

Gwen Taylor, Tuskegee's little lassie from Harrisburg, Pa., pulled a tendon in her left leg in the dashes and was out of the relays.

Audrey Patterson, "turned on the steam" in the anchor 100-meters in the 400-meters relay to bring Tennessee State's team in second place. She had an eight-yard handicap as she started her turn. Tenn. State's runners were Mary Hardaway, Ella Wilson, Emma Reed and Miss Patterson.

Tigers In 15-0 Win In Classic

By FAY YOUNG

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — It took Tuskegee Institute's Tigers the entire first half of the 25th anniversary Cramton Bowl Turkey Day game against Alabama State Teachers College Hornets to find out that they had to play some football to win. Then in the third quarter they led 6-0 and in the final period piled up nine points to ice the game, 15-0.

Thanksgiving Day victory gave Tuskegee its 18th victory in the 25 Dixie Classics which have been played in Cramton Bowl, Ala. State has won four and three have ended in ties. Everybody remembers that hectic 26-26 deadlock of 1947 when Ala. State staved off defeat in the closing minute of play and then lost a golden chance for a victory by missing the point after touchdown.

Tuskegee won four games, lost four and tied one for the season's record. Ala. State had a most miserable season. It defeated Morehouse College of Atlanta, 7-0, for the only victory on its 10-game schedule. Clark and State played a scoreless tie and the other eight games were in the loser's column. Yet, Morehouse, which had lost to State triumphed, 22-14 over Tuskegee and Clarked dropped a 14-13 game to the Tigers.

ALWAYS HARD FOUGHT

No matter what the season's record of either team is, the Cramton Bowl game is the most important and the hardest fought. And the fans knowing this, change the hour of their turkey dinner and come out in full force. A crowd of over 15,000, one third of whom were white, stayed on, as the evening's shadows fell on the playing field, until the game was over.

Played to a standstill in the first half, Tuskegee came back in the second part of the game with a detirmination not to be denied. State had made three first downs in the opening period and one more in the second period. Then the local team bogged down and when the game was over had made only six first downs to Tuskegee's 18.

State took to their air 19 times, completed three and had one intercepted. Total yardage gained on passes was 44. Total yardage gained on rushing was 69. Tuskegee gained 211 yards on rushing and 60 yards on passing. Tuskegee tried 17 passes, completed five and had four intercepted.

Tuskegee lost 95 yards on penalties, State, 25. State returned Tuskegee's punts for a 71 yard total. Tuskegee returned State's punts for a 37 yard total. Tuskegee's punts averaged 39.5 yards while St[illegible]'s average 41.5.

TUSKEGEE SCORES

State kicked off to Tuskegee to start the second half and the Tigers were downed on their own 12. In 12 plays, the Tigers had driven 88 yards to score their first touchdown. James Swinney, 180-pound back from Atlanta's Booker T. Washington high, crashing through the middle of State's forward wall from the three. The try for extra point was wide.

In the fourth quarter, George Dickerson, halfback from Birmingham's Parker high got loose and raced 57 yards to the State three from where he went over on the next play. Bill Brown from the Don Thompson high in Tampa, Fla., booted the extra point.

State was still in the game. However, passes failed to click. The score could have been tied. Two touchdowns and two points after would have been given State the victory it yearned for. But late in the fourth period, Berman Harbor from New Orleans, Booker T. high, broke through from his guard position and pinned 155-pound Percy Weatherly from Carver high, Gadsen, Ala., for a safety and whatever hopes that State had to tie or win went by-bye.

MANY STARS

The game had its stars. Plenty on both sides. Albert Pratt, from Chicago's Dunbar Trade school, George Brown, Savannah tackle; Haywood Scissum, Gadsen, Ala., end; Porcher Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla., fullback; James Beavers, 200-pound Birmingham center; Andrew Belle, Enterprise, Ala., guard, all starred for Tuskegee along with Swinney and Dickerson. Pratt plays both in the line and the backfield.

Playing well for Alabama State, there were Percy Weatherly and Eugene Weatherly, both backs and both from Gadsen, Alabama; Edward Pressley and Horace Ragland, both backs and Lawrence Pressley, guard, all from Gadsen, Alabama; Howard Green, 213-pound guard from Gadsen; Curtis Parker, Phenix City, Alabama, guard; William Craig, center from Decatur, Alabama; Archie Shaw, Fayette, Alabama; William Bell and Sam Bolden, two backs from Gadsen.

WOMEN'S INDOOR TRACK MEET SET FOR SATURDAY

Chicago Tribune P. 4 Thurs. 5-22-48

200 Meter Run Holds Olympic Interest

The National A.A.U. women's indoor track meet will be held at the University of Chicago fieldhouse, 56th st. and University av., Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Organizations which have filed entries are: German American A.C. of New York City; Tennessee State college; J.T. Dempsey Hurricanes of Chicago; North Olmsted-Westlake Athletic club (Ohio); Tuskegee institute of Alabama; a team representing the recreation of the board of ed-Square; Washington park; Forestville playground and Gary playground of Chicago.

Olympic Event on Program

Seventeen entries have been filed for the 50 meter run, including Mabel Walker of Tuskegee, Juanita Watson of Tuskegee, winner of the 100 meter outdoors, and Lillian Young of Forestville playground.

Of the 10 entries in the light pound shotput, five are from the Dempsey Hurricanes, with Dorothy Dodson, defending champion, heading the list. Her closest rival is Frances Kaszubski, runnerup in the outdoor championships.

Outstanding among the 12 entered in the high jump are Emma Reed of Tennessee State college, runnerup outdoors; Bernice Robinson of Washington park, Jean Walraven, Rebecca Oprea, and Helen L. Leich of the North Olmsted-Westlake A.C. Lillie Purifoy, Nancy Cowperthwaite and Lillian Young, first three place winners in the outdoor meet last summer, together with 10 others makeup the field in the standing broad jump.

Special interest will center in the 200 meter run, one of the events on the Olympic program. The field is made up of Tennessee State college, second place winner in the outdoor meet; Josephine Wilkowski of Chicago Hurricanes; Eileen Lessick, Chicago bureau of recreation, and four from Tuskegee institute: Nell Jackson and Gwendolyn Taylor, third and fourth place winners outdoors; Mary Griggs, junior outdoor 100 meter champion, and Jean Lowe.

In the 50 meter hurdles, a close contest is expected between Nancy Cowperthwaite of the German American A.C., outdoor champion, and Lillie Purifoy of Tuskegee institute, indoor champion. Other entries in this event are: Loretta M. Blaul and Eleanor Millheiser of the German American A.C., Eunice Wilson and Mildred Martin of the Chicago Hurricanes; Theresa Manuel of Tuskegee, Mary E. Wilson of Tennessee State college, Bernice Robinson of Washington park, and Jean Walraven of the North Olmsted-Westlake A.C.

Girls Track and Field Team Leaves For Chicago

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute girls' track and field team left the Institute Wednesday morning, April 21, to defend their National A. A. U., Women's Indoor Championship at Stagg Field House, the University of Chicago, April 24th.

The Tuskegee girls' track and field team has established an enviable record in athletics for girls. Since 1936, the record of these girls has been unsurpassed in the story of women's athletics. In 1936 at Providence, Rhode Island, Tuskegee girls won second place in the National A. A. U. Championships held in conjunction with the final Olympic tryouts for women. Every indoor and outdoor Junior and Senior championship since 1936, except for the 1943 outdoor meet held at Lakewood, Ohio, in which they finished in second place, the Tuskegee girls have outscored their oponents.

Young women who will take part in the Chicago meet are:

Jean Lowe, 200 Relay

Bessie Hayes, 50 Relay

Gwendolyn Taylor, 200 Relay.

Evelyn Lawler, High Jump, Broad Jump, Relay

Mabel Walker, 50 Relay

Mary Griggs, 200 Relay

Theresa Manuel, Hurdles—200 Relay

Nell Jackson, 200 Relay

Lylly Purifoy, Hurdlers, Broad Jump, Relay

Juanita Watson, 50 Relay

Nellie McKee, Shot Put, Basketball Throw

Elaine Bradford, Shot, Basketball Throw

Theresa Manuel is the National Junior 80 meter hurtle champion. Lilly Purifoy is the National running broad jump champion, holder of the world's indoor record in the 50-yard hurdles at 7.3 second, set at Philadelphia in January, 1947, and former National indoor and outdoor hurdles champion. Mary Griggs is the National junior 100 meter champion, Mabel Walker the National junior 50 meter champion, and Juanita Watson, the National 100 meter champion.

Tuskegee Girls Win Own Meet; Tenn. State Second

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee Institute's National AAU Indoor and Outdoor Champ-ionshop Track Team successfully defended its Tuskegee Women's Meet title in Alumni Bowl here Friday April 30, by piling up 51 points.

It was the 20th running of the Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Championships.

Tennessee State was second with 25 points. Arkansas State College lassies from Pine Bluff, Ark., and Grambling College of Louisiana were tied for third place with 19 points each and Prairie View State Teachers College of Hempstead, Texas, was a poor fourth with four.

Juanita Watson, Tuskegee's national 50 meters champion led Cleo Reese of Prairie View to the tape in the 100 meters event and won in :12.6 seconds. Evelyn Lawler of Tuskegee was third. Jean Lowe of Tuskegee was fourth.

New Meet Record

Theresa Manuel set a new meet record as the Tuskegeean skipped over the barriers in the 80 meters hurdles in :11.9 seconds. The old record was :12.7 and was made by Lillie Purifoy in 1946. Jewel Johnson of Tuskegee was second. They were the only contestants as the other qualifiers were scratched.

Tennessee State's Mary Hardaway equaled the world's record of :06.4 seconds in the 50 meters dash. Bettie Wallace of Grambling College was second. Lillie Purifoy placed third and Bessie Hayes of Tuskegee was fourth. The world record had been equaled by Alice Coachman of Tuskegee in the Tuskegeee Women's Meet of 1944.

Audrey "Mickey" Patterson, Tennessee State's National Indoor 200 Meters Champion sprinted to victory at that distance in :25.4 for a new meet record, breaking the :26 flat time set by Jean Lane of Wilberforce in 1940. Nell Jackson of Tuskegee, Christine Patterson of Grambling and Hilda Halley of Arkansas State finished in that order.

Tuskegee Takes Relays

The Tuskegee quartet of Bessie Hayes, Jean Lowe, Juanita Watson, and Nell Jackson ran a :49.6 seconds 400 meters relay. The perfect baton passing of the Tigerettes brought them victory. Tennessee State's Mary Hardaway, Mary Wilson, Emma Reed, Audrey Patterson finished second. Grambling was third and Arkansas State fourth. Emma Reed of Tennessee State won the high jump with a leap of four feet 10 inches. F. O. Roberson of Grambling was second. Evelyn Lawler of Tuskegee placed third and Priscilla Washington of Arkansas State was fourth.

Elaine Bradford of Tuskegee won the shot put with a heave of 24 feet 1½ inches. Priscilla Washington of Arkansas State was second. Geneva Broomfield of the same school was third, and Mellie McKee of Tuskegee was fourth.

90 Foot Toss

Lorraine Pledger's toss of 90 feet 4½ inches won the discus throw. Priscilla Washington of Arkansas State was second, and Christine Harry of Grambling third.

Mary Hardaway of Tennessee State won the running broad jump with 15 feet 11¼ inches. Lillie Purifoy, who holds the national AAU championship was second and Mary Wilson of Tennessee State was third. Evelyn Lawler of Tuskegee was fourth. The javelin throw championship was won by Mellie McKee of Tuskegee. Her distance was 84 feet 5½ inches. F. O. Roberson of Grambling was second. C. Wooten of Grambling was third, and C. Love of Prairie View, fourth.

Juanita Watson's 209 foot throw in the baseball throw event was good for first place. Loraine Pledger of Arkansas State was second. In the third place was F. O. Roberson of Grambling and in fourth, Theresa Manuel of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Juniors Win

Tuskegee Institute High School won the junior championships with 37 points. Camden, Alabama Academy was second with 21. Monroe High of Albany, Ga., and Booker T. Washington of Atlanta tied for third place with 19 each.

Other schools finished in the order named: Charlton-Pollard High of Beaumont, Texas, 8; David T. Howard of Atlanta, and Snow Hill Institute High of Snow Hill, Ala., trailed with 7 points each.

The Tuskegee high school girls walked off with the baseball throw, 50 meters hurdles, javelin throw, shot put, and high jump. The five foot leap of Doris Hill of Tuskegee was better than the mark of Emma Reed, Tennessee State's victor in the college event.

Tuskegee failed to dominate the sprints and the relays in the junior events as in the previous years.

Tuskegee Institute Wins Women's AAU

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 7 —(AP)— Stella Walsh, leather-tough track veteran of more than a score of years, talked retirement today after out-shining the cream of the nations women's athletes in yesterday's national women's AAU track meet.

"I'll probably retire from track this summer or fall," said the lanky star of the Polish Woman's AC Cleveland, after a rousing triple-victory performance that was good for firsts in the broad jump, the 100-meter and the 200-meter runs.

Miss Walsh, who is ineligible for Olympic competition because she competed for her native Poland in the 1936 games, said she would turn her attention to golf.

The crack Ohio performer gathered 30 points to edge Dorothy Dodson, diminutive star of the Chicago Hurricanes for individual honors.

Miss Dodson, who collecteed 26 points, shared top honors in the 1946 AAU meet with Alice Coachman of Albany State College, Albany, Ga., both had 28 points.

Behind Miss Walsh's brilliant showing was enough track and field talent, however, to give promise of American strength in the Olympics later this month.

Almost certain to make good showings at the Olympic trials July 12 at Providence, RI., on the basis of events here are Mrs. Frances Kaszubski, of North Olmsted-Westlake AC Cleveland, a double-winner, Miss Coachman, Miss Dodson, Mabel Walker of Tuskeegee Institute, Bernice Robinson, of Washington Park, Chicago, and Juanita Watson, of Tuskegee.

In the 50-meter run, Mabel Walker turned in a 6.7 to edge Alice Coachman by a step.

Miss Dodson's lone first place came in the javelin throw where she got off a heave of 125 feet 10 2-8 inches almost 10 feet better than her nearest rival, Theressa Manuel of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee's other individual winner was Juanita Watson who threw a baseball 218 feet six inches.

With that for a nucleus, along with a victory in the 400-meter hurdles, the Tuskegee squad piled up 71 1-2 points to walk away with team honors.

Their closest competitor was the speedy outfit from North Olmstead-Westlake AC Cleveland 44 1-2 points and the Chicago Hurricanes, 41 points.

Davis Clips Jump Mark at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Eural Davis, track and field star of Prairie View A. and M. College, shattered a meet record in the running broad jump, to highlight the 22nd annual running of the Tuskegee Relays Carnivaly, Saturday, at the Alumni Bowl.

In capturing the broad jump for the third straight year, the Prairie View spikester jumped 24 feet 11⅝ inches to break the meet record of 23 feet 4 inches, set by Curtis Tucker, of Sam Houston College in 1929.

Laurels in the relay championships were well divided. The Xavier University quartet copped the 440-yard relay; Prairie View out ran the field in the 880-yard relay; Langston came home first in the one-mile relay, and Texas College put on a sensational finish to walk off with the two-mile relay.

Booker T. Wins

Booker T. Washington High School, of Atlanta, Ga., and Camden Academy, of Camden, Ala., dominated the high school relays, after fighting the crack Tuskegee Institute High School foursome, which was a constant threat in all of the team events.

In addition to his record performance in the broad jump, Davis ran a leg in the 880-yard relay, and Matthew Clay, who anchored Prairie View to victory in the relay, won the century in 9.6.

Need Of The Day — More Women Athletes

By EDWIN B. HENDERSON
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is about time something was done to increase sports among women and girls. Except for tennis and some golfers here and there, little is going on in the participating line. In some cities there are a few softball and basketball teams.

The fear of exploitation and the fear of injury to the health of growing girls has caused some of the physical education philosophers to decry competition contests for girls. Yet, around the Nation, white girls and women especially trained in various sports are in the amateur and professional field.

In track and field, the girls from Tuskegee have made remarkable records. Since 1937 when the Tuskegee feminines came north to Trenton, N. J., the Tuskegee girls have won ten championships out of eleven staged since that date. Only in 1943 did the girls from Booker T. Washington's School fail to cop a national title. That year they bowed to the Powerful Cleveland, Ohio, Polish Olympic Club led by the then incomparable Stella Walsh.

1947 MEET

Tuskegee girls won their last national track and field title in June, 1947, at San Antonio, Tex., one year after their ebony and tan brother Americans won the premier events in the national track and field championships for men in the same stadium. At San Antonio, colored sisters tested their growing liberality of Southerners. White girls from San Antonio, Phoenix, Ariz; Uvalde, Tex.; Mississippi towns, and St. Louis, competed with the white and colored girls from Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toronto, Canada.

Tuskegee girls won in 1937 at Trenton, in 1938 at Maugatuck, in 1939 at Waterbury, in 1940 at Ocean City, in 1941 at Atlantic City, 1944 at Harrisburg, 1945 at Harrisburg, 1946 in Buffalo, and 1947 at San Antonio. In addition to outdoor track and field events, the Tuskegee girls have also won indoor meets at Atlantic City in 1941, in Buffalo in 1945, and in Cleveland in 1946.

These girls have made a specialty of track and field under the tutelege of Coach Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee and Mrs. Amelia Roberts, director of athletics for girls. Because of his outstanding work with the girls of Tuskegee, as well as his proficiency in athletics for men, Mr. Abbott is the only colored member of an Olympic Committee.

TUSKEGEE-PIONEER

Tuskegee has been a pioneer in this work, as in others, and has done a remarkable job for women and the race. In the field of women's athletics, white women have starred in amateur and professional sports, especially in golf, tennis, swimming, wrestling, bowling, skating, shooting, and some of the team sports.

Tuskegee has set a challenge for our women athletic coaches. Let's not be too squeamish about exploring athletics as an outlet for our girls. I doubt that any of the Tuskegee-trained girls have been the worse for wear as wives and mothers.

Tuskegee Team Cops Women's AAU Title

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (ANP)—Lured by the prospects of being well represented on the U. S. Women's Olympic team, Tuskegee institute had a stellar day here last week in defense of its outdoor National AAU Women's championship title. With most of its star athletes figuring in the first three positions, Tuskegee amassed a total of 71½ points, leading its nearest competitor, North Olmsted-Westlake AC, Cleveland, by 27 points.

In the 80-meters hurdles, Miss Bernice Robinson, physical education student of George Williams college, Chicago, clocked 21.1 seconds to lead Lollie Purifoy and Theresa Manuel, both of Tuskegee, second and third respectively. Lillian Robinson, Chicago Teacher's college student, representing Forestville playground was second in the broad jump behind Stella Walsh, white Polish-American AC athlete. Third placer was Tuskegee's Jean Lowe.

Mary Griggs, another Tuskegeean, was behind Miss Walsh in the 100-meters dash. Teammate Juanita Johnson came in third.

Individual Tuskegee winners were Mable Walker, in the 50-meter dash, 6.7 seconds, followed by ex-Tuskegeean Alice Coachman and Tennessee State college's Mary Hardaway; and Mary Watson, in the baseball throw of 281 feet, 6 inches. Tuskegee's A and B teams were first and third respectively in the 400-meters relay, time of 50.3 seconds, with Tennessee State running second. High scorer of the meet was Miss Walsh with 30 points. Dorothy Dodson, diminuitive star of the Chicago Hurricanes, collected 26 points for second place.

Tennessee State fell in fifth place with 27 points; Washington Park was seventh, with 17; Forestville was ninth with eight points. The Chicago Hurricanes had 41 points for third place.

Tuskegee Athletes Try For World Olympics

TUSGEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 30, 1948—John Carroll Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference, Mile and two-Mile champion, left Tuskegee Institute campus Wednesday morning for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered in the National Track and Field Championship of the Amateur Atehletic Union of the United States on July 2 and 3.

On July 2, Carroll ran in the 1500 meter junior run and the 1500 meter junior run and the part in the senior 1500 meter run which is the semi-final Olympic try out for this event.

While Carroll was trying to qualify for the final Olympic trials held July 9 and 10 at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern University, Evanston Illinois, his feminine college mates, the thin-clads of the Tuskegee women's championship track and field team, were taking part in the Women's National A. A. U., Track and Field Championships at Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 6.

The young women contenders will go on from there to Providence, Rhode Island, where they will take part in the final Olympic try-outs, and those who are successful in these tests and upon their selection by the Olympic Committee, will sail at 4 p. m. July 14, from Pier 61, New York City, on the S. S. Tmerica for London England.

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Womer's rack and Field Team selected to make the trip include: Theresa Manuel, Tampa, Florida; Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Alabama; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Alabama; Gwendolyn Taylor, Shorter, Alabama; Mabel Walker, Camden, Alabama; Mellie McGhee, Bay Minnette, Alabama; Mary Griggs, Tuskegee, Alabama; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and Jean Lowe, Toronto, Canada.

Cleve L. Abbott, director of the department of Physical Education and Atheletics at Tuskegee Institute, will be in charge of the party.

Mrs. Jessie H. Abbott will be the chaperon.

Tuskegee's 20th Women's Meet On Friday, April 30

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's 1948 Indoor National A. A. U. Women's championship track team arrived home safely from Chicago, Monday. The Tuskegeeans won the title in Chicago, Saturday with 60 points.

The champions will be ready Friday to defend their title as champions of the Tuskegee women's track and field championships in the 20th running of this classic in Alumni bowl.

However, against the Tuskegeeans will be teams from Tenn. State, which finished third in the national meet Saturday in Chicago, and Prairie View, Grambling College, Wiley College, Fort Valley State and Florida A. and M.

Theresa Manuel, who established a new national record last Saturday, in the 50-meters hurdles by doing it in 7.4 seconds to break a 15-year-old mark and Juanita Watson, whose 6.6 for the 50-meters dash is a new time, will find themselves up against Tenn. State's Audrey Patterson who won the national 200-meters last Saturday, Reese of Prairie View and other visiting stars.

Tuskegee won last year's meet with 45 points. Prairie View was second with 26½. Tenn. State, third with 17 and the others trailed.

OLYMPIC TEAM PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR THESE FOUR—With the United States Women's Olympic team finals coming up in Providence, R. I., on July 12, and the team sailing a few days later, this quartet has hopes on being a member of that group which will sail for London. Left to right are Bernice Robinson, representing Washington Park, Chicago, who finished second in the 50-meters hurdles in the National A. A. U. women's meet held on April 24, in Chicago, second in the high jump and fourth in the broad jump to become high-point winner with 20; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee institute of Alabama, who finished second in the 200-meters finals and anchored Tuskegee's national championship 400-meters relay team; Audrey "Mickey" Patterson, Tennessee State College, winner of the 200-meters dash final and who anchored her team to second place in the 400-meters relay, and Lillian Young, Forrestville Playground, Chicago, speedster, who was second to Jaunita Watson of Tuskegee in the 50-meters final.—Photo by Gilbert Brown.

Tuskegee's Women Try Out For London Olympic Sessions

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee young women were to take part in the Women's National Track and Field Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 6, and the Women's final Olympic track and field tryouts Monday, July 12, at Providence, R. I.

Theresa Manuel, who has been nominated by the Olympic committee to participate in the Olympic trials and will run the 80-meter hurdles and 200 meter run. She is the daughter of Mrs. Frances Johnson of Tampa, Fla., and is enrolled in the school of physical education at Tuskegee.

Theresa is the National A. A. U. junior 80 meter hurdles champion, a member of the National Junior A. A. U. champion 400 meter relay team, and holder of the National A. A. U. senior 50 meter hurdles championship. She will participate in the 80 meter hurdles and run the third leg on the 400 meter A relay team. Theresa is 22 years of age.

Juanita Watson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Watson of Bessemer, Ala., is a freshman in the school of physical education at Tuskegee. She is 18 years of age.

At the National A. A. U. Meet, she will participate in the 100 meter run and on the A relay team. She is the holder of the National A. A. U. 100 meter run, and the National A. A. U. 50 meter indoor run. In the Olympic trials she will run the 100 meter.

Lillie Purifoy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Purifoy of Mobile, Ala. Lillie set a new record in the indoor 50 yard hurdles at Philadelphia in January 1947. She also won the National A. A. U. running broad jump in 1947.

In the Olympic trials, she will broad jump and run the 80 meter hurdles. She will run on the B relay team, broad jump and run the 80 meter hurdles at the Grand Rapids meet. She is the former indoor 50 yard hurdles champion and outdoor 80 meter hurdles champion.

Gwendolyn Taylor is the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. Taylor of Harrisburg, Pa., and is a sophomore in the school of physical education. She is a 1946 graduate of the William Penn High School of Harrisburg, Pa., and entered Tuskegee, September 1946.

Gwendolyn's sports career was started due to the interest and encouragement of her father. She is the co-record holder of the 50 yard dash of the Middle Atlantic Association the A. A. U. in 6.5 seconds.

Being one of the girls nominated by the Olympic committee, she will take part in the 100 meter and the 200 meter run.

Doris Hil, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George of Shorter, Ala. She is the holder of the junior high jump championship and will take part in the high jump and hurdles in the National championship.

Mabel Walker the National A. A. U. junior 50 meter champion of 1947. She is the daughter of Mrs. Annie Walker of Camden, Ala., and is a freshman enrolled in the school of physical education.

Mabel will participate in the National meet and also the Olympic trials running in the 100 and 200 meters.

Mellie McKee is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie McKee of Bay Minette, Ala. She is a sophomore in the school of physical education.

Mellie will participate in the National championship in the shot put and discus. She was a place winner in the National A. A. U. championships in the Shot Put and Discus in 1947 at San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Griggs, 17-years-old, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Griggs of Tuskegee, Ala.

Mary is the holder of the National A. A. U. junior 100 meter championship. At the National meet in Grand Rapids, she will take part in the 100 meter run and 400 relay and will take part in the 100 and 200 meters in the Olympic trials.

Nell Jackson is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Burnett L. Jackson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. She is enrolled in the school of physical education.

Nell broke the American (Citizens') record 200 meter run (trials) and will participate in the Olympic final try-out running the 200 meter run.

MISS WALSH GAINS 3 A. A. U. CROWNS

Stars in National Track Meet —2 Titles to Mrs. Kaszubski —Tuskegee Team Repeats

New York Times

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6 (AP)—Miss Stella Walsh, the Polish-born Cleveland girl who has been winning women's track events over parts of two decades, did it again tonight as she captured three titles in the annual women's A. A. U. national track and field championships.

Pressed only in the 100-meter dash, Miss Walsh easily outdistanced the field in her favorite specialty, the 200-meter sprint, and won the running broad jump with a leap in the preliminaries which stood up throughout the final.

Sharing individual honors with Miss Walsh, whose thirty first-place points topped the field, was Mrs. Frances Kaszubski, Cleveland housewife representing the North Olmsted-Westlake A. C. of Cleveland.

Mrs. Kaszubski, who defended her discus title successfully, also dethroned Miss Dorothy Dodson of the Chicago Hurricanes to capture the 8-pound shot-put crown, and score 20 individual points.

For Miss Dodson, who lost her shot-put honors but successfully defended her javelin title, there was consolation in piling up a total of 26 individual points to place second behind Miss Walsh in that department.

Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., easily retained its team championship with a total of 71½ points.

Miss Walsh's three gold medals tonight brought to thirty-five the number she has won in national A. A. U. competition.

The only major upset came in the 50-meter dash when Tuskegee Institute's brilliant veteran performer, Miss Alice Coachman, lost the title she had defended successfully for the last seven years.

A team-mate, Miss Mabel Walker, won it in 6.7 seconds, bettering Miss Coachman's 1947 mark by a tenth of a second.

The nearest approach to a new A. A. U. record was the victory of Miss Bernice Robinson of Washington Park, Chicago, in the 80-meter hurdles. Miss Robinson won easily in 12.1 seconds, a tenth of a second off the A. A. U. mark set jointly by Miss Mildred Didrikson, now Mrs. George Zaharias, and Miss Anne O'Brien in 1932.

Runner-up to Tuskegee for team honors with 44½ points was the North Olmsted-Westlake A. C. of Cleveland. The Hurricanes of Chicago were third with 41.

Miss Walsh's Polish Women's A. C., also of Cleveland, finished fourth with 32 points and the German-American A. C. of New York was fifth with 29.

Other team totals:

Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn., 27; New York Police Athletic League, 18; Albany State College, Albany, Ga., 18; Washington Park, Chicago, 17; Philadelphia Turners, Philadelphia, 10; Forestville Playgrounds, Chicago, 9; City of Glendale, Calif., 4.

Look Out London, Here They Come

'Skegee Women Cop Laurels In Trials

The Journal & Guide

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(ANP) —Lured by the prospects of being well represented on the U. S. Women's Olympic team, Tuskegee Institute had a stellar day here last week in defense of its outdoor National AAU Women's championship tilt. With most of its star athletes figuring in the first three positions, Tuskegee amassed a total of 71½ points, leading its nearest competitor, North Olmsted-Westlake AC, Cleveland, by 27 points.

In the 80-meters hurdles, Miss Bernice Robinson, George Williams College, Chicago, clocked 21.1 seconds to lead Lillie Purifoy and Theresa Manuel, both of Tuskegee, second and third respectively. Lillian Robinson, Chicago Teachers College, was second in the broad jump behind Stella Walsh, white Polish-American-American AC athlete. Third placer was Tuskegee's Jean Lowe.

Mary Griggs, Tuskegee, was behind Miss Walsh in the 100-meters dash. Teammate Juanita Johnson came in third.

TAKE TITLES

Individual Tuskegee winners were Mable Walker, in the 50-meter dash, 6.7 seconds, followed by ex-Tuskegeean Alice Coachman and Tennessee State College's Mary Hardaway; and Mary Watson, in the baseball throw of 281 feet, 6 inches.

Tuskegee's A and B teams were first and third respectively in the 400-meters relay, time of 50.3 seconds, with Tennessee State running second. High score of the meet was Miss Walsh with 30 points. Dorothy Dodson, diminuitive star of the Chicago Hurricanes, collected 28 points for second place.

Tennessee State fell in fifth place with 27 points; Washington Park was seventh, with 17; Forestville was ninth with eight points. The Chicago Hurricanes had 41 points for third place.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute women's championship track and field team defended their title in the women's national AAU track and field championships at Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday.

The young women contenders will go on from there to Providence, R.I., where they will take part in the final Olympic tryouts, on July 12, and those who are successful in these tests and upon selection by the Olympic Committee, will sail at 4 p.m., July 14, from Pier 61, New York City, on the S.S. America for London, Eng.

Abbott in Charge

Members of the Tuskegee women's track and field team on the trip include Theresa Manual, Tampa, Fla.; Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Ala.; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Ala.; Gwendolyn Taylor, Harrisburg, Pa.; Doris Hill, Shorter, Ala.; Mabel Walker, Camden, Ala.; Mellie McKee, Bay Minette, Ala.; Mary Griggs, Tuskegee; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee, and Jean Lowe, Toronto, Can.

Cleve L. Abbott, director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee, will be in charge of the party. Mrs. Jessie H. Abbott will be the chaperon.

Tuskegee Girls Eye Olympics

Tuskegee's Track Champions Set for Olympic Tryouts

Left to right are Gwendolyn Taylor, Theresa Manuel and Juanita Watson, three of the championship Tuskegee team which will seek Olympic team berths. Tiss Taylor, 20, is co-holder of the Middle Atlantic AAU 50-yard dash record of 6.5 seconds; Miss Manuel is national AAU junior 80-meter hurdle champion and national AAU senior 50-meter hurdle titlist; Miss Watson, 18, is national AAU 100-meter and indoor 50-meter champion. In the Olympic tryouts, Miss Watson will run in the 100 meters while Miss Manuel will compete in the 80-meter hurdles and run the third leg on the 400 meters relay team. Miss Taylor will seek honors in the 100- and 200-meter runs.

Tuskegee Girls Win Team Trophy in National Meet

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Tuskegee Institute scored 73½ points to take the women's 1948 AAU national championships and Olympic trials here Tuesday. The Cleveland-Olmstead-Westlake A.C. was second with 40 points.

A crowd of more than 3,800 saw the Alabama school win its fifth straight national title and its 10th since 1937, having lost in 1943.

The winners team included Juanita Watson, Lillie Purifoy, Nell Jackson, Mabel Walker, Gwendolyn Taylor, Jean Lowe, Theresa Manuel, Mary Griss, and Mellie McKee.

How They Finished

In the 80-meters hurdles, Miss Bernice Robinson, physical education student of George Williams College, Chicago, clocked 21.1 seconds to lead Lollie Purifoy and Theresa Manuel, both of Tuskegee, second and third respectively. Lillian Robinson, Chicago Teachers College student, representing Forestville Playground was second in the broad jump behind Stella Walsh, white Polish-American AC athlete. Third placer was Tuskegee's Jean Lowe.

Mary Griggs, another Tuskegeean, was behind Miss Walsh in the 100-meters dash. Teammate Juanita Johnson came in third.

Individual Tuskegee winners were Mable Walker, in the 50-meter dash, 6.7 seconds, followed by ex-Tuskegeean Alice Coachman and Tennessee State College's Mary Hardaway; and Mary Watson, in the baseball throw of 261 feet, 6 inches.

Tuskegee's A and B teams were first and third respectively in the 400-meters relay, time of 50.3 seconds, with Tennessee State running second. High scorer of the meet was Miss Walsh with 30 points. Dorothy Dodson, diminutive star of the Chicago Hurricanes, collected 26 points for second place.

Tennessee State fell in fifth place with 27 points; Washington Park was seventh, with 17; Forestville was ninth with eight points. The Chicago Hurricanes had 41 points for third place.

Trio Tuskegee Women Make Olympic Team

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—(AP)—After reporting the results of the U. S. Olympic women's final track and field tryouts, Mrs. Catherine D. Meyer, of Maplewood, N. J., chairwoman of that group's committee, today found herself limited to an 11-girl team for the nine feminine events on the international game's program.

Olympic berths already have been awarded to the following:

Audrey Patterson, Nashville, Tenn., 100 and 200-meter runs; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, 200-meter run; Bernice Robinson, Chicago, 80-meter hurdles and high jump; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee Insttiute, 80-meter hurdles and javelin; Mable Walker, Tuskegee Institute, 100-meter run.

Alice Coachman, Albany, Ga., high jump; Emma Read, Nashville, Tenn., broad and high jumps; Mrs. Frances Kaszubski, Cleveland, discus and shot put; Mrs. Dorothy Dodson, Mundelein, Ill., discus, shot put and javelin; Lillian Young, Chicago, 100-meter run; Mae Faggs, New York, 200-meter run.

The seven additional athletes to be recommended for appointment are Bessie Leich and Jean Walraven, North Olmsted, Ohio; Ramona Harris, New York; Lillie Purifoy and Mary Griggs, Tuskegee Institute; Eleanor Millheiser, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pauline Ruppeldt, of Philadelphia.

* * *

WHEN OFFICIALS ENDED the competition because of darkness, Miss Coachman was about to attempt to get over the Olympic high jump record height of 5 feet 5¼ inches, but she did manage to win that event by leaping 5 feet 4¾ inches, an inch and a half higher than the present national A. A. U. record made back in 1933.

The small and sweltering group of spectators received an unofficial thrill when Tuskegee's Misses Walker, Griggs, Jackson and Manuel clipped 3.6 seconds off the American mark for the half-mile medley relay by running 1:54 flat against a quarter representing the New York police Athletic League.

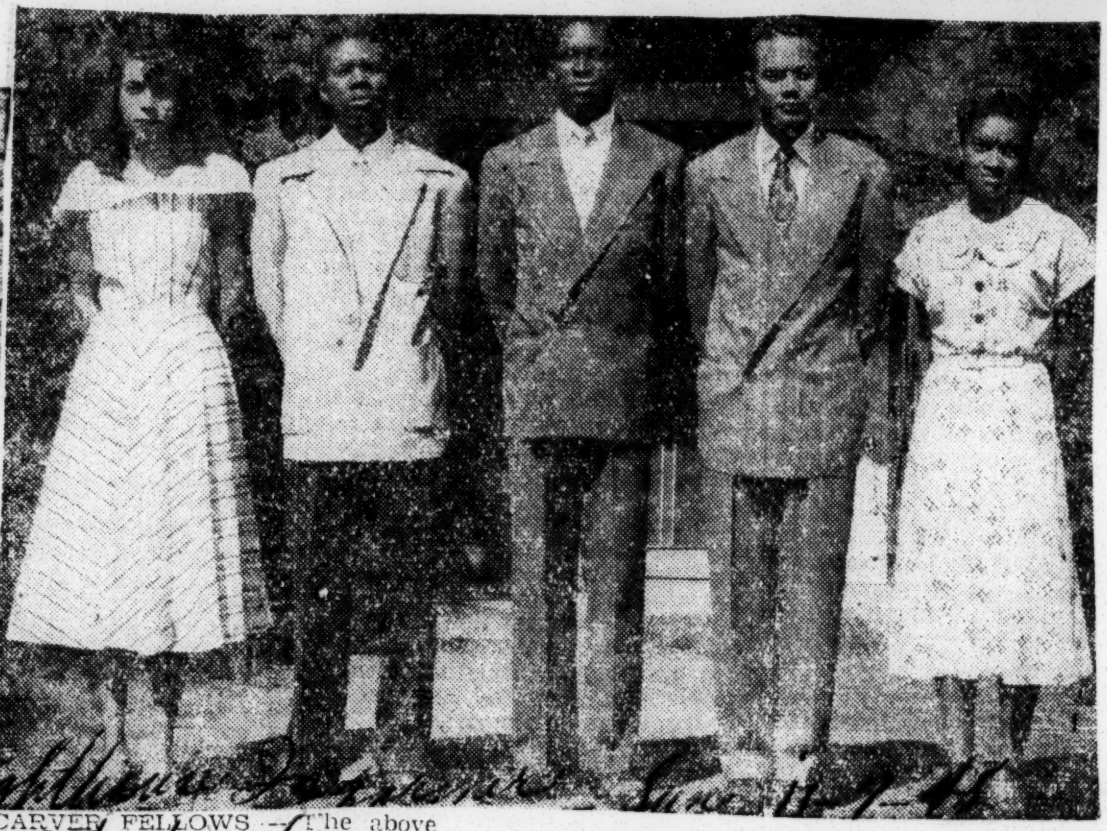
The old mark had been set by a New York Central Railroad A. A. quartet in 1929.

Carver Foundation

Carver Research Fellows Get Degrees At Tuskegee

Journal Guide - Sat 9-11-48

Included among the 70 persons to receive the master of science degree from Tuskegee Institute this summer were four graduate fellows and assistants who had studied under grants made by the George Washington Carver foundation. These are (left to right, front row): Mrs. Gladys Williams-Royal, of Dallas; Miss Norma A. Spaulding of Cape May, C. H., N. J.; Miss Julia M. Martin of Malvern, Pa. Back row: Carl C. Gordon of Albany, Ga.; Harold W. Lucien of New Orleans, and Fred R. West of Baltimore. Mrs. Williams-Royal and Mr. Gordon received fellowship awards through the department of agriculture of Tuskegee and did the required research in the laboratories of the Carver foundation. This is but the realization of one of the dreams of George Washington Carver, for one of the main objectives of the Carver foundation, as envisioned by him, is to train young people in the techniques of research to the end that the problems of agriculture and industry may be met. Dr. Carver provided for this in establishing the Carver foundation, and each year the number of fellowships granted to young people has been increased as funds permit.



Atlanta Daily World - Sun 9-12-48

CARVER FELLOWS — The above [illegible] institute have been awarded research fellowships by the George Washington Carver foundation. They are from left to right:

Miss Irene Edwards, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., graduate of Tuskegee; Wiley W. Tolson, Langston, Okla., graduate of Wiley college; Clarence W. R. Wade, Charlotte, N. C., graduate of Johnson C. Smith university; Leonard Seraile, New Orleans, Dillard university, and Miss Annette E. Steward, Charles Town, W. Va., Storer college. (ANP)

OPENING ENDOWMENT DRIVE FOR CARVER FOUNDATION

Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, widow of the founder of the organization, presenting the first seals to Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross. The others in the photo are Frank P. Chisholm, field agent for Tuskegee; Augustus Simms, vice president of the Seal Committee, Mrs. Sadie M. Anderson, treasurer; Percival R. Ricketts, president; Mrs. Nellie G. Marshall, J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the foundation, and Mrs. Frank P. Chisholm.

The first sheet of 1948 Carver seals for the $2,000,000 endowment fund campaign of the George Washington Carver Foundation was presented last week to Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. O'Connor accepted the seals at a brief ceremony in his office, 270 Broadway, from Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, widow of the founder of the Carver Seal Committee, inc., a non-profit organization. Others attending the presentation included Percival R. Ricketts, committee president; Augustus Simms, vice president; and Frank P. Chisholm, field agent of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The sale of the seals is to raise money for the foundation, which is "dedicated to the progress of humanity through the application of science to the problems of agriculture and industry." The organization was founded by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, after forty-seven years of experimenting in chemical research at Tuskegee.

In 1945 Mr. Thomas, a former student of Dr. Carver, organized a committee to assist the foundation financially. The group was incorporated in 1946 in New York.

Last year the corporation presented to the foundation a check for $2,500.

Carver Foundation Board Head Named

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 14 — Thomas D. Russell, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company Alexander City, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation.

R. H. Powell, Jr., Tuskegee attorney, was elected trustee at a meeting here this week.

Dr. Russell W. Brown, foundation director, reported some recent substantial gifts for the fund to restore the Carver Museum as well as other gifts for the $2,000,000 endowment fund to strengthen and expand the research program.

Others attending the meeting of the board of trustees were: Dr. R. C. Newton, vice president of Swift & Co.; Dr. C. H. Werkman, head, department of bacteriology at Iowa State College; Haygood Paterson, commissioner of agriculture, State of Alabama; D. L. Metcalf, of the Metcalf stores, Columbus, Georgia; L. A. Potts, dean, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; L. H. Foster, Jr., treasurer, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. C. T. Mason, director of research, Carver Foundation, and J. Henry Smith, secretary of the Carver Foundation.

Carver Foundation Seeks Additional Student Aides, Fellowships Lead To Master Of Science

TUSKEGEE, ALA. — College graduates, with a major in chemistry, are being sought by the George Washington Carver Foundation to serve as graduate assistants and fellows. Each year, the Carver Foundation makes it possible for students, who show promise of research ability, to pursue work at Tuskegee Institute toward the Master of Science degree in chemistry. Announcements of these fellowships and assistentships for the 1948-49 school year are currently being sent to the various colleges throughout the country.

A limited number of Graduate Research Assistantships and Graduate Research Fellowships are available with stipends of $1,000 each. It is required that half the time of the assistant or fellow be devoted to supervised research and the other half to graduate study leading to the degree of Master of Science in chemistry.

The Assistantships and Fellowships are available to students who have received the Bachelor's degree from an accredited college with a major in chemistry; who have high scholastic records, and who show promise of researc ability. No competitive examination is required for entranre.

Application blanks are available from the science department of each accredited Negro college, or may be obtained by writing directly to the Director of the Carver Foundation. Applications should be sent, in duplicate, to the Registrar at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and must be received not later than July 1, 1948, for the 1948-49 school year.

This program is in keeping with the ideals of the Foundation as envisoned by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, its founder. To date, over $30,000 has been used in training young people in research. Those who have graduated are now lucratively employed, and more requests are received for the employment of its research trainees than the Carver Foundation can fill.

Tuskegee Offers Carver Foundation Fellowships

TUSKEGEE (ANP)—Graduate research assistantships and fellowships amounting to $1,000 each are now available to students who wish to pursue work at the George Washington Carver foundation for the school year 1948-1949 according to information received from Dr. R. W. Brown, director. This is a part of the program envisioned by the late Dr. Carver to assist young people in their training to do research work.

The assistantships and fellowships are available to students who have received the bachelor's degree from an accredited college with a major in chemistry; who have received high scholastic records and who show promise of research ability. No examination is required for entrance.

It is required of students with the Carver foundation to devote half of their time to supervised research and the other half to graduate study leading to the degree of master of science in chemistry.

July 1 has been set as a deadline for applicants to write for these scholarships and fellowships.

Carver Developed, 'Save Wheat' Bread

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — At the request of President F. D. Patterson of uskegee institute, scientists of the Carver Research foundation and nutritionists of the school of home economics and the department of commercial dietetics have reviewed and are testing the flour-saving bread-making recipes of the late George Washington Carver, which were so effectively useful during the wheat shortage of World War 1.

It is the mashed sweet potato—fresh or canned - which does the plaid -hitting for a third less flour in these recipes. Bread and biscuits, made the Carver way, not only save flour but the color suggestion and hint of sweetness from the potato, provide a finished product, attractive in appearance, and with a delightful different taste sensation.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS OF CARVER FOUNDATION GRADUATE INCLUDED AMONG THE 10 persons to receive master of science degree from Tuskegee institute this summer were four graduate fellows and assistant who had studied under grants made by the George Washington Carver foundation. These are (left to right, front row): Mrs. Gladys Williams-Royal of Dallas, a graduate of Dilliard university; Miss Norma A. Spaulding of Cape Moy, C. H., N. J., a graduate of North Carolina college; Miss Julia M. Martin of Malvern, Pa., a graduate of Tuskegee institute:

Back row: Carl C. Gordon of Albany, Ga., a graduate of Hampton institute; Harold W. Lucien of New Orleans, a graduate of Dillard university, and Fred R. West of Baltimore, graduate of Hampton. Mrs. Williams-Royal and Mr. Gordon received fellowship awards through the department of agriculture of Tuskegee and did the required research in the laboratories of the Carver foundation.

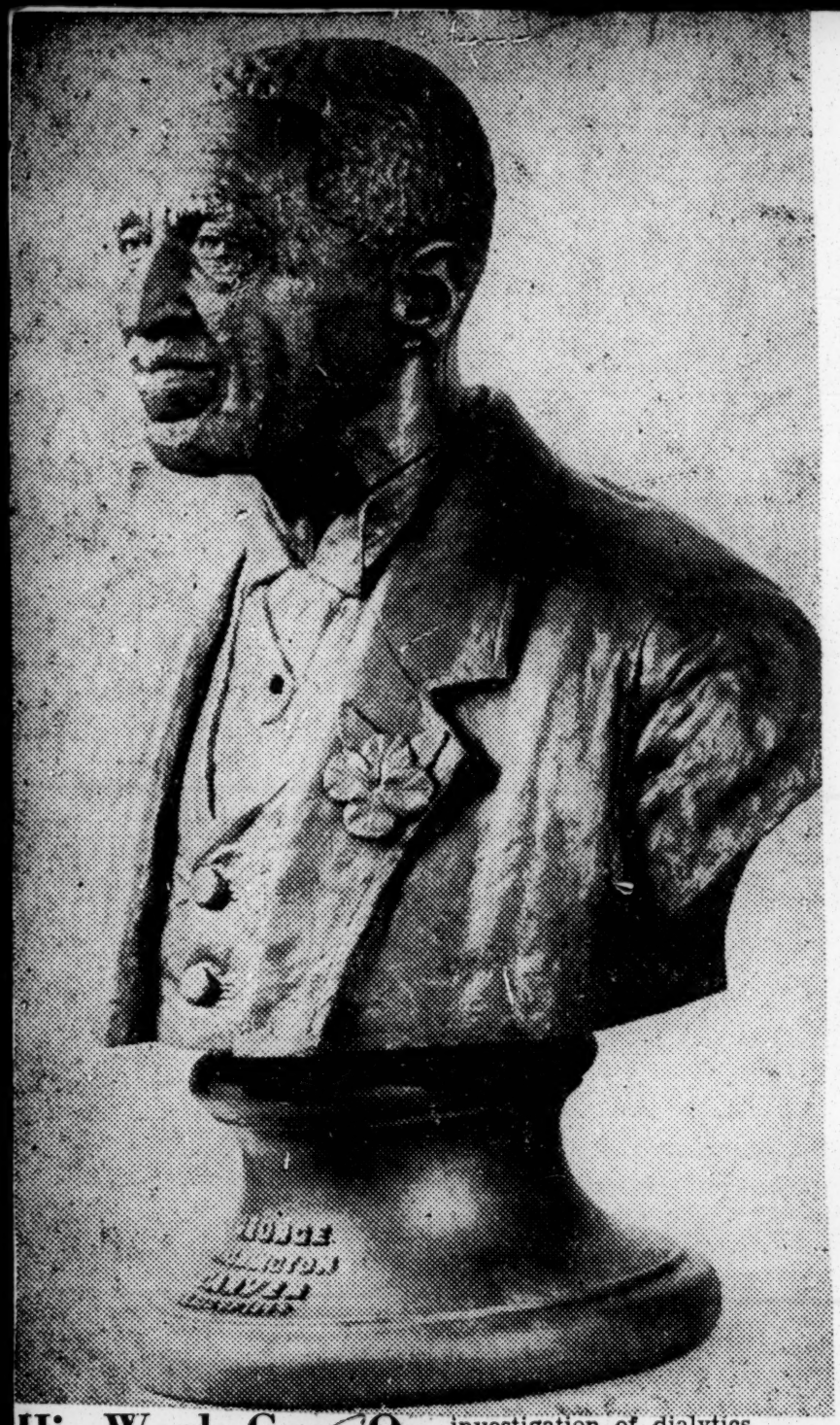
This is but the realization of one of the dreams of George Washington Carver, for one of the main objectives of the Carver foundation as envisioned by him, is to train young people in the techniques of research to the end that the problems of agriculture and industry may be met. Dr. Carver provided for this in establishing the Carver foundation, and each year the number of fellowships granted to young people has been increased as funds permit. From two who worked with Dr. Carver in 1940 shortly after the foundation was started, the number just ended. New grants have already been made to cover new graduate has grown to 11 during the year fellows and assistants who will enter Tuskegee in the fall. (ANP).

Carver Foundation Worker Chemical Society Speaker

ST. LOUIS — (ANP)— Featured at the recent meeting of the American Chemical society held at St. Louis was a technical paper presented by Harold W. Lucien, graduate research fellow of the Carver foundation. Co-author of the paper with Mr. Lucien was Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of research of the foundation. Those meeting in St. Louis included the outstanding chemists and scientists from all over the nation.

The wrok done at the foundation from which the paper was written has been sponsored there for two years by the Research corporation of New York City. Funds from the Research Corporation are used to maintain a graduate research fellowship for this fundamental work.

Mr. Lucien, a graduate of Dillard University, received the master of science degree from Tuskegee institute in August, 1948. He has recently been appointed to the faculty of his alma mater, Dillard university in New Orleans.



His Work Goes On

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 30, 1948—According to an announcement by the Director, the George Washington Carver Foundation is the recipient of three new research grants which create three new fellowships for students working for the Master of Scienc degree.

One of the grants is sponsored by the Corn Products Refining Company for the study of carbohydrates. A second comes from the Continental Can Company for research into the morphological and biochemical characteristics of organisms from flat, sour tomato juice. The third is from an anonymous source, for the investigation of dialytics.

These projects will be under the general direction of Dr. Clarence T. Mason, Director of Research, who will also be project director for two. The work for the Continental Can Company will be under the joint direction of Dr. C. M. Ford and Dr. R. W. Brown, both of whom are outstanding bacteriologists.

The Carver Foundation was established at Tuskegee Institute by the late Dr. George Washington Carver prior to his death. Since the fire in 1947 which destroyed the laboratories, temporary headquarters have been set up and research has continued despite handicaps. At the present time, the Foundation is campaigning to raise a building fund of $250,600 for a new laboratory and an endowment fund of $2,000,000.

Carver Foundation Fellowships Ready

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)— Graduate research assistantships and fellowships amounting to $1,000 each are now available to students who wish to pursue work at the George Washington Carver Foundation for the school year 1948-49, according to information received from Dr. R. W. Brown, director. This is a part of the program envisioned by the late Dr. Carver to assist young people in their training to do research work.

CARVER FOUNDATION GETS NEW RESEARCH GRANTS

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CIO Leader Tells Negroes To Fight

TUSKEGEE, ALA.— (AP) —Although the Negro race has progressed in the past 80 years, a Negro labor leader said Saturday, "we are not yet sure of our own liberty."

Willard Saxby Townsend, of Chicago, president of the United Transport Service Employes (CIO), made this statement in an address before Tuskegee's graduating class.

"Although we can point to outstanding achievements and phenominal advances over the last 80-odd years," he said, "realism forces us to admit that today black America still occupies a precarious position."

Townsend said that to get full citizenship Negroes must continue their fight against any kind of segregation based on "race, creed, color or national origin."

"Economically," he said, "the war advanced the principle of equal opportunity and fair employment practices in government and in industry. This resulted in an improvement of the employment and economic conditions of countless Negroes.

"We can point to Fair Employment Practice laws in six states and a greater possibility of this principle being translated into federal law and in the not too far distant future."

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"We can point to fair employment practice laws in six states and a greater possibility of this principle being translated into federal law in the not too distant future."

Townsend reminded that to realize full citizenship, Negroes must continue their fight against any kind of segregation based on "race, creed color or national origin."

Yesterday's baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the department of education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Wash-

400 'Skegee Graduates Hear Willard Townsend

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"Tuskegee is more than an educational institution. Tuskegee represents a way of living and a philosophy that has contributed much to the advancement of our country, economically, socially, scientifically and intellectually," said Williard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employes, Chicago, in addressing the members of the graduating class here Monday afternoon.

"Built by constructive imagination, devotion and hard work of Booker T. Washington and his worthy successors, Dr. Moton and Dr. Patterson, the Tuskegee idea permeates every nook and corner of the United States," continued the speaker.

Townsend has been associated with labor since 1937, and has been international president of the United Transport Service Employes since 1940.

UTILIZE SKILLS

The speaker reminded the large commencement audience that "in carrying out this responsibility to strengthen the right to equality of opportunity, we must continue our struggle to eliminate from American life segregation based on race, creed, color or national origin." He said: "This struggle must be intensified on two fronts. We must convince America that a man's right to an equal chance to utilize his skills and knowledge is essential."

At the conclusion of Mr. Townsend's address, certificates were awarded to and degrees were conferred upon more than 400 members of the graduating class by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, acting president.

The Master of Science degree in Agriculture was awarded to Ozie L. Adams, El Dorado, Ark., and to Charles B. Spencer, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, Tuskegee Institue, Ala., was awarded the Master of Science degree in education. Alumni citations for distinguished service were presented to Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Andrew A. Means, Gary, Ind.

PRE-COMMENCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Pre-commencement activities began at Tuskegee Institute when Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society held public exercises in the institute chapel to honor more than 100 students who had excelled in scholarship. Dr. William H. Pipes, Tuskegee, '35, president of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., delivered the principal address. Friday evening the graduating class of 1948 presented to Tuskegee Institute and surrounding communities a set of cathedral chimes.

ington, D. C., urged the graduates to "court the art of meditation, think through the problems of our times and act wisely and with dispatch."

Negro Labor Leader Says His Race Still In Precarious Place

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 11—(AP)—A Negro labor leader acknowledged gains made by his race in the past 30 years, but said "Black America still occupies a precarious position."

The speaker was Wilard Saxby Townsend, of Chicago, president of the United Transport Service Employes, CIO. He was addressing this year's Tuskegee Institute graduates yesterday.

"Although we can point to outstanding achievements and phenomenal advances over the last 80-odd years," he said, "realism forces us to admit that today Black America still occupies a precarious position.

"We are not yet sure that the bodies of our sons will not again be deecrated for a liiberty we do not enjoy."

Townsend said the last war overturned many old ways of doing things, bringing about conditions

Tuskegee Hears Catholic Leader

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In the baccalaureate address delivered in the Institute Chapel, Sunday, May 9, the Right Rev. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director, Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Wash-

Tuskegee Grads Hear Lab. Leader Townsend

TUSKEGEE—(ANP) —"Tuskegee is more than an educational institution. Tuskegee represents a way of living and a philosophy that has contributed much to the advancement of our country, economically, socially, scientifically and intellectually," said Willard Saxby Townsend, president, United Transport Service employees, Chicago, in addressing the members of the graduating class here Monday afternoon.

"Built by constructive imagination, devotion and hard work of Booker T. Washington and his worthy successors, Dr. Moton and Dr. Patterson, the Tuskegee idea permeates every nook and corner of the United States," continued the speaker.

Townsend, who recently went to the far east as a member of the World Federation of Trade unions to study labor conditions in the countries of Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines and the Malaya states, is a native of Cincinanti and was an officer in the United States army during World War I. He attended the University of Toronto and also a student at the Royal College of Science in Toronto, receiving a degree in chemistry. He has been associated with labor since 1937, and has been UTSEA international president since 1940.

ADVANCEMENT CITED

Pointing out the advancement which has been made by the race in the past 60 years the labor lead-

er said: "Although we can point to will not again be desecrated for a nary after election day. The service outstanding achievements and phe- liberty we do not enjoy. of democracy must be something nomenal advances over the last 60 "The recent war overturned old more than lip service."

odd years, realism forces us to ways of doing things. The compul- "It is a living thing—a human admit that today Black America sions attendant thereto forced a thing—compounded of brains and still occupies a precarious position considerable degree of accelation, muscles and heart and souls. The We are not yet sure of our own in the main, favorable to our strug- service of democracy is the birth- liberty, or that the democratic na- gle for full citizenship. Economical- right of every citizen, the white and tions are concerned about us, lowly, the war advanced the principle the colored; the Protestant, the yet sure that the bodies of our sons of equal opportunity and fair em- Catholic, the Jew; the sons and daughters of every country in the

ATTENDED CONFAB ON HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN—Left to right: Miss Clara B. Goode, school principal; Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, medical social worker, and Mrs. Ruth Booker Ballard, occupational therapist, members of the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center who attended a conference on "Education on Hospitalized Children" in Atlantic City, sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.—ANP Photo.

CO-AUTHOR—Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, professor of psychology at Tuskegee, is co-author of "The Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance," edited by Oscar J. Kaplan.

Sorority Elects Tuskegean

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.--News has been received here of the unanimous election of Mrs. Laura C. Buck, Labor Coordinator at the Institute, to the position of Anti-Basileus of the Phi Delta Kappa national sorority at the 24th annual conclave held in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Oliva S. Henry, Supreme Basileus, Philadelphia, presided.

Among the several outstanding achievements reported during the year was the sum of $12,000 which the sorority raised and contributed to the Infantile Paralysis Fund at Tuskegee Institute.

Recently Upsilon chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa sorority presented a typewriter to the Infantile Paralysis Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital. The presentation was made in the name of the national body by Mrs. Laura C. Buck, Basileus of the local chapter.

YOUR HISTORY

By J. A. ROGERS — ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

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Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

JESSIE PARKHURST GUZMAN

Sat. 6-12-48

ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST COMPETENT RESEARCH SCHOLARS... DIRECTOR, DEPT. OF RESEARCH AND RECORDS, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.. SPECIALIZES IN NEGRO HISTORY AND RACE RELATIONS... ASSISTED THE LATE DOCTOR MONROE WORK WITH NEGRO YEAR BOOK FROM 1912 TO 1938 AND THE MONUMENTAL AND INVALUABLE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO IN AFRICA AND AMERICA... EDITOR 1947 NEGRO YEAR BOOK .. GRADUATE, HOWARD UNIV.; MASTER OF ARTS, COLUMBIA UNIV... TAUGHT HISTORY AT NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE AND ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE .. FORMER DEAN OF WOMEN TUSKEGEE .. MEMBER AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSN.....

Sat. 6-12-48

Engagement Announced At Buffet Dinner

Pittsburgh Courier

At a buffet dinner at their 421 Talbot Avenue home Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer announced the engagement of their daughter, Rosa Lee Spencer, to Lieut. Warren G. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Spencer has just returned from a tour of duty with the American Red Cross in Gifu, Yokohama and Tokyo, Japan. Prior to this assignment, she was employed at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama as Counselor to Students. For two years she worked with the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare in Chicago as a social worker, and is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Lt. Smith, who is yet in Japan serving with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. After graduation he spent two years in the School of Theology. Upon his return to the States in April, he will enroll in Medical School for the fall.

IN ATTENDANCE

Guest present at the buffet dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gailman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Page, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cruse, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poindexter, Mr. and Mrs. James Walters, Mrs. Grace Veeny, Miss Winifred Quash, Miss Bernice Johnson, Miss Rachael Johnson, James Wills, Charles Franklin, Melvin Fawcett, George Johnson, Isaac Wade, Mrs. Eloise Hopson and Mrs. Addie S. Williams.

After completion of the meal, Miss Spencer exhibited many beautiful gifts which she brought back from Japan, the most beautiful of which were a twenty-three piece tea set of gold china and a twenty-three piece demi-tasse set of gold China secured while there.

The wedding date is set for June.

ROSA LEE SPENCER

First Woman

Tuskegee Institute, July 6 — Rev. Carleton W. Lee, acting chaplain of Tuskeegee Institute has returned to the campus from the recent meeting of the General Council of Congregational-Christian Churches, which was held at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Rev. Lee, who was a very active worker at the conference reports two eventful occurances which high-lighted the sessions. The first of these significant occurences Rev. Lee stated, "was the elevation of the first woman Miss Helen Kenyon, a native of Brooklyn, New York, as moderator of the General Council of Congregational-Christian Churches. The second was an overwhelming majority vote of the more than 1100 delegates representing more than a million and a half members, favoring the Basis of Union with the Evangelical and Reformed Church".

Rev. Lee also stated that the Basis of Union had already been approved at the last meeting of the General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church The Oberlin action, therefore makes it possible for representatives of the two communions to proceed toward the consummation of union.

The Tuskegee chaplain pointed out that when union has been fully achieved the new Protestant body will be known as the United Church of Christ. It is the expectation that other Protestant groups will find it possible to become a part of this group.

"The union of the Congregational-Christian Churches with the Evangelical and Reformed Church will represent four denominational traditions, each of which is respectively represented in the present names of the denominations," Rev. Lee said.

Tom Campbell Goes To Tuskegee

Weekly Review

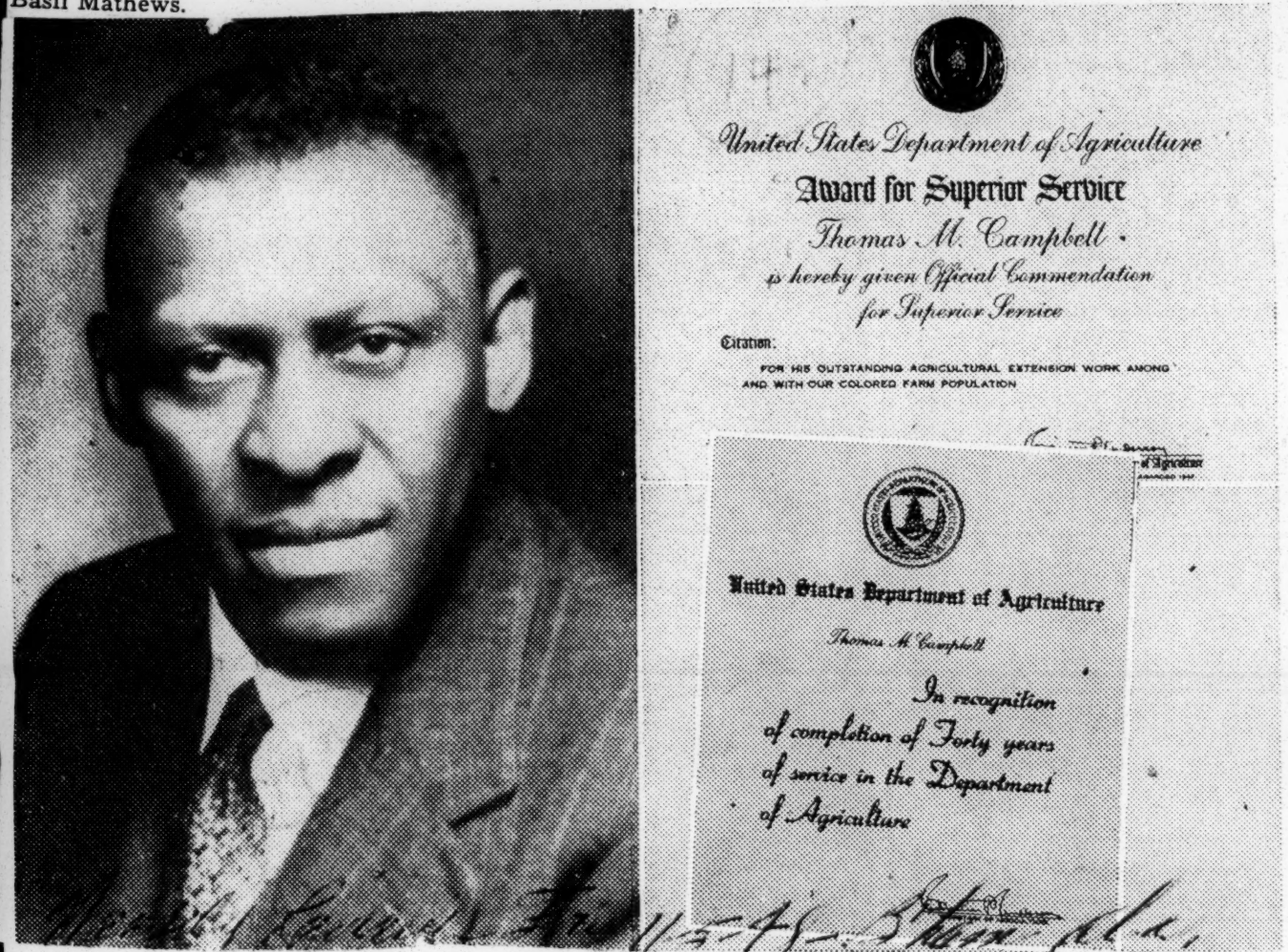
"He walked day and night through rain and snow in as bitterly cold a winter as has been recorded in the South. He chopped wood to earn enough to keep him alive, until his fingers froze to the axe handle and could not be straightened for weeks. His feet have never recovered from tramping the wintery roads. At last, reduced almost to a skeleton, he reached Tuskegee.

The Principal's application of the techniques of science to transform agriculture and thus lift the Negro to the good life enthralled Tom Campbell. He became lyrical in advocacy of the efficient plow, the right rotation of seeds in appropriate soil at the best season, the economic miracle of paying off mortgages by breeding the best hogs, chickens, and cows; as well as the equally astonishing miracles of health to be worked through rightly dug and boarded latrines, whitewash and soap, open windows and the balanced diet won by industry and skill from one's own vegetable garden and chicken run. He saw the rural Negro minister as a potential ally to be won over from his prevalent suspicious hostility toward science to co-operation with Tuskegee in its fight against the debt and disease, ignorance and immorality of the Deep South. So it, came about that when Booker Washington, in one of the supremely creative initiatives of his life, yoked Tuskegee with the State government in taking the movable school to the Negro farmer, the inevitable choice for its faculty leadership was Thomas Monroe Campbell. So a first-class leader was shaped by Booker T. Washington's achievement out of an ignorant, callow but eager youth, whose background would, apart from Tuskegee and its founder, have held him in a slough of economic and mental despond to the end of his days.

Two vital points must be held in mind as we look at leaders like Tom Campbell. First, on his arrival at Tuskegee, Campbell would have been rejected as hopeless by every academic test normally applied; but Secondly, in the fight for equality of opportunity, as created by Booker T. Washington, know that a youth who will achieve victory only in so far as he had pressed forward through such both leaders and rank and file possess the skilled capacity and the purgatory of suffering hardship was the first-class leader was Tom

disciplined character resulting from such training."

From—Booker T. Washington, by Basil Mathews.



United States Department of Agriculture

Award for Superior Service

Thomas M. Campbell

is hereby given Official Commendation for Superior Service

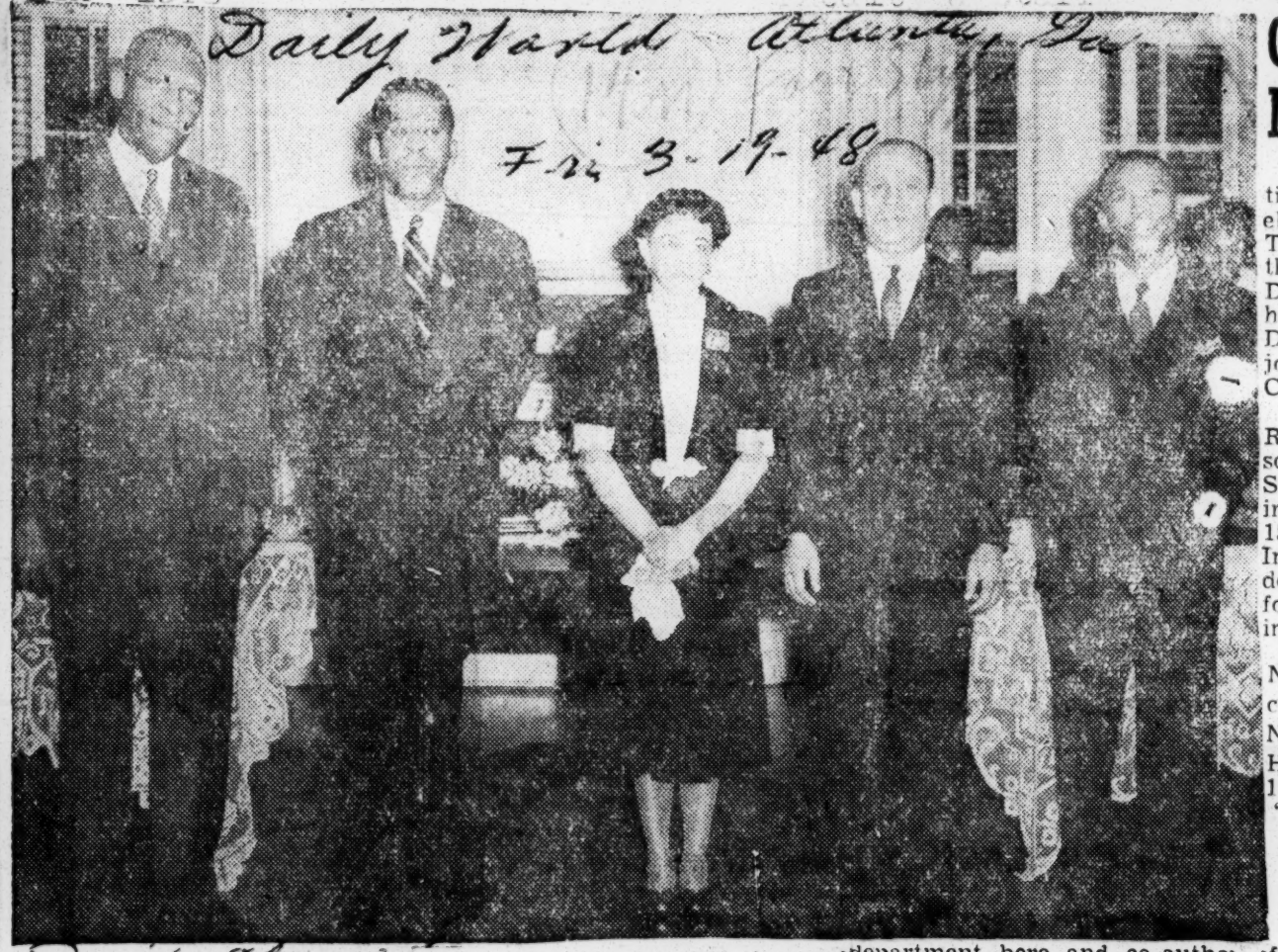
Citation:

FOR HIS OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK AMONG AND WITH OUR COLORED FARM POPULATION

United States Department of Agriculture

Thomas M. Campbell

In recognition of completion of Forty years of service in the Department of Agriculture



TUSKEGEE AUTHORS OF BOOKS IN '47 HONORED AT SPECIAL PROGRAM—At a special program held in Institute chapel, Tuskegee faculty members who are authors of books published in 1947 were honored. Presided over by President F. D. Patterson, the program featured short comments on the books and their authors by Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, assistant professor of education; Dean Charles G. Gomillion of the school of education, Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, associate professor of psychology; Mrs. Laura R. Daly, home demonstration agent; T. W. Jones, acting director of the school of mechanical industries, and Dr. Price P. Barker of the Veterans Administration hospital.

Left to right are T. M. Campbell, agricultural field agent, whose book, "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," was published in London in an abridged edition last year: Dr. Oliver Cromwell Cox, associate professor of sociology and economics and head of the social science division whose book, "Caste, Class and Race,' was the winner of the 1947 Doubleday Doran award of $2,600; Mrs. Jessie Parkust Guzman, director of records and research and editor of the "Negro Year Book for 1947"; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration and author of "General Education in the Negro college" and Dr. Joseph E. Fuller, head of the department of mathematics and author of "Mathematics For Students of General Education."

Gomillion To Study At Ohio State University

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Dean Charles G. Gomillion of the school of education, Tuskegee Institute, will leave the campus on March 28 for Columbus, Ohio, where he will do advanced study at the Ohio State university during the spring and possibly the summer quarters to return to the campus on Sept 1st.

Mr. Gomillion will do work toward the doctorate degree with special emphasis on educational sociology. A graduate of Paine College, Mr. Gomillion studied at Fisk University and Northwestern University before attending Ohio State in 1943. He has been dean of Tuskege's school of education since 1945.

Assuming duties as acting dean of the scohol will be Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, professor in the psychology department here and co-author of the Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance, just off press.

Gammon Gets New President

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., has been elected President of the Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, the Board of Trustees announced. Dr. Richardson, who will assume his new duties Sept. 1, succeeds Dr. J. W. Haywood, who has joined the staff of the Methodist Commission on World Peace.

After graduating from Western Reserve University Dr. Richardson attended Harvard Divinity School, where he ranked second in his graduating class. He served 15 years as chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, and during this time he developed an extensive program for training Negro rural ministers in Alabama.

The success of his work among Negro rural pastors caused officials of Drew University, Madison, N. J., to invite him to study there. He received his Ph. D. degree in 1945. He is the author of a book, "Dark Glory."

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Four Denominations To Be Combined In Uniting of Churches

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2—Rev. Carleton W. Lee, acting chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, has returned to the campus from the recent meeting of the General Council of Congregational-Christian Churches, which was held at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Rev. Lee also stated that a Basis of Union had already been approved at the last meeting of the General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. The Oberlin action, therefore makes it possible for representatives of the two communions to proceed toward the consumation of union.

The Tuskegee chaplain pointed out that when union has been fully achieved, the new Protestant body will be known as the United Church of Christ. It is the expectation that other Protestant groups will find it possible to become a part of this group.

"The union of the Congregational-Christian Churches with the Evangelical and Reformed Church will represent four denominational traditions, each of which is respectively represented in the present names of the denominations," Rev. Lee said.

'Skeegee Mentor Receives Red Cross Award

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Natonal Headquarters of the American Red Cross has awarded Ross C. Owen, of Tuskegee Institute, a certificate of appreciation and a five year volunteer service medal in recognition of his splendid services rendered as a volunteer instructor in the Red Cross Water Safety Campaign.

Ross Owen, who coaches swimming and track, and who also serves as the backfield coach of the Golden Tiger football team at Tuskegee Institute, has for a number of years given freely and generously of his time to the Red Cross Swimming Program.

At the present time Owen is on leave of absence and is enrolled at New York University, New York City, studying for the doctorate in Physical Education.

He is expected to return to Tuskegee Institute from his advance study on or about September 1.

Pryce Gets Merit Excellence Award

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—The American Society of Landscape Architects has awarded Edward Lawrence Pryce a certificate of merit for excellence in the study of landscape architecture at Ohio State University, Columbus, for the Academic Year, 1947-1948.

Previously, for excellence in scholarship in landscape architecture, Pryce had been declared the winner for his design of a shopping center. The jury that made the award was composed of landscape architects meeting at Harvard University. Entered in this competition were students in landscape architecture from various sections of the United States.

Before entering Ohio State University, Pryce graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in the Class of 1937 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. At Tuskegee he was a captain in the R. O. T. C., and a member of the Ki-Yi Club and was affiliated with other campus organizations

At present Pryce is instructor in landscape design at Tuskegee Institute.

Encyclopedia's Co-Author

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, professor of psychology at Tuskegee Institute, is co-author of "The Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance" edited by Oscar J. Kaplan, a section on Negro Americans in Minnesota.

The encyclopedia, a two volume set just off press, gives a comprehensive insight on the problems involving and the circumstances surrounding all phases of vocational guidance. Dr. Davis writes which he discusses current practices, employment and problems, opportunities for exploratory experiences, nature of instructional materials, administration of the program, student phylosophy, etc. The psychologist received the Ph. D. degree from the University of

Tuskegee Honors Authors on Faculty

Each of these faculty members at Tuskegee Institute published a book in 1947. They were honored recently at a special program held in the campus chapel. From left to right they are: T. M. Campbell, author of "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," which was published in an abridged edition in London; Dr. Oliver C. Cox, whose "Caste, Class, and Race" won the 1947 Doubleday Doran Award; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of "The Negro Yearbook"; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, author of "General Education in the Negro College," and Dr. Joseph E. Fuller, who wrote "Mathematics for Students in General Education." Dr. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee, whose picture is not included, is the author of "Dark Glory" and co-author of "The Christian Way in Race Relations."

AUTHOR—Dr. Joseph Fuller, mathematics professor at Tuskegee Institute, is the author of a textbook, "Mathematics for Students of General Education," which has just been released by Edward Brothers of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. Holsey Answers Our Mr. Graves

To the Editor:

About two weeks ago, your Washington correspondent, Lem Graves, in commenting upon his visit to the Virgin Islands, in the form of an open letter to Judge Hastie, expressed apprehension that if the Virgin Islands were opened extensively to tourists, the natives would be reduced to bellhops and waiters.

If along with the erection of modern hotels, prejudiced management was employed to operate them, we would whole-heartedly agree with Mr. Graves.

On the other hand, Mr. Graves' letter suggested the possibilities of a wonderful opportunity for qualified Negroes to operate such resort hotels as he so vividly described. Here in the States are many Negroes who have distinguished themselves as chefs and headwaiters. Under the leadership of an experienced manager, such capable and experienced men could be recruited to round out a competent and efficient staff.

Fred R. Brown, chef at Hotel Roanoke, has recently been certificated as "Master Chef of Virginia." O. J. Duffin, supervising chef for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, works very closely with the Tuskegee commercial dietetics course.

The current issue of Service magazine contains an article entitled "Two Headwaiters of Distinction," in which success stories are told of Headwaiters Blake Trammell of the Hotel Goldman in Fort Smith, Ark., and Richard Sooden of the Hotel Peabody in

Capt. Davenport Resumes 'skegee Bandmaster Post

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Sept. 24—The Tuskegee Institute Band whose influence in building a spirited morale in support of the Golden Tigers, will again this year be under the direction of Capt. Alton A. Davenport. Capt. Davenport, who served in World War II, was a leader of the 34th Army Service Forces Band at Fort Benning, Georgia. The ensemble won many commendations for the high character of its music, and in recognition of his leadership ability, Capt. Davenport received a citation from his commanding officer.

After his graduation from Tuskegee Institute in the Class of 1937, Capt. Davenport was connected with musical organizations in Birmingham and in New York.

ALABAMA FARM SPECIALIST TO SURVEY COLLEGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Jesse R. Otis, Alabama state head of Negro agricultural extension work since 1944, arrived here this week to begin a four-month study of Negro land-grant colleges and associated institutions to explore opportunities for using these schools in research projects under the Research and Marketing Act.

Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan said Dr. Otis has been loaned to his Department for the survey, which he expects will make it possible for him to allocate research projects to Negro institutions. He has not been able to assign them any projects up to now, he said, because of lack of information about their facilities.

Dr. Otis holds a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics from Cornell.

Harvard University Library Cataloger

Mrs. Hiawatha Morrow Smith, who finished her course in library science in 1943, is a cataloger in the Widemer Library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A graduate of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., Mrs. Smith was previously employed as an assistant in the reference department of the library at Tuskegee Institute.

JULIUS FLOOD NAMED URBAN LEAGUE ADVISOR

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—J. Julius Flood, personnel director of Tuskegee Institute, has been added to the Vocational Guidance Advisory Committee of the National Urban League, he was informed here last week.

Pedagog Is Co-Author Of Encyclopedia

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, professor of psychology at Tuskegee Institute, is co-author of "The Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance" edited by Oscar J. Kaplan. Dr. Davis writes a section on Negro-Americans in which he discusses current practices, employment and problems, opportunities for exploratory experiences, nature of instructional materials, administration of the program, student philosophy, etc.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Dawson Directs N.Y. State School Music Association

Won Wide Acclaim With Tuskegee Choir In '32 Appearance

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—An event of unusual interest to music lovers everywhere is scheduled by the New York State School Music Association when William L. Dawson, famed director of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, will direct a choir of music directors at the annual convention of that organization in Rochester, New York, on Saturday evening, December 4th at the Eastman School of Music.

The choir, composed of a selected group of men and women who are music directors in the schools of New York State, will begin rehearsals after Mr. Dawson appears on the scene in advance of the scheduled concert.

SIGNIFICANT HONOR

The honor that has come to Tuskegee Choir, of 100 voices, is one of the celebrated musical organizations in America. It was signally honored when it was engaged to sing at the opening of Radio City, New York, in 1932. The instantaneous success which the choir attained on this occasion resulted in the group being retained for five weeks at the New York State School Music Association to be held at the Sherry Radio City Music Hall.

Mr. Dawson is not only outstanding conductor, but he is also a distinguished composer. His Negro Symphony was played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, and it was hailed as a significant contribution from an American composer.

While in Rochester Mr. Dawson

14n 1948

Farmers Conference

The News Birmingham Ala
TO VISIT STATE — Secretary Sat. Clinton P. Anderson 1-10-48

Tuskegee Farm Speaker Anderson

The News
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 10—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will deliver the principal address at the 56th annual Farmers Conference here Jan. 21. Birmingham, Ala.

In making the announcement, President F. D. Patterson stated that the secretary's address will climax a week's intensive short course for farmers, farmers' wives, rural ministers and other leaders in rural communities in which the conference theme, "Ways of Increasing Farm Income for Better Rural Living" will be discussed and enlivened with appropriate demonstrations. Sat. 1-10-48

Successful farmers from several adjoining states selected by extension workers and vocational agriculture teachers will exhibit, with products and illustrations, the farming practices and unusual methods which have helped them to increase their incomes.

During Farm and Home Week which begins next Wednesday, emphasis, said Agricultural Director L. A. Potts, will be placed on improved rural housing. By actual practice, instruction will be given in farm home planning, making concrete blocks from native materials, home construction and making and repairing furniture.

President Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., will be guest speaker at the annual banquet for farmers Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Tompkins Hall.

Secretary Anderson's address will be heard during the program in Logan Hall which begins at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st, and loud speakers will be provided to accommodate the overflow audience.

Anderson To Speak At Tuskegee Jan. 21

Birmingham News Ala 1-10-48 Sat

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 9.—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is scheduled to deliver the principal address at the 56th annual Farmers' Conference here Jan. 21, Tuskegee Institute President F. D. Patterson announced Friday. Ala

Patterson said the address would climax a week-long short course for farmers, farmers' wives, rural ministers and other leaders in rural communities. The conference theme will be "Ways of Increasing Farm Income For Better Rural Living."

Increase Income For Better Living Theme Of Meeting

The News Birmingham Ala Sun. 1-18-48

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will address the Tuskegee Negro farmers conference here Wednesday.

Agricultural leaders of the state, both white and Negro, will attend the conference, as will a large group of successful Negro farmers from five Southern states.

Progress of the Negro farmer during the 56 years since the conference was founded by Booker T. Washington will be reviewed.

In 1906, the first Negro county agent, T. M. Campbell, was appointed as a result of cooperative efforts between Washington and Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Now, according to J. R. Otis, Negro extension leader, there are in Alabama 82 Negro agents consisting of eight state and district leaders, 37 county agents and 37 home demonstration agents. Sun. 1-18-48

Since the modest beginning of the vocational educational program under the Smith-Hughes act passed in 1917, this work among Negroes has grown until in 1947 there were, according to Arthur Floyd, state teacher-trainer, 39 Negro vocational agriculture teachers and 48 teachers of vocational home economics. Most of these workers serve in the rural communities and are contributing towards the progress of Negro farmers and the improvement of farm living.

Through 38,047 Negro 4-H Club boys and girls and 4,000 NFA and NHA boys and girls, the extension and vocational programs are preparing tomorrow's farmers for opportunities offered on Alabama's yielding and versatile acres. Each generation, therefore, has the benefit of pyramiding experiences and continuous schooling in the most approved scientific farm practices.

Each year groups of Negro agricultural workers and selected farmers visit the Alabama experiment stations and in group meetings held in various parts of the state, hear discussions and see demonstrations by Auburn's trained and experienced specialists.

* * *

INCENTIVES STIMULATED by this type of leadership and the potent influence of the Tuskegee farmers conference have encouraged farm ownership among Negroes in the state and enabled those engaged in farm operations to contribute towards Alabama's economic progress. The News

According to recent census figures, of the 67,230 Alabama farms operated by non-white farmers in 1945, 18,382 were owned farms valued at $29,663,000. Dallas County led in 1945 with 4,127 non-white farm operators. Wilcox, Perry, Macon, Sumter, Hall and Greene Counties followed with more than 2,000 each. Birmingham Ala

* * * Ala

THE "BIG DAY" WHEN Secretary Anderson speaks will be preceded by the annual Farm and and Home Week which is a short course for farm people and rural ministers. The Farm and Home Week opened last Wednesday with an enrollment of 105 and from the 14th through the 20th these farm people are following a strict classroom schedule conducted by specialists in the Tuskegee Institute schools of agriculture, home economics and mechanical industries.

The men are actually building a low cash cost house modeled after the Rush York home recently completed. They are making the blocks and will, under expert guidance, follow each basic step from planning to construction. The women will be instructed in beautifying home interiors with special emphasis on making and repairing furniture. Sun. 1-18-48

* * *

THE FORENOON SESSION, beginning at 10 a.m., will follow the pattern established by Booker T. Washington a half century ago when discussions were of the "experience meeting" type: the modern version being "case histories." The theme, "Ways of Increasing Farm Income for Better Living," will be presented by dirt farmers who will describe with exhibits and plain, undressed stories how they have increased incomes. Such typical Alabama farmers will include Bob Binion, of Epes, who started beef cattle production in 1941. That year he sold 20 head and in 1947, 129 head. Essex Johnson, of Wetumpka, started with dairy cattle in 1943, sold 800 gallons of milk that year and 3,200 gallons in 1947. W. O. Jones, of Daphne, produced 350 bushels of sweet potatoes in 1942 and 3,400 bushels in 1947. Arthur Kirser, of Gasport, sold 800 pounds of pork in 1943 and 4,500 pounds in 1947. Sun.

Wallace Orr, of Hartselle, will tell how, with modern farm practices, he realized progressive increases in cotton yields: 375 pounds per acre in 1945, 510 pounds in 1946 and 655 pounds in 1947. With equally satisfying results, Willie E. Brown, of Goodwater, will tell how he has developed a permanent and temporary pasture system of lespedeza, kudzu, white Dutch clover and Dallas grass. 1-18-48

An old-fashioned Southern barbecue will fill the intermission between the morning and afternoon sessions. The News

President F. D. Patterson announces that a loud speaker system will be provided at Logan Hall in order that those unable to find seats inside may hear the address by Secretary Anderson.

Farm Mechanization Labeled Path To South's Prosperity

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan 21.—(AP)—Secretary of agriculture Anderson outlined Wednesday a four-point agricultural program highlighted by mechanization and industrialization which he said will mean greater prosperity for Negroes as well as white farmers in the South.

Speaking at the closing session of a five state Negro farm conference, Anderson urged greater emphasis on:

Mechanized operation of both large and small farms; continued research, not only in seeking new outlets for cotton but also aimed at developing livestock and dairying as major industries; increased home ownership to replace the preponderance of tenancy and sharecropping and to absorb a labor surplus brought about by mechanization, and, the creation of more industries in the South, particularly those in rural communities.

Most of the secretary's address was devoted to mechanization, which he said "will come, and when it does it cannot be isolated."

The future of cotton, in fact, is dependent on it, he said, because "whether American cotton can hold its foreign markets against foreign cotton and its domestic markets against the synthetic fibers depends upon its price and its quality, and price depends, in part, on the cost of production." Montgomery Ala

Use of tractors, mechanical cotton pickers and other power devices has lowered the cost of production, Anderson explained, to a marked degree.

Larger, Fewer Farms

The effect of mechanization, he continued, will be to encourage larger but fewer farms. Some farms will "disappear altogether as separate operating units."

To meet that condition, Anderson said, increased industrialization of the South will be necessary to take up a surplus of labor no longer required for agricultural reemployment.

The secretary plugged again, as he had done in Congress two years ago, for federal legislation to help provide industrial training for rural workers.

Although he advocated dairy and livestock farming for diversified use of land. Anderson said their full development still must await successful completion of scientific research to find breeds of cattle suited to the South. 1-22-48

Extremes of heat and humidity are the principal handicaps now, he explained, but experiments are being conducted on cattle from India in an effort to combine their resistance to heat, drought and pests with the dairy qualities of American animals.

Similar tests are underway for the improvement of beef cattle, hogs and sheep, he added.

Of home ownership, the cabinet member said the nation's future agriculture policy should be a program of diversified farming aimed at "ownership or stable tenure for all capable tenants and croppers who are potentially able to make a good living on the farm."

Progress has been made, he said, as evidence by the fact that the number of rural Negro homeowners has increased some 13,000 since before World War II.

Concluding, Anederson asserted

Food Show

Chefs 'Put on the Dog' At Tuskegee Food Show

24 Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

By ALBON L. HOLSEY/

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Representatives of the National Restaurant Association and the American Hotel Association, outstanding Negro chefs and headwaiters and more than thirty exhibitors joined in making the third annual Tuskegee Food Show and Nutrition Institute the largest attended and most colorful of these annual events.

Negro chefs and headwaiters from leading railroads and popular hotels, under the leadership of Chef O. J. Duffin of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, staged demonstrations which included preparation on the stage of southern fried chicken and corn fritters, smoked turkey a la king, Carver peanut soup, and water cress biscuits.

E. W. Ramsey, director of the Institute's Department of Commercial Dietetics, and a "team" of his advanced students made and served lemon and strawberry chiffon pie.

Sat. 6-29-48

VISITING CHEFS

Visiting chefs and headwaiters, aside from Mr. Duffin, included: Chester Board and Charles Ross, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Vernon P. Johnson, Charles F. Massie and Paul Tillman, Illinois Central Railroad; Albert D. Sayles and Edward Qualles, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines; Charles Taylor, New York Central Railroad; Horace Moran, Hotel Monson, St. Augustine, Fla.; Blake Trammell, Hotel Goldman, Fort Smith, Ark.; John Harrison, Mills Restaurant, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Georgia Meade, Blue Herrion Night Club, St. Augustine, Fla.

PUBLIC MEETING

Andrew S. Seiler, Boston caterer and director of the National Restaurant Association, presided at the public meeting Friday evening in Trade "A" Assembly Room.

A surprise feature of the meeting was the presentation of 14-year-old Hattie Gant of Wilcox County, Ala., who produced a grand champion Angus in the Alabama Negro 4-H Club Calf Show recently held in Montgomery. This calf, she told the audience, cost her $80, and feed costs brought the total expense to $169. The final selling price during the auction was $1.20 per pound, and her profit was $860.

Sat. 5-29-48

GROUP ORGANIZED

The visiting chefs and headwaiters took time out from their busy program to complete the organization of the Booker T. Washington Culinary Association, which was set up as a temporary organization during the 1947 Food Show. The purpose of the organization is to stimulate interest in standards of service and professional growth, to devise methods of encouraging young men and women to enter one of the many training schools for hotel, restaurant and institutional work; to publicize the work of outstanding Negro chefs and headwaiters and to glorify the culinary profession.

14n 1948

DR HUGH I. KERR
TUSKEGEE FOUDR'S
DAY SPEAKER

The Weekly Review

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALA. April 3, 1948—Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr prominent Pittsburgh Clergyman, author and lecturer will be the Founder's Day speaker here Sunday, April 11, it was announced through the office of President F. D. Patterson. Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Kerr's distinguished activities include service as president of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education; Moderator, General Assembly of the Presbyterian church; Trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and among his books are "The Challenge of Jesus," "Preaching in the Early Church," "Faith and Life," and "Children's Story Sermons." Sat. 4-3-48

The line of marcr for the Founder's Day exercises will leave Carnegie Music Hall at 1:30 Sunday afternoon and the exercises will begin in the Chapel at 2:00 O'clock.

Booker T. Washington Paid Honor by Dewey

Atlanta Daily World

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—(AP)—Gov. Dewey paid tribute Sunday to Booker T. Washington.

Noting that Monday is the anniversary of the Negro leader's birth, Dewey declared in a statement:

"Much of the progress of Negroes in our free society today is due to one of the finest members of their own race, Booker T. Washington." Mon. 4-5-48

Dr. Carver's Memory Honored At Tuskegee

The Birmingham Age-Herald

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 12—(AP)—The memory of George Washington Carver, famed Negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, was honored here yesterday.

The 32nd Founder's Day address was delivered by Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr, chairman of the Alliance of Reform Churches, Pittsburgh. He spoke from the institute's chapel.

"From this platform," the clergyman said, "has gone forth a philosophy of life so simple and so mature that it has become the driving force in all interracial thinking. From this platform the lowly and the great have spoken. And from this institution, under the leadership of Booker T. Washington, has gone forth in the men and women who have been trained here a stream of influence which has brought hope and refreshment to the whole nation."

The Negro institution was founded by Washington in 1881.

ETW UNDEFEATED SAYS
DR. KERR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 1948—"To read again the story of the life of Booker T. Washington is to come in touch with a rare spirit. He was undefeated. His life was a triumph of faith. He believed in himself, in God and his fellowmen." stated Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr, Chairman, Alliance of Reformed Churches, Pittsburgh, Penn. when he spoke at Tuskegee Institute Sunday at exercise commemorating the life of service of the distinguished Tuskegee educator.

Birmingham, Ala.

In speaking of the Founder's effort to apply dignity to labor, Dr. Kerr said: "At a time when many people thought it beneath the dignity of an educated men to toil with his hands, he put forth the mandate 'everybory has to work and from that simple standard grew the multiple industries which characterize Tuskegee today."

Sat 4-3-48

"If it were a question of scholarship or character," he continued, Dr. Washington would have cast his vote in the scales for character. Character has no dealings with racial difference. It transcends distinction, and unites in a unbreakable bond, young ad old, rich and poor, black and white."

Founder's Day At Tuskegee Institute

Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Founder's Day activities were held here April 11, preceded by Trustee Day exercises April 10. The activities included special exercises at the institute chapel, with an address by Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr chairman of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A wreath was placed on Dr Washington's grave by the Montgomery Tuskegee club at 3:30 p. m. April 11, followed by a band concert on White Hall lawn. Vesper services were held in the chapel at 7 p. m.

Other activities included a special review of students marching to chapel and special dinners in the faculty cafeteria.

James Besteda, tailor of Mobile, Ala., gave an address at the alumni program in the chapel, during the reunion of the class of 1928, April 10, at 6 p. m. Camilla Williams, soprano, gave a recital in the chapel at 8 p. m.

Other activities of Trustee's Day were the trustees meeting in Peabody Room, Dorothy Hall; a tour of the campus by trustees, and the meeting of the Southern Regional Association of the general alumni.

DR HUGH I. KERR
TUSKEGEE FOUDR'S
DAY SPEAKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA April 3, 1948—Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr prominent Pittsburgh Clergyman, author and lecturer, will be the Founder's Day speaker here Sunday, April 11, it was announced through the office of President F. D. Patterson.

Sat 4-3-48

Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Kerr's distinguished activities include service as president of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education; Moderator, General Assembly of the Presbyterian church; Trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and among his books are "The Challenge of Jesus," "Preaching in the Early Church," "Faith and Life," and "Children's Story Sermons."

The line of marcr for the Founder's Day exercises will leave Carnegie Music Hall at 1:30 Sunday afternoon and the exercises will begin in the Chapel at 2:00 O'clock.

Tuskegee Advised to Do Something

The Afro-American

UN Official Says It Lives on Booker T.

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-8-48

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association of New York sat in stony silence at the St. Mark Methodist Church here last Sunday as an African-born official of the United Nations denounced their school for teaching college students to be cooks and stewards and called on them to "quit preaching Booker T. Washington to the world."

The blasts were leveled by Dr. Ernest Kalibala, area specialist in the department of trusteeships of the United Nations, who was guest speaker of the Tuskegee Alumnis Association at its annual Founder's Day Program here in honor of Booker T. Washington.

Sat. 5-8-48

Mrs. Ophelia W. Pearson, dean of the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee, sat on the platform behind Dr. Kalibala as he ripped into Tuskegee. About 95% of his audience were Tuskegee graduates.

Dr. Kalibala explained that he felt that Booker T. Washington was a great man, but he said the time has come for colored people to add something to the work already started by Mr. Washington rather than make a symbol of him by going around preaching about what he accomplished.

Not for College Fund Either

Dr. Kalibala told his audience that if they would measure what they have added to the work of Mr. Washington they would find that it is very little.

And he declared, the United Negro College Fund started by Tuskegee is not a step of progress. "What is $1,400,00 to more than 30,000 students?" he asked.

He charged that the money raised by the College Fund will not aid in advancement but will only serve to "maintain the status quo." He chided his audience that a Rockfeller was associated with the movement that was asking for a mere million dollars for the needs of more than 30,000. He said Tuskegee alone could use that much on improvements.

Turning his attention from Tuskegee to the race generally, Dr. Kalibala said the colored population of this nation is at a stalemate.

People, he declared, graduate too late from college and are therefore too old when they get married. They only want one child—or none—he asserted, and three of every five marriages end in the divorce courts.

Sat. 5-8-48

Too Much Living in Past

He said, like Tuskegee, many colored people go around living in the past, boasting of what some colored man accomplished years ago. They are not prepared to meet the challenge of the times themselves, he declared.

Stating that he bears witness to this every day, Dr. Kalibala said Haiti, Liberia and none of the other countries of the darker races have men in the United Nations who are qualified to compete against others they find there. "There you have black men reciting what Egypt has done," he declared.

He scored colored people in New York City, declaring that they can show very little in the way of accomplishments "except possibly the largest dance hall in town—and they do not own that."

Knows Whereof He Speaks

Dr. Kalibala said he would defend Booker T. Washington as a great man wherever he heard him attacked. He disclosed that he had once attended Tuskegee Institute himself but left the school because of what he considered an inadequate cirricula in English and went to Harvard where he remained to receive his doctorate.

When he finished his denunciation of Tuskegee he apologized to those in the audience whom he might have offended.

Listening to the speech was Marion E. Jones, who at one time was the office boy of Booker Washington. He said he thought the speech was "all right."

Jan 1948 — [illegible] 1

'Self-help' home built for $1,000

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP)--With $250 in cash, a $750 loan and a willingness to work, a Negro farmer near here has swapped his shabby home for a two-bedroom bungalow as up-to-date as a modern city dwelling.

He built it himself in the first practical application of Tuskegee Institute's "low cash cost home" program, an experiment made possible by an abundance of native materials and free labor of relatives and friends.

The idea has worked well for farmer Rush York, and Tuskegee Institute President F.D. Patterson, who conceived it, says the project can go a long way toward ridding the South of its poverty-born shacks.

Low cash outlay

The most important feature, says Dr. Patterson, is that it doesn't require a large cash investment. That would be prohibitive for low-income families.

York, under supervision of Tuskegee officials, built his concrete block home with sand, rock and gravel from a Creek bed. Homemade wooden forms fashioned the building blocks.

His wife and high school daughter helped with the construction, and students from the college chipped in during their spare time to carry out the cooperative intent of Patterson's housing program. But neighbors could do it just as well, and that's the basis on which other "self-help" homes will be built.

Lived in a shack

The York family was chosen for the experiment because of the respect they had won in the community and because they had saved $250 out of their meager farm income. As far back as York can remember, he had always lived in a decaying unpainted wooden cabin.

Dr. Patterson had the York house in mind and thousands of others like it throughout the South when he set to work on a program to replace them with clean, weather-proof dwellings. By using native materials available without cost, and taking advantage of a community willingness to work together, he figured a four-room house could be built for only $1,000. Installation of plumbing and toilet facilities ran the cost to $1,300, but the college paid the difference, Patterson said, to keep its bargain with York. The house is comfortably furnished inside--another college project--and is equipped with electricity and running water, power-pumped from a well.

Industrialist Speaks At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—Erwin Lehman, vice president in charge of industrial relations, West Point Manufacturing Company, West Point, Ga., spoke before the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute this week on "History of American Industry." He analyzed the philosophy, operation and achievements of the American economic system.

Mr. Lehman presented to the college, as a gift of Associated Industries of Alabama, a first edition of a two-volume economic treatise, "The American Individual Enterprise System."

Associated Industries of Alabama is conducting a program of better understanding with the colleges of the state so that the students will have a wider knowledge of the opportunities industry offers in the way of employment.

A series of educational plant visitations will be conducted by Alabama industry in cooperation with colleges to give the students the latest methods of production and expert guidance to those who show an interest in a particular phase of plant operation.

Tuskegee President Cites Gains Made At School In 1947

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama—In the 1947 Annual Report of the President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson announced that among the strides forward made by Tuskegee in the year 1947 was the opening of the new School of Veterinary Med. In the same year the Department of Military Science was added to the regular curriculum, making it possible for man students to enroll in the Infantry R. O T C or the Air R O T C as cadets to receive training leading to an Army commission.

Dr. Patterson outlined Tuskegee's program as follows: "Tuskegee Institute's program of education for the days of the Founder has been directed to the needs of the Negro people. The development of a substantial middle class has been a prime objective. This it has sought to accomplish either through preparation of teachers who would instruct in vocational areas of the trades, agriculture, home economics and rural education, or through preparation of those who would operate farms, businesses of their own involving these occupational areas, or who would seek skilled employment in connection therewith. Such an objective is as sound today as in the beginning, not only with regard to the Negro people, but any people facing similar economic and social problems."

With a student body of more than 2500, Tuskegee Institute is contributing to furthering this program on a wide scale. It is also contributing to the educational level of the nation and the economic welfare of the Southern region by its sponsorship of such programs as material and child health training for rural mothers, low cash cost rural housing, hot school lunches and the improvement of elementary and secondary educational standards. The Nurse Training School, which has recently formed affiliations with half a dozen excellent hospitals in various cities of the country to allow complete and specialized training for the young women students, and the growing Infantile Paralysis Center are examples of the Institution's contribution to a different but equally important phase of education.

Dr. Patterson, noting that the School of Mechanical Industries is attracting the highest percentage of veteran enrollment at the present time, pointed out that on-the job training in the building trades, hitherto lacking, was previded in 1947 by the construction of the new School of Veterinary Medicine buildings. This gave the students in the building trades courses extensive practical experience in keeping with the Tuskegee "Interneship" plan.

In the immediate future, the President foresees a continued full enrollment, which makes more imperative than even the extension of dormitory capacity. Shortage of dormitory rooms has reached an acute stage, and plans are made to start building during the next academic year.

Honor 5 Graduates During Alumni Day Activities Saturday

Five Iowa State College graduates were honored for their accomplishments in their chosen fields at Alumni Day, Saturday.

Alumni Merit Awards were presented to Paul S. Clapp, New York City, vice-president of Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation; Dr. Lyle David Goodhue, Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips Petroleum chemist; Mrs. Helen Kelleher, Winterset, president of the Iowa Polled Hereford Association in 1944 and now a farm operator; Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., president of Tuskegee Institute, and Lyle Watts, chief of the United States Forest Service.

The presentations were made by Francis V. Roy, '04, former official of the Fairbanks-Morse Company. The awards were inaugurated in 1932 and are conferred upon outstanding alumni who have made meritorious contributions to mankind in their fields of endeavor.

African Photographer

A recent visitor to Tuskegee Institute was Milton Abiodum Macauley of Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, who has been studying photography in New York City. Mr. Macauley was educated at Kings College in Lagos, studied photography in London and was graduated from the School of Modern Photography in New York. In connection with his study in advanced portraiture at the latter school of the Brooklyn Museum.

Tuskegee President Studying at Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif.—(ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, arrived here this week to spend six months in study and research at Leland Stanford University.

graduate work in any course at Tuskegee, except medicine and law. The legislature, during the Sparks' administration, made an appropriation of $25,000 to cover out-of-state scholarships for Negroes in law and medicine.

The 1947 legislature passed the regular annual appropriation of $10,000, as we have been doing since Tuskegee was first chartered. Then I introduced bills appropriating $150,000 and $65,000, making a total of $225,000.

When you recall that it requires a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate to pass an appropriation bill to an educational institution not owned by the state, you will see that this legislature is very friendly to Negro education.

I remember how worried I was when my Tuskegee bills, having cleared the House, went on the Senate calendar during the log-jam of bills caused by the filibuster on the tractor gas bill and road bond issue. Finally, my friends on both sides, held up the filibuster long enough to pass the Tuskegee bills.

They were the last bills to clear the Senate. And while the senators were an-

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

Not $25,000—But $225,000 For Tuskegee

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER: For nearly half a century I have been a subscriber to The Advertiser, and have been a regular and consistent reader of the editorial page.

Being away from home last week, I missed your splendid editorial, "For Export Use."

I have since read this editorial, and want to compliment you on same. It is fine, and should be read by every person north of the Mason & Dixon Line. If you had made a little research before writing, you could have made out a still stronger case for the Southerner.

The purpose of this letter is to put you right about the Tuskegee appropriation. I am told that Senator Allen has already written you about this, but as I did not see his letter, and since I was the author and sponsor of this legislation, I want to give you this information.

In writing about the 1939 appropriation to Tuskegee, you say, quote, "Ten years later this $5,000 was up to $225,000, over $200,000 more than your figures. And $225,000 for an educational institution is pretty good money even in these inflated times.

The greater part of this appropriation is for graduate work in agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering, etc. A Negro graduate in Alabama can now take post-

gry and filibustering to keep any additional legislation from being passed before final adjournment, they graciously held a truce long enough to pass the Tuskegee Institute appropriation bills.

I understand that one of the trade schools to be built soon, under the bill sponsored by George Wallace in the last legislature, is to be for Negro youth.

We are providing for Negro education, Negro health and Negro welfare in Alabama, comparable to any state in the union.

As one of the banners carried by the Negro pickets at the Wallace speaking in Birmingham stated, "The Negro has made more progress in 100 years than the Russian people have in 1,000 years."

JOHN H. PINSON
House of Representatives.
Geiger, Ala.

* * * *

SUCH SPEECHES

Editor, The Advertiser:

The most pathetic political speech I ever listened to was made last Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m., by Henry A. Wallace. The tone and manner was truly penitent of his transgression upon the South. He at last fully realizes the South is capable of taking care of itself and that he was treading upon "hallowed" land, a land consecrated to the laws of Almighty God. Though toward the conclusion he did muster up enough courage to make a last fling to try to convince us that he was the Savior of the South from ignorance, Wall Street, and the two hoodlums, which he inferred, Dewey and Truman.

He is a sad "bird" and will go back from where he came with the knowledge that there is one spot on this earth that will not condone anything pertaining to communism. If Truman and Dewey come South, this same spirit of the South will permeate their very beings and they will go back with the same conviction that the South can no longer be "isolated" but intends to take a seat at the head of the nation.

When you pick up a paper and read such speeches as made by Senators Hill and Sparkman, William Primm, A. A. Carmichael and a few editors scattered about, you just stop and wonder. Their rantings and name calling, "bums, thugs, revolutionaries" are typical of their actions toward this great States' Rights movement over the country.

This is the "giant conspiracy," conspiring toward a peaceful, united nation. These men intend to vote for "the New Dealer," (the one who deals out laws to suit himself not the people), not the Democrat (Gov. Thurmond), for whom their forefathers would undoubtedly vote. These men are getting desperate and are unknowingly seeking the fate of Wallace.

Mr. Hill, the South will nevermore be "isolated" as you seem to think. She is putting up a glorious fight and more power to the great sons of the South in whom we have the greatets faith to follow the principles dictated by a clear conscience.

MRS. J. T. WALTERS
Montgomery.

President of Alcorn Speaks At Tuskegee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va. 5-22-48

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. William H. Pipes, president of Alcorn College and a Tuskegee alumnus, delivered the Annual Scholarship Night Address Tuesday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel. 5-22-48

Highlight of the occasion came when Dean I. A. Derbigny, acting president of Tuskegee, introduced Dr. Pipes and awarded him the certificate of membership in the Beta Tau Upsilon (Booker T. Washington) chapter of Alpha Kappa Nu. Membership is restricted to those who maintain for their entire college work a minimum average of 2. 3.)

Dean Derbigny stated that the Tuskegee chapter had voted unanimously to make President Pipes a member in view of the fact that: (1) his scholastic record at Tuskegee, before the founding of Alpha Kappa Mu, during his four college years had been straight A's and (2) he had been successful since leaving Tuskegee: M. A., Atlanta University; Ph. D., University of Michigan, and now the successful president of a major college.

5-22-48

Dr. Pipes took as his subject "Self Realization." He declared that, as the record shows men and women of high scholarship attainment become our leaders, for good or for bad. He admonished the students to take lessons from Christ, Booker Washington, and Carver—who possessed humility and self confidence—and become leaders for the good of humanity.

Tuskegee's Hotel Training Lauded

World
Atlanta Ga.

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— Southern Hotel Journal, spokesman for the hotel industry in the south, in an editorial entitled "Training for Negroes who Deserve It," praises Tuskegee's pioneering program in preparing Negroes for top jobs in hotel cookery and service. The editorial follows: wed 9-1-48

"It isn't the fellow with the most ability, but the fellow with the most financial means who gets to college, usually. That has always been a problem in American education. It's been a problem in hotel schools. A school like Cornell gets some top-drawer minds and some bottom-drawer minds, but when its students go out into hotels, they are Cornell men. The school gets more than its measure of credit for their successes and their failures. 9-1-48

"The same has been true with regard to that great Negro college, Tuskegee institute. Negroes who have completed its courses in commercial dietetics and who have gone into hotels, have been Tuskegee men and women. Tuskegee has received a disproportionate share of credit or blame for every thing the Negroes did after they left the premises of the college. It has not been taken into consideration that Tuskegee students are no more equal than the rest of us in character and ability, and all the school can do is the best job possible with what it gets. What Tuskegee would like (and other schools would like is to attract more top-notch students. It has been suggested recently that here are means of realizing this this wish in greater degree.

"The proposal (and I haven't the faintest idea who first made it) is

Science Institute Held at Tuskegee

Pittsburgh Courier
5-22-48

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The fifth annual conference of the National Institute of Science, composed of the nation's top colored men of science, including teachers in 30 colleges, was held at Tuskegee Institute, here, last week.

One hundred and thirty members and nearly 100 other interested visitors attended the meeting, which was held in Armstrong Hall during which 30 papers were read in the fields of biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics and science education.

A committee on co-operative research was established which included Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Atlanta U.; Dr. R. S. Brown, Tuskegee; Dr. C. M. Hill, Tennessee State College; Dr. Lawson, Fisk University and Dr. George Spaulding, Morgan State College.

Eagleson, Tulane Officers

Two Howard University professors were named officers of the institute for the 1948-1949 term. They were H. V. Eagleson, elected president, and V. J. Tulane, chosen as a vice president.

Other officers include R. W. Brown of Tuskegee and H. C. Boggs of Morris Brown, vice presidents; and Dr. H. V. Crouch of Tennessee State, executive secretary-treasurer. The institute will be held at Virginia State College, Petersburg, next year.

IVA GI AT FORT MEADE

FORT MEADE, Md. — Sgt. Erskin Underwood of Iva, S.C., has been assigned to the 35th Mechanized Cavalry Squadron here.

SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED

The National Achievement Club, Inc., establishes the Alma Illery scholarship at Tuskege Institute. Mrs. Mary Clark, first vice president of the National Achievement Club, presents a check to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, at the February meeting of presidents of the Pittsburgh area.—(ANP)

Pittsburgh Courier
Seattle Wash.
wed. 6-9-48

Tuskegee Vet Building Ready

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — The new building for the Tuskegee School of Veterinary medicine is scheduled to be occupied when the fall term begins in September. In making the announcement, Dean T. S. Williams explained that changes in the requirements for admission to all veterinary medicine schools of the country are being made.

The change was initiated at a recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medicine Association. Beginning in the fall of 1949 applicants must present a total of not less than two years of pre-professional college credits.

Credit Needs

This will be 90 quarter credits or 60 semester credits which must have been completed with at least a "C" average in a recognized college or university. Up to and including the fall of 1948, one year of pre professional training will be accepted.

"Applications and transcrips for entrance to the school," said Dr. Williams, "must be received by June 15.

Tuskegee Veterinary School Offers Full Four-Year Course

Montgomery Advertiser Jan 6 1948

By ATTICUS MULLIN

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 5.—Open house was held in the new $1,000,000 veterinary building on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute, Friday, and visitors were amazed at the facilities provided Negro students for the study of veterinary medicine. At the present time, 144 students are taking the ful four-year course leading to a degree and within another year it is expected that at least 200 will be provided for.

The equipment is the very last word and there will not be another Negro institution in the United States with equal facilities and very few white schools can ever approach the Tuskegee school in the modernity of the facilities by which veterinary medicine is taught.

Dr. Fred B. Patterson introduced Haygood Paterson, Alabama's commissioner of agriculture, for a two-minute talk, and Mr. Paterson congratulated the institution on the opportunity it is offering Negroes to learn the science of veterinary medicine. He regards the school as the greatest aid to animal husbandry that Alabama has seen in a long time. He told his hearers that animal husbandry is the very foundation of successful agriculture.

Dr. Patterson spoke briefly and said the school was the fulfillment of a longtime dream. The State of Alabama takes care of the annual operating expenses of the institution.

In Operation

Large numbers of visitors went through the building during the day and most of them openly expressed their amazement at the facilities for study and actual experiment. Visitors saw the clinic for large animals with diagnosis and treatment in progress all day. The obstetrical clinic was in operation all day as was the small animal clinic, the clinical diagnostic laboratory, the pharmacy department, the pathology laboratory, the post mortem laboratory and other facilities. There will be a free clinic each Saturday from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. A great many sick animals were brought in Friday.

The physical plant comprises five buildings with a total of 755,392 cubic feet. The total value of the physical plant including equipment would be in excess of one million dallors.

Students Help

These physical facilities would not have been possible were it not for the fact that about 90 per cent of the construction was done by Tuskegee Institute students. This construction by students includes all types of building construction, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical, painting, plastering, and installation of equipment. The physical plant at the present stage of construction consists of four complete buildings and one which will be completed within a year. The basic phase of construction is concrete block, which was manufactured at Tuskegee Institute, with brick veneer.

The initial development of the school of veterinary medicine was made possible by grants from the general education board and National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The school of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute began its operation in the Fall of 1945 and is now in its fourth year of operation with a full complement of four classes of students.

Vet Administrator Visitor at Skegee

Pittsburgh Courier Sat 12-4-48

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Here for an official inspection of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, Gen. Carl R. Gray Jr. completed a day's busy program with a brief visit to Tuskegee Institute.

Greeted upon his arrival at Veterans Hospital by Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, the administrator spent seven hours inspecting buildings and wards.

General Gray and his party were served dinner with ninety-five members of the VA hospital staff composed of physicians, dentists and top supervisors of the various medical and administrative activities.

1,248 VETS ENROLLED

President F. D. Patterson met General Gray at the campus entrance.

The institute choir, William L. Dawson, director, sang, and Robert L. Owens III, Arcadia, Fla., a senior in the school of education, and a veteran, in word of welcome, made an earnest plea for world peace and reported that 1,248 veterans are enrolled at Tuskegee Institute.

"The program of education of the veterans administration," said General Gray in his chapel address, "is an investment in America's future." The General stated "that 2,800,000 veterans enrolled in colleges and universities are serious in purpose," and that they are increasing the number of educated persons in our population since a large proportion of service men could not have otherwise afforded college training.

General Gray's party included J. M. Slaton, deputy administrator, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Atlanta; Dr. Frank M. Brewer, branch medical director, Regional Office, Atlanta, and A. W. Wolfolk, information services, Veterans Administration Service, Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee Elects Chicagoan Trustee

Pittsburgh Courier Sat 11-27-48

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Election of Sherman J. Sexton, prominent Chicago business executive, as a trustee of Tuskegee Institute was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Mr. Sexton, who is president of John Sexton and Company, nationally operating wholesale grocery distributors, is also a trustee of De Paul University in Chicago.

In addition, he is Illinois State chairman of the American Cancer Society fund raising campaign, and a member of the board of governors of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association. He served for years as president of the Chicago Convention Bureau.

Sexton's latest honor comes to him partly in recognition of his work in encouraging agricultural training for Negroes, particularly through his experimental projects at his Sea View Farms estate in Nantucket Island Mass., of which a Tuskegee graduate is local manager.

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 11-27-48

In making the announcement, President Patterson referred to Mr. Sexton's first visit to Tuskegee in 1946 for the annual food show and nutrition institute and added that "since that visit Mr. Sexton and John Sexton and Company have manifested continued interest in Tuskegee's programs.

We are fortunate to have a man of his experience and qualifications to join our board of trustees."

Tuskegee Veterinary School Has Open House

Courier Pittsburgh Wed 12-8-48 P. 16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Nov. 9.—Open House of the School of Veterinary Medicine held here last week brought to the campus white and Negro farmers, Alabama State officials and representatives from Southern Negro colleges.

The several hundred farmers from Macon and nearby counties, many of whom brought animals to take advantage of the "free examination and diagnosis" features of the day's program, came to inspect the facilities and to witness the demonstrations and treatments in the obstetrical and large and small animal clinics.

As the long line of farmers passed through the Clinical, Diagnostic, Pathology, Anatomy and Post Mortem Laboratories, the specimens and charts aroused their curiosity and caused them to ask many questions.

"We have seen our animals with spells like you explain, but didn't know what was the cause or how to treat them," said one Macon County farmer as he listened attentively to the explanations of Eldridge A. Shay of Lafayette, Louisiana, Junior in Veterinary Medicine. "This place is a God-send for us farmers," said another who overheard the comments.

Fifty young men in flowing white coats bearing the veterinary school's insignia — future veterinarians — acted as receptionists, guides and demonstrators. Howard Seuter, Nashville, Tenn., and John W. Montgomery Galveston, Tex., juniors, conducted demonstrations in the Obstetrical Clinic under the direction of Dr. Earl H. Brown, Jr., assistant instructor in obstetrics.

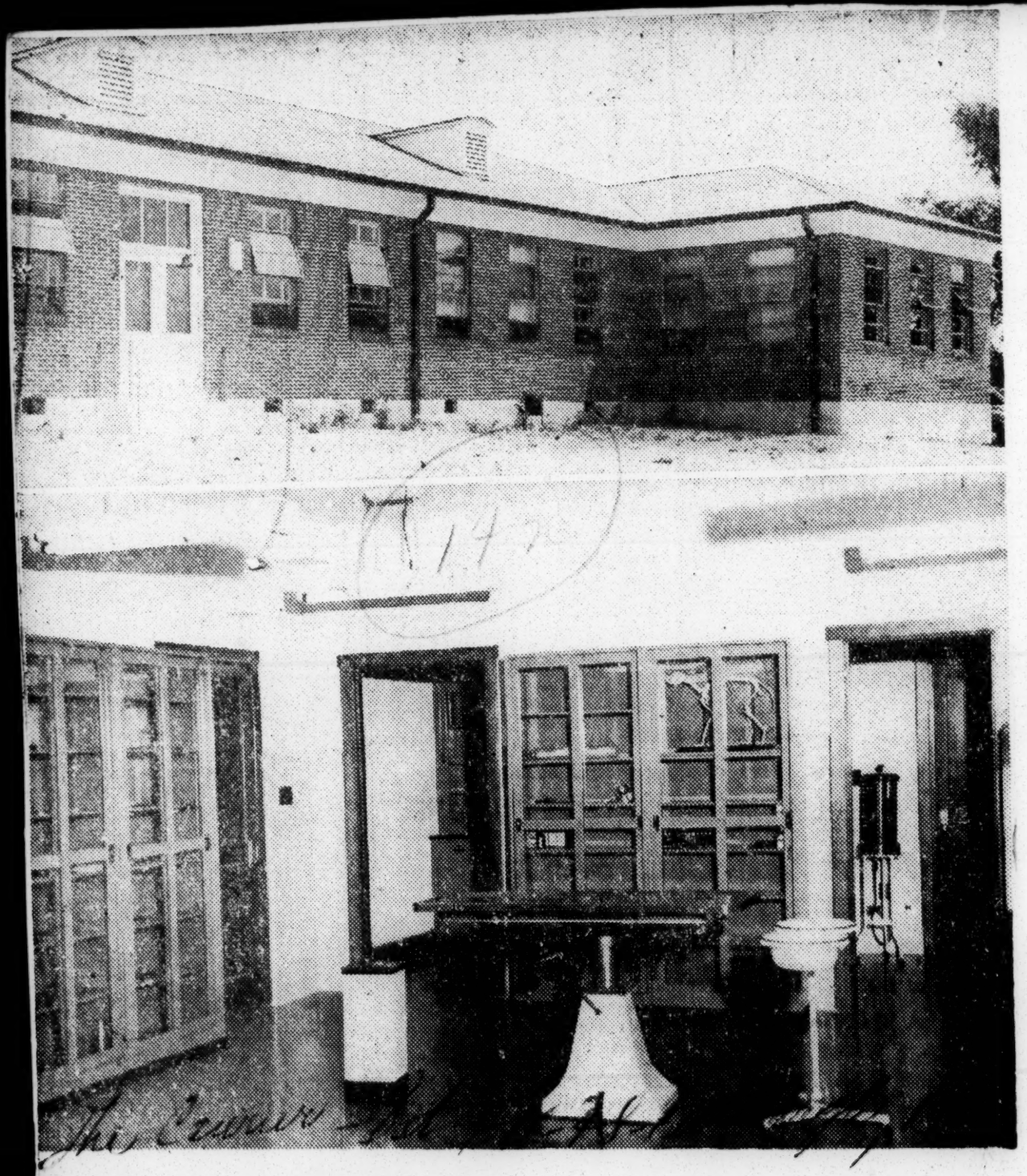
In addition to the Negro farmers, many white farmers, including W. A. Clement, one of Macon County's largest cattle growers, were present. State officials and educators among whom were Haygood Paterson, Alabama chairman of Agriculture and Industry; State Extension Director P. O. Davis and his administrative assistant, Earl Williams; Dean R. S. Suggs of Auburn's School of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. A. R. Meadows, State Superintendent of Education, and Macon County Superintendent of Education, B. L. Balch, attended. Representatives from Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss.; Alabama A. and M. College, Normal Alabama; Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, and Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama were also registered.

"The total value of the physical plant and equipment of the School of Veterinary Medicine when completed will exceed a million dollars," said President F. D. Patterson in welcoming the visitors, "and it represents the culmination of a long cherished dream for Tuskegee Institute to make a larger contribution to the South's rapidly growing livestock industry and to prepare more qualified veterinarians to help supply the increasing demand."

The buildings, which are constructed mainly with student labor, represent grants from the General Education Board and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Annual operating expenses are supplied by the State of Alabama.

Dr. T. S. Williams, Kansas State College and Iowa State College, is Dean of the School and his staff includes:

E. E. Alexander, Temple University, Pharmacology; Walter C. Bowie, Kansas State College, Physiology; George W. Cooper, Colorado State College, Veterinary Medicine and Clinics; Lloyd B. Mobley, Kansas State College, Veterinary Anatomy and Histology; Thomas G. Perry, Kansas State College, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; Walter S. Poston, University of California, Clinical Assistant; Edward G. Trigg, Ohio State University, Veterinary Hygiene and Bacteriology; Raymond C. Williams, Kansas State College, Veterinary Anatomy and Histology, and Earl Brown, Jr., Kansas State College, Obstetrics.



TUSKEGEE LEADS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE—Taking the lead among Southern colleges in veterinary medicine, Tuskegee Institute recently moved its veterinary department into the first of four buildings being erected for this purpose at a cost of $1,500,000. It will eventually be the largest physical veterinary training plant in the South. Shown above is one outside wing of clinical building and the interior of the clinic which is the small-animal operating room.—Polk Photos.

TRAINING

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — July 14 ,1948 — The Public Relations program at Tuskegee Institute has been stepped up as a result of a two-weeks course in supervisory training and management for supervisors and department heads currently conducted by Philmore D. Glover, St. Louis District Manager of Universal Life Insurance Company, home office in Memphis.

So intensely interested are the class discussions that the 93 enrollees who supervise group activities of the 750 faculty members and hired workers, registered 98% attendance. Techniques in managerial practices and human relations are stressed by Glover in a carefully planned course in instructional procedure.

A native of Silver City, N.C., Mr. Glover received his Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Arts at A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina. World War II brought him an unusual opportunity to acquire specialized training and experience in personnel problems. His basic training in supervisory methods was received at Chanute Field in Illinois, and actual experience extended at the Tuskegee Army Air Base, where he served as instructor in aircraft mechanics, Training Administrator, and Assistant to the Personnel Officer.

Prior to joining the Universal Life Insurance Company administrative staff Mr. Glover had terminated his war-time service at Lockbourne Air Base in Columbus, Ohio, as Personnel Officer, Training Administrator, and Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Exam-

iners. This training course, under the leadership of Mr. Glover, is a demonstration of how Negroes who, fortunately received specialized training for war service may in peace time utilize their newly acquired qualifications to help institutions, organizations and enterprises apply scientific methods in developing sound personnel and management programs.

MISS SELMA BURKE VISITS TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Miss Selma Burke, who has achieved fame in the field of sculpture visited Tuskegee Institute this week and appeared as a guest speaker in the Institute Chapel Wednesday evening.

TUSKEGEE REPORTS GAINS IN LAST YEAR

Enrollment of 2,648 at Institute Mostly Men, Dr. Patterson Tells Trustees Here

Reporting an enrollment of 2,648 students, most of whom are men, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., told the institute's board of trustees at the annual meeting here yesterday that the presence of the GIs in the student body gave the school "campus maturity and seriousness of purpose."

Reviewing the progress of the school during the year ended in June, Dr. Patterson told those at the meeting in the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, that the changeover from a preponderance of women students during the war years had "restored the usual balance of two males to one female in our enrollment." He said this was consistent with the technical and vocational work the school is equipped to give.

The student body represented thirty states and the District of Columbia, with Alabama sending the largest number, 1,037, Dr. Patterson said.

The problem of housing male students was increased this year by turning over to women another large dormitory, with the result that 500 men were placed in approved Macon County homes, he said. The construction of Army barracks eased the situation slightly.

The traditional blue uniform for Tuskegee men students has been endangered by the high cost of materials, the president reported. The military character of the Institute might be preserved, he said, by the addition of a Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps unit, with branches in aviation and infantry, both popular services with the Tuskegee men.

Tuskegee Institute obtained last year membership in the American Hereford Association and registered its 1947 crop of Hereford calves, Dr. Patterson disclosed. The Department of Agriculture students fenced in nine miles of school farm land and sawed 137,500 feet of timber valued at $8,250. The department also constructed a farm lake with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons of water.

The School of Nursing has been improved through financial aid from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, he said, and an effort will be made to obtain field training for Negro nurses in the Birmingham-Hillman Hospital.

Trade school building construction students last year completed six faculty housing units with concrete blocks reducing costs of construction.

Dr. Patterson reported the reorganization of the George Washington Carver Foundation, whose building was destroyed by fire last year. Thomas Russell of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted the chairmanship of the board of the foundation.

During his absence on leave in Stanford University, Dr. Patterson said the school was managed by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of the college. Basil O'Connor, New York, is president of the Tuskegee board of trustees.

From Dr. Patterson

The other day, the columnist visited Tuskegee Institute to attend open house at the new $1,000,000 veterinary medicine building and laboratories. The visit was interesting and the inspection of the building and facilities was amazing and instructive. Regarding a story which appeared in the Advertiser about the open house, Dr. Fred D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute writes:

"Many thanks for your visit to the open house of the School of Veterinary Medicine and for your excellent story in the Montgomery Advertiser on Saturday morning giving this effort a splendid boost. We deeply appreciate this and we are sure that it will help Tuskegee Institute as it attempts to render service to Negro youth and to the livestock industry of Alabama."

HON. ALBON L. HOLSEY

Tuskegee Veterinary School Offers Full Four-Year Course

By ATTICUS MULLIN

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 5.—Open house was held in the new $1,000,000 veterinary building on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute, Friday, and visitors were amazed at the facilities provided for the study of veterinary medicine. At the present time, 144 students are taking the full four-year course leading to a degree and within another year it is expected that at least 200 will be provided for.

The equipment is the very last word and there will not be another Negro institution in the United States with equal facilities and very few white schools can ever approach the Tuskegee school in the modernity of the facilities by which veterinary medicine is taught.

Dr. Fred B. Patterson introduced Haygood Paterson, Alabama's commissioner of agriculture, for a two-minute talk, and Mr. Paterson congratulated the institution on the opportunity it is offering Negroes to learn the latest aid to animal husbandry that Alabama has seen in a long time. He told his hearers that animal husbandry is the very foundation of successful agriculture.

Dr. Patterson spoke briefly and said the school was the fulfillment of a longtime dream. The State of Alabama takes care of the annual operating expenses of the institution.

In Operation

Large numbers of visitors went through the building during the day and most of them openly amazement at the equipment. The clinic for study and actual experiment. Visitors saw the clinic in progress all day. The obstetrical clinic was in operation all day as was the small animal clinic, the clinical diagnostic laboratory, the pharmacy department, the pathology laboratory, the post mortem laboratory, and other facilities. There will be a free clinic each Saturday from 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

A great many sick animals were brought in Friday.

The physical plant comprises five buildings with a total of 755,392 cubic feet. The total value of the physical plant including equipment would be in excess of one million dollars.

Students Help

These physical facilities would not have been possible were it not for the fact that about 90 per cent of the stories [illegible] Up. The [illegible] der [illegible]

Mr. Albert L. Murray of the Division of General Studies has been awarded the Masters degree in English by Columbia University.

Dr. Charles M. Ford of the Agricultural Faculty has received the Ph.D. degree in Bacteriology from the University of Wisconsin.

A half million dollar consolidated rural school building erected in Culpepper, Virginia, has been named The George Washington Carver School and will serve students of inspirational from four counties. The new building was dedicated on October 23.

Other Comments about Tuskegee

Newsletter from the President, containing messages of congratulations from President F. D. Patterson and [illegible]

A. Whiting, a former faculty member and now serving with the Georgia State Department of Education, is author of a book of

people past and present

Tuskegee Industry Exposition Brings Work Before Public

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Second Annual Industrial Exposition which opened at Tuskegee Institute for a two-day showing closed Saturday. The Exposition which is designed to present a series of exhibits to acquaint the students of Tuskegee Institute, the Tuskegee community and guests with some of the newer industrial developments, was under the direction of T. W. Jones, Dean, School of Mechanical Industries.

Dean Jones pointed out that a further objective of the Exposition is to stimulate the activities of the School of Mechanical Industries and to present its program to the general public.

Exhibits and active demonstrations included printing, tailoring, carpentry, building construction, brick masonry, welding, auto mechanics, photo- engraving, electricity, ceramics, shoe making and repairing, aero mechanics and mechanical drawing. Commercial companies dealing in various mechanical productions also exhibited the latest instruments of varying construction.

A special conference session was held Friday morning in Trades A Auditorium and was presided over by Thomas H. McCormick, head of the department of physics. In the discussion, "Establishing a Small Business," Ira S. Bodden, Director, Bodden and Company, School of Designing and Tailoring Technology, Memphis, Tenn., and Daniel W. Andrews, Tuskegee Alumni Trustee, plumbing contractor, Winston-Salem, N. C., were the principal speakers. Two movies entitled, "Let's Make Concrete," and "Building With Concrete Masonry," were shown Friday morning.

An Appeal From The Head Of Tuskegee Inst.

Editor, Journal and Guide:—For many years, friends in all sections of the country have donated funds and discarded clothing for distribution by Tuskegee Institute for needy familiese. This year, we are making our appeal for funds to meet a very acute situation now existing among the needy families which have heretofore been served by us, at Christmas time, through the generosity of friends.

Health workers on our staff keep in constant touch with conditions in Macon and adjacent counties and report many instances where a brief period of hospitalization would enable a hard-working but afflicted parent to ward off more serious illness and resume full-time labors as the family bread winner.

The seriousness of the situation is accentuated by a lack of public funds for the hospitalization of indigent families. Alabama, unfortunately, makes no such provision in its welfare program.

Through the interest and generosity of our friends, it is hoped that we may be able to offer to some of the more deserving of these individuals an opportunity for medical care and attention as a 1948 Christmas gift.

The John A. Andrew Hospital, located on our campus, normally serves an area within an approximate radius of forty miles from the institute, and is the only such institution in a densely populated section where more than 50,000 rural Negroes reside.

Our Christmas gift plan will not only bring relief and joy where a need is indicated, but will contribute towards the economic development of the community through the improved health of the population. Checks may be made payable to Tuskegee Institute and marked 'For the Christmas Hospitalization Fund'.

F. D. PATTERSON
President, Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee Emphasizes "Learn By Doing"

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The "learn by doing" method runs neck and neck with textbook theory at the Tuskegee institute school of mechanical industries, according to a survey made recently. Headed by Dean T. W. Jones, the school offers courses leading to the bachelor of commercial industries degree, and also "non-collegiate" courses in 19 indusstrial phases.

The practical side of industry is through internships. The school selects students who maintain a certain scholastic average and send them out to industries for "on-the-job-training." They are rated while on the job by the firm giving the training and are paid for what employers think they are worth.

The chief complaint of Dean Jones is that not many southern industries ask for internes, thus making the program more expensive. The student has to make long trips between the school and the place where he is serving as an interne.

Courses offered, designed to keep up with the swing toward mechanization of agriculture and the increasing use of technicians in industry, include aero and auto mechanics, architecture, building construction, carpentry, electricity, machine shop, welding, masonry, painting, plumbing, printing, radio, sheet metal, shoe repairing, tailoring, cabinet making, photo engraving, engineering and industrial education. Degrees are given in architecture, auto mechanics, building construction, electricity, painting, radio and tailoring. The other courses, of two-year's duration lead to a diploma.

Christmas Gifts Of Medical Care Aim Of Negroes

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 24—(AP)—A new fund-raising plan to provide hospitalization and medical care as Christmas gifts for rural Negro families was announced here today.

It is Tuskegee Institute's Christmas Hospitalization Fund. Public contributions are invited and will be used to help put indigent Negroes in shape to work for themselves.

"That's the best Christmas present a needy person could get," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president. "Many chronic illnesses can be cured with surgical care and hospitalization."

He explained that no public funds are available for cases of run-of-the-mill illnesses which keep people from working.

Patterson said the John A. Andrew Hospital on the Tuskegee campus normally serves a rural population of more than 50,000 in a radius of about 40 miles.

"The hospital could do a much better job of helping rural families back on their feet if more money were available," he said. "That's where the fund would go to work."

The president stressed, however, that offerings of clothes and food which have been invited in former years are still encouraged.

'Skegee Veterinary School Is Welcome Boon to Farmers

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"Open House" of the School of Veterinary Medicine held here last week brought to the Tuskegee campus Negro and white farmers, Alabama State officials and representatives from Southern Negro colleges.

The several hundred farmers from Macon and nearby counties, many of whom brought animals to take advantage of the "free examination and diagnosis," came to inspect the facilities and to witness the demonstrations and treatments in the obstetrical and large and small animal clinics.

A long line of farmers passed through the clinical, diagnostic, pathology, anatomy and post mortem laboratories.

FARMER HAIL AID

"We have seen our anmials with sick spells like you explain, but didn't know what was the cause or how to treat them," said one Macon County farmer. "This place is a God-send for us farmers."

"The total value of the physical plant and equipment of the school of veterinary medicine when completed will exceed a million dollars," said President F. D. Patterson, "and it represents the culmination of a long cherished dream for Tuskegee Institute to make a larger contribution to the South's rapidly growing livestock industry and to prepare more qualified veterinarians to help supply the increasing demand."

The buildings, constructed mainly with student labor, represent grants from the General Education Board and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Annual operating expenses are supplied by the State of Alabama.

FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. T. S. Williams is dean of the school. His staff includes:

E. E. Alexander, Temple University; Walter C. Bowie, Kansas State College; George W. Cooper, Colorado State College; Lloyd B. Mobley, Kansas State College; Thomas G. Perry, Kansas State College; Walter S. Poston, Universityof California; Edward G. Trigg, Ohio State University; Raymond C. Williams, Kansas State College, and Earl Brown Jr., Kansas State College.

TUSKEGEE NAMES CHICAGOAN

TUSKEGEE, (ANP) — Election of Sherman E. Sexton, Chicago business executive, as a trustee of Tuskegee Institute was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Psychiatrists Holding Clinics At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Leading psychiatrists from all over the nation will conduct a clinic at Tuskegee Institute for the remainder of the year in a special class on mental diseases.

This class, which began Sept. 19 and ends Dec. 10, is sponsored by the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital. The hospital manager, Dr. T. T. Tildon, invited the various psychiatrists to lecture in this class.

These discussions, he announced, are designed to help junior physicians and prospective residents in psychiatry in Tuskegee.

Among the mental disease experts to participate in this program are:

LIST OF EXPERTS

Dr. James G. Galbraith, Birmingham psychiatrist; Dr. Paul V. Lemkau, director, mental hygiene study, John Hopkins University; Dr. Lother B. Kalonowsky, research associate in psychiatry, Columbia University.

Dr. James S. New, psychiatrist, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Milton H. Erickson, chief, department of research, Arizona State Hospital, and Dr. Oliver C. Cox, sociology professor, Tuskegee.

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Tuskegee Institute Gets 'Living Hotel Library'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 14—"A Living Hotel Library" has been awarded Tuskeegee Institute here by the Dahl Publishing Company, of Stamford, Conn.

The library was presented as a memorial to its founder, J. O. Dahl. The collection of books numbers about 85. They contain information on all phases of hotel business, as well as information on menu making, catering, quantity recipes, purchasing, stewarding, housekeeping, etc.

Fifteen other colleges, which offer hotel courses, have been presented with similar gifts.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-19-48

Daily World

New Homemakers Institute Holds Meeting At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, POLIO WORKERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON THE HOSPITALIZED CHILD — Miss Clara B. Goode, school principal; Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, medical social worker and Mrs. Ruth Booker Ballard, occupational therapist, three members of the staff of the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis center, who attended a conference on, "Education on Hospitalized Children," in Atlantic City, sponsorel by the National Foundation for Infantile paralysis. Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. Trigg, who is well known in medical social work, participated in the program by discussing: "Intergration of Vocational and Industrial Training with the Educational Program." Fri. 3-19-48

This conference was held in conjunction with the 74th Annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators which met in Atlantic City during this same period.—(ANP) Fri. 3-19-48

Tues. Ages New York, N.Y. Sat. 6-26-48

When the Alabama Association of the New Homemakers of America recently held their state meeting at Tuskegee Institute, an important feature was the presentatin of a check for $1000 to the infantile paralysis center as a gift from the national NHA. The money will be used to purchase equipment for the class room unit of the center which is a part of their rehabilitation program.

Left to right are Mrs. Carrie J. Hale, R. N.; Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the infantile paralysis center; Helen Moore, retiring president of the Alabama association presenting the check to Dr. Chenault and Mrs Bettye Steele Turner an adviser to the girls. The group gave a similar contribution to the infantile paralysis center last year. Sat 6-26-48

Phi Delta Kappa Polio Drive Netted $12,000; $100 to NAACP

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Phi Delta Kappa Sorority raised $12,000 in its 1947 drive to aid the infantile paralysis fund at Tuskegee Institute, reports made at the twenty-fourth conclave, here, last week, showed. Sat. 1-3-48

The sorority also contributed $100 to be given to the NAACP to aid in the fight for equalization of teachers' salaries, and will give a similar sum to the National Council of Negro Women, this year. Baltimore, Md.

Despite the heavy snowfall along the Atlantic Coast Line, more than 200 national officers, delegates and members of the sorority were present when the conclave officially opened Saturday morning. The sessions were held in the Walnut Street Christian Association Building, with Mrs. Olivia S. Henry of Philadelphia, supreme basileus, presiding.

An executive session and Yule snack for the executive body, sponsored by Miss Ann Brown of the Center, was held on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Daisey Simms, 817 Clayton St.

Officers, delegates and sorors attending the conclave were:

FLORIDA

Jacksonville: M. L. Carter, Elizabeth Myers.
Miami: Bertie Baldwin.

ALABAMA

Tuskegee Laura C. Buck.
Birmingham: Helen S. Brown, Leila E. Butler, Larnie Williams.
Mobile: Lillian Wilson.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City Maude W. McLeof, Elizabeth Hunt.
Bridgeboro: Edna H. Tillery.
Camden: Rachel C. McNeil, Ardelia Moore, Lillian Washington, Alma Turner, Thelma Powell, Viola Rhinehart, Helen Henderson, Bertie Baldwin, Aline S. Walker, Sadye Taylor, Frances Jenkins, Nina Kenny, Gwen Brown.
Philadelphia: Leona Davis, Olivia S. Henry, Ella Mae Smith, Emma Major, Francena Potter, Edith C. Free Cordelia McCants, Eva Smith, Mayola Senior, Lillian Goings.
Trenton Thelma Williams, Sara B. Harris, Gertrude Bisserup.
Jersey City: Gladys C. Nunery, Thelma Powell. Julian Barnes.
Woodbury: Bertha V. Waples.

TENNESSEE

Nashville Hellyn B. Johns, Erma H. Parker.

PENNSYLVANIA

West Chester: Meriam B. Harris, Aline Washington, Alma Powell, Viola Rhinehart, Helen Henderson, Bertie Baldwin, Aline S. Walker, Sadye Taylor, Frances Jenkins, Nina Kenny, Gwen Brown. 1-3-48
Philadelphia: Leona Davis, Olivia S. Henry, Ella Mae Smith, Emma Major, Francena Potter, Edith C. Free Cordelia McCants, Eva Smith, Mayola Senior, Lillian Goings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington: Helen S. Henderson, Aline S. Walker, Sadye Taylor, Francena Potter, Ruby Duffey, Effie Browne, Mattie S. Shipper, Kathryn Thomas, Ethel Hawkins, Gladys Watson, Bernice House, Iris Brown, Minnie Bell, Marian Bluitt.

VIRGINIA

Richmond: Sarah Huggins, Nannie Mae Brown, Sarah Whitehead, Miriam S. Bell, Nannie W. Brown.

MISSOURI

St. Louis: Selma Green.

OHIO

Youngstown: Mary Lovett.
Cincinnati Rose Craig, Alice Coleman, Anna Davidson.

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Zula Watkins, Alice Fauntleroy, Ruth Hopkins, Mary Frances Murphy, Mattie Connor, Theresa McIver.
Annapolis: Rachel C. Smith, Mary Lothian: Alice E. Holt.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Alma Turner, Thelma Hunt, Elizabeth Gaskins, Valaria Rinehart, Grace Boulden.

MICHIGAN

Detroit: Bernice Taylor, Portia Jones, Mayla Senior, Bernice Hoagland.

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield: Virginia Cooley, Florence

Kimbrough.

DELAWARE

Wilmington: Eva G. Smith, Rosa Peaco, Evelyn Carter, Beatrice Wright.

NEW YORK

New York City: Alberta Person.

INDIANA

Indianapolis Dolores N. Jones.

SORORITY MAKES GIFT TO INFANTILE PARALYSIS UNIT — The Upsilon chapter of Phi Delta Kappa sorority recently presented [illegible] royal typewriter to the infantile paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as a gift from the national sorority and the local chapter. The typewriter was given to the occupational therapy department which is under the supervision of Mrs. Lonis C. Ballard. It will be used as a means of muscle re-education and as a part of the re-vocational training of the patients.

Pictured after the presentation are, left to right: Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the infantile paralysis unit of the hospital Mrs. L. E. Carter, principal of the Lewis Adams school, Tuskegee, and a member of the sorority; Mrs. Laura C. Buck, labor coordinator at Tuskegee and basileus of Upsilon chapter, and Alphonso Reed, seated, an infantile paralysis patient.

First Line Fighters

Physicians receive training through funds made available to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis by the March of Dimes, January 15-30. Five of the six Negro physicians now studying under National Foundation grants are shown above. They are, left to right: Dr. Alonzo S. Yerby, studying at Howard University; Dr. Thomas Campbell, Jr., at City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Margaret M. Lawrence, at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Oliver W. Crawford at Children's Memorial Hospital and Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Colbert S. Davis, the University of Iowa. Not shown is Dr. Robert D. Nesbitt, the University of Illinois.

WHEN THE THIRTIETH annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society was recently held at Tuskegee Institute, more than 200 dentists and physicians attended. Five days were spent at the John A. Andrew Hospital and many examinations and operations took place. In addition, open discussions were held in the auditorium where technical papers were read. Here, the Dental section of the Society is assembled. Fifth from left is Dr. E. W. Taggert, president of the National Dental Association, Birmingham; seventh from left, Dr. L. M. Mitchell, president- elect of the Dental Section, John A. Andrew Clinical Society, and eighth from left Dr. William D. Giles, Chicago, current president of the Dental Section.

Specialists At Big Confab

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Under the direction of Dr. Clarence S. Janifer, Newark, New Jersey, the 30th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society closed one of its most successful clinical sessions here last week. Particularly gratifying was public response to the out-patient department. The number of patients admitted to this department exceeded any in recent years.

Highlight of the meeting was a public address by Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery, Howard University, who spoke on "The Present Status of Negro Medical Care," in Institute Chapel Wednesday night. "A basic principle of our thinking and continuing hope is that the cure of our patients and medical care and training will not be on the basis of race or economic status," stated Dr. Drew. "Health problems," he continued, "are not solely those of the Negro, nor for the medical men to solve, it is a social-economic problem as well. To solve it we must all join in the effort."

In jointing out the examples of health problems suffered by this minority group, Dr. Drew said that the infant mortality rate is almost double that of whites; the Negro loses more time from work and suffers more from dietary diseases and is unable to pay for adequate hospital care; the life expectancy for the average Negro is ten years less than for whites.

Reveals Shortage

As evidence that there are too few Negroes in the health field, Dr. Drew revealed that there are 4,000 Negro physicians for more than 13,000,000 Negroes. Dr. Drew also delivered a lecture before the scientific session of the Society on "Appendicitis in Negroes."

Among the many outstanding doctors who participated in the clinic were Dr. Philip M. Stimson, associate professor of pediatrics, Cornell Medical School, New York; Dr. N. O. Calloway, assistant professor of internal medicine, University of Illinois, Chicago; Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. Roscoe Giles, Surgeon, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Moses Jones, department of opthalmology, University of Chicago and Dr. Charles Sherwin, professor of surgery, St. Louis University. The Radio-active researches being conducted at Meharry Mdical College was discussed by Drs. Harold W. West and W. A. Anderson of that school.

Dr. Giles Speaks

Dr. William D. Giles, whose term expired this year as president of the dental section of the Society, spoke to the clinical group. In his address he stated that "The program of the dentist was replete with lecturers and essays by younger men. This trend is particularly gratifying, the future is in our hands." He placed emphasis on the fact that during sidered the larger participation in their meetings the dentists conportant. The Dental section's presihospital obligations as being imdent for the ensuing year is Dr. L. M. Mitchell, Austin, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Frank Clark, Opelika, Alabama, and Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Virginia, who is also secretary-treasurer of the National Dental Association, was elected president-elect for the next year.

A new feature of the clinic this year was the "Food Clinic" which was set up under the direction of a National Infantile Paralysis representative. It was so well attended that serious consideration has been given to making it a regular feature of the Annual Clinic.

An important factor in aiding the successful operation of the clinic was the cooperation extended by Meharry Medical College in permitting the services of a group of its seniors. They were P. C. Lipsett, Gladstone Hodge, Wallace Marine, Emmett C. Conrad, Milford Blackford, C. E. Nicols, E. C. Casey, H. D. Holden, Evan C. Moore and J. B. Ortiz.

Dr. W. A. Young, St. Louis, Mo., is president of the John A. Andrew Clinic for this year.

COURSES OFFERED AT TUSKEGEE

Last week we gave a brief history of Tuskegee Institute, and made a slight beginning with the description of its courses. Let us go still further with our description of the courses.

We said Home Economics is another name for Domestic Science. Lest some be so foolish as to despise Home Economics, let us hasten to shock you with what this course, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science, consists in. These are some of the subjects studied for the B.Sc. degree in Home Economics: English, Biology, Health and Home Nursing, Mathematics, Art, Foods, Physical Education, History, Chemistry, Psychology, Education, Home Physics.

The School of Education is organised with a view to training different types of teachers. In the language to which we are all used, it is a Normal School whose course leads to the Bachelor of Science in Education.

The major subject in the B.Sc. (Education) course is, of course, Education. Other subjects are Art, Economics, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Physical and Social Sciences. Similar subjects to these, with Physical Education as the major subject, and such additional subjects as Bacteriology and Advanced Anatomy, constitute the course in Physical Education which culminates in the degree of B.Sc. (Physical Education).

Nothing Strange

"School of Mechanical Industries" is not only a mouthful but sounds strange in South African ears. There is nothing strange about it except that Tuskegee Institute dignifies and glorifies industrial education more than we do in this country, and as much as we idealise and idolise academic education which does not involve the vigorous use of the hand and the wearing of an overall.

Every time I think of this prejudice among my people against industrial education, and the extravagant fanaticism with which they worship "bookish" education, I feel like using my sjambok on the whole lot of them. "I feel like," I say. I am not far from actually doing it.

(To be concluded next week)

"SJAMBOK" ON:

Tuskegee College And Agriculture

This is my last talk on Tuskegee, and I cannot end better than by referring to Agriculture, which is not only the backbone of any country, but something on which this great school puts "Himalayan weight" of emphasis.

We have already seen the work of the Tuskegee School of Agriculture. We saw that, apart from Agriculture as such, there is in that school a course in Agricultural Education whose purpose is "to prepare students as teachers of vocational agriculture in secondary schools."

Tuskegee aims at uplifting the whole race, and at making agriculture not merely a school subject but something whose influence and information invades and pervades the rural community outside.

To preach the gospel of agriculture to everybody, the School of Agriculture runs a students' branch of the New Farmers' Association of Alabama, an Agricultural Club, and what is known as the Senator Morril Club whose purpose is to encourage the discussion of problems in agriculture.

The School also publishes agricultural periodicals. Here are their names: "The Agricultural News," "Vocational News Letter," and "Agricultural Echo." I like the last name, don't you?

Wait a bit, don't put away your paper; we have not finished. For one day every December there is held at Tuskegee Institute what is known as "The Tuskegee Negro Conference," an organisation of Negro farmers, educators and others. The agenda of this conference has, among its items, problems of agriculture, e.g. Marketing of crops, etc., sharing of experiences and discoveries, reports on conditions in local communities and what is being done to improve those conditions.

Tuskegee also renders what is known as "Agricultural Extension Service." This service does not only extend to the different parts of the State of Alabama, but to the neighbouring States of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas.

To the rural people of these states it carries practical and simple instruction and information on farming and homemaking.

This service organises Farm and Home Demonstration Work, runs the 4—H Club for rural boys and girls who each year go to Tuskegee for a ten days' short course in subjects which are of greater use on the farm and in the home.

The School of Agricuture has reinforced the annual Tuskegee conference by starting and running what is known as the "Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels." This is a van run by a man, a woman and a nurse who go out to preach the gospel of agricuture, home economics, and health to the communities around.

Scientific Facts

Tuskegee has also a Department of Agricultural Research whose scientific facts are given out by letters, personal consultation, visits to farms, plantations, factories and other business enterprises, lectures, newspapers and bulletins.

The late Dr. George W. Carver, D.Sc., who was assisted by Messrs. A. W. Curtis, B.Sc., R. B. Stewart B.Sc., and J. W. Williams, B.Sc.—all Negroes please—was head of this department.

Are you not inspired? Will you assist "Sjambok" to establish another Tuskegee in South Africa for Africans? WE NEED A TUSKEGEE.

"SJAMBOK" ON:

Mokitimi And Tuskegee

The Bantu World

"Mr. Mokitimi will you give a few more impressions on Agriculture at Tuskegee," implored my friend.

"I certainly will, listen now.

"The State Department of Agriculture, in recognition of the great services rendered by Booker Washington in the interest of farming has established a centre for its extension work in Tuskegee itself. This is a scheme somewhat resembling our Agricultural Demonstrators' Scheme."

"Which of the two, the Tuskegee and ours, is better?" My friend interrupted.

Specialist Training.

Johannesburg South Af.

Mr. Mokitimi warmly and emphatically replied: "The Tuskegee scheme is much better than ours and is run much more efficiently in that they get men of sound educational background as well as specialist training."

Sat. 5-29-48

Mr. Mokitimi digressed a little in order to make this critical observation: "One always wonders how we hope to make much headway here when the material from which we get our demonstrators has very little education. Sat. 5-29-48

"How such people are expected to combat the conservatism of the people and to maintain their position as leaders of thought in the agricultural world puzzles me." (It puzzles "Sjambok" too. Does it also puzzle the Government")

Mr. Mokitimi also pointed out that this Extension Scheme was under Dr. Ottis, " a very able man indeed." and that the chief Field Agent was Mr. Thomas M. Campbell both of whom are Negroes.

"Can you tell me anything more about Dr. Carver's work," asked my intellectually hungry friend. "The Agricultural Department I have just described is the one in which Dr. Carver laboured," replied Mr. Mokitimi who could not resist being lifted up by the inspiration which invaded him, and made him utter the following with obvious fervour:

Holy Ground.

"To walk around the Tuskegee farms, to see the soil from which Carver made his famous paints, to pass over the plants and flowers in which he saw so much and from which he extracted so much, to see the peanut fields all "ready unto harvest" was like walking on and inspecting holy ground. The place seemed changed with the very spirit of patient enquiry and humble search after truth."

Search After Truth.

Mr. Mokitimi added, "That is what gave to Tuskegee, an atmosphere of enquiry and humble search after truth."

He said he also visited the museum erected in Carver's honour in which he found displayed all the works of this great Negro scientist: paintings thrift articles, crotchet work etc, and ended by exclaiming. "The man veritably gave 'every flying minute something to keep in store.' His is the greatest spirit of work and service that I have ever seen."

Mr. Mokitimi discovered from the Tuskegee hospital staff that "Uncle John" with his herbs "is still a force to reckon with" even among "our brethren 'neath the Western sky."

"Where are Booker Washington and Carver buried?" my friend asked. "In the chapel yard." Mr. Mokitimi replied. "As I stood by those graves," Mr. Mokitimi feelingly added, "I thought deeply and thanked God for their lives."

Rev. Mokitimi's Visit To U. S. A.

"This is my last talk on Tuskegee," I said on May 15. I meant what I said, but, on exactly the same day, a dear friend of mine handed me the fruits of his interview with the "Rev. Seth M. Mokitimi of Healdtown Institution, who visited Tuskegee Institute in July, 1947.

I am far too generous to devour these fruits alone. Here they are, share them with me.

"Have you been reading "Sjambok's" articles on Tuskegee in "The Bantu World"? My friend asked Mr. Mokitimi and in the same breath, added, "by the way you visited Tuskegee last year?"

"It had always been a dream of mine, should I ever set my foot on the United States soil, to visit Tuskegee," Mr. Mokitimi replied.

Dream Realised.

"No African who has read 'Up From Slavery', 'My Larger Education', etc., would have any but that ambition. One of the names conjured up by the very mention of Tuskegee is that of Dr. George Washington Carver, 'The peanut wizard'.

"Tuskegee is a place of unique Negro achievement. So when it became plain that my trip to Canada would make me touch the 'States' I saw the possibility of realising my dream."

"City of Superlatives"

"Then how did you manage to get there?" my friend enthusiastically asked. Mr. Mokitimi said it was while he was exploiting New York, that "City of Superlatives", with no money to enable him to visit Tuskegee, which was about 1,000 miles away from where he was, that Miss Margaret Wrong, whose lamented death has been reported in this organ, obtained for him a travel bursary from the Phelps-Stokes Foundation The Bantu World

In this way he was able to leave New York on Monday, July 21, 1947, for Tuskegee, "the home of the peanut miracles."

Mr. Mokitimi arrived at Tuskegee on July 22 at noon. "Tuskegee stands elevated among the hills and overlooking the entire plain around," he said, and added that as far as one could see, one saw Negro farms and Negro allotments. Johannesburg. So. Afr

"How big is Tusgekee Institute?" my friend asked.

Mr. Mokitimi's eyes almost left their sockets behind when he almost breathlessly said, "I found the Institute much larger than I had thought." Sat. 5-29-48

5,000 Students.

"It has a student population of about 5,000. Its buildings would grace the campus of any university. One sees there the farsightedness of Booker Washington. I was amazed at the size of their Dining Hall."

Mr. Mokitimi said he was, shortly after his arrival, taken to the President's office where he was received by his Secretary who is in charge of what is, in 'real American' style called "Department of External Relations." The Secretary talked to him about the development of a flourishing academic section preparing students for degrees and the teaching profession. Sat. 5-29-48

Industrial Department.

"How large is the Industrial Department of the Institute?" asked my friend. "The school has about 1,000 students in the Industrial Department, taking Agriculture, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmithing, Tailoring and Engineering. The latest and most popular addition is the aviation school. All these are supervised and run by Negroes," was Mr. Mokitimi's visibly enthusiastic reply. Bantu world.

In reply to the request for further information on Agriculture, Mr. Mikitimi mentioned the centre for Extension Agricultural work established by the State Department of Agriculture in Tuskegee. "This was the department in which Dr. George Washington Carver laboured," he said.

Mr. Mokitimi pointed out that Tuskegee had its own hospital, and East of the Institute was a Negro ex-servicemen hospital called the Veteran Hospital. Both these hospitals are run by Negro doctors and nurses. We shall continue these impressions next week.

"SJAMBOK" ON:

REV. MOKITIMI'S IMPRESSIONS

Did you visit any Negroe farms around Tuskegee?" my friend asked Mr. Mokitimi who replied, "Oh yes, I did, and the Land Trust system by which Negroes are allowed small farms, first as tenants, and finally paying for them as they can, till they own them, attracted me."

Mr. Mokitimi also stated that by means of competitions and other schemes young Negroes were encouraged to take an active interest in farming. The State was actually fostering a land settlement scheme.

"Regular broadcast talks are made," continued Mr. Mokitimi, "informative of progress being made in each country, and giving helpful lectures to the farmers. I listened to one such broadcast made from Tuskegee Chapel, and accompanied by the Chapel Choir of choice voices and accomplished performance. They were singing Negro Spirituals, the most popular in this series being, 'I want to be ready,' symbolic of the people's readiness to advance."

Spiritual Tone

"Can you tell me a little more about the Tuskegee Chapel, Moruti?" my friend asked.

"In fact, I wish to tell you more than you ask, that is, I wish to end my impressions by referring to the whole spiritual tone of Tuskegee Institute which, by the way, is undenominational," said Mr. Mokitimi who actually stood up at this juncture.

"In the very heart of Tuskegee stands the Chapel, crucifix in shape, and 'beautiful for situation.' It is capable of holding 6,000 worshippers. This is the centre of the College religious life. The Chaplain of the Institution—by the way the Veteran Hospital has five full-time chaplains—is Dr. Harry E. Richardson, a brilliant young Negro minister, as humble as Carver, who has been specially trained for work among rural people, and who is the head of the Tuskegee School for training rural ministers, which has been established through the aid of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation."

Part of People's Life

"This is an interesting theological school," my friend remarked. "The object of the scheme," Mr. Mokitimi continued, "is to make the Church part of the people's life and use their every day life in helping the soul to reach out to its God. 'So shall no part of day or night from sacredness be free.' If you want to have an insight into Dr. Richardson's vision, read his wonderful book 'Dark Glory,' much spoken of in international missionary circles.

"Did you preach at Tuskegee?" my friend curiously asked.

"The most impressive moment of my interesting and crowded days was the worship at the Chapel on Sunday July 27, at 11 a.m." Mr. Mokitimi replied with obvious feeling.

"I had the honour of preaching at that service to a Negro congregation of from 3,000 to 4,000. The sight was moving, the worship reverent and inspiring. The singing led by a fine choir was uplifting."

Moving Experience

"Just before the sermon, the whole congregation stood up to sing the Negro Spiritual, "Give me that ol' time religion," rendered as only Negroes can.

"It was a moving experience capable of melting the hardest heart. He would be a cold preacher indeed who would not speak with divine fervour the certainties of God in such a service.

"This service formed a fitting close to a memorable visit, and its influence abides with me to this day."

"Even to-morrow," Moruti!

COURSES OFFERED AT TUSKEGEE

I have not finished with Tuskegee Institute and its work. Let us go into the School of Agriculture. This is a well-staffed school whose candidates are prepared for B.Sc. in Agriculture. During the four years of the course the student traverses an extensive field. **Apart from such subjects as Farm Management, Horticulture, Soil, Animal Husbandry, Entomology, Bacteriology and Agricultural Engineering, a candidate for the B.Sc. degree in Agriculture has to study English, Veterinary Science, Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Rural Sociology, Rural Psychology, the Farm Family, Rural Leadership and Public Problems in Agriculture. This is a fine course which I would sooner have than many other courses.**

In this school there is the department of Agricultural Education which prepares students as teachers of vocational agriculture. Farm Practice, Agricultural Education are the major subjects of this course which also includes Agricultural Journalism.

School of Nurses

While you are still transfigured by the inspiration from the School of Agriculture, which shows you that you have no right to despise the soil, let us walk over to the School for Nurses.

The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee staffed with Negro doctors and nurses, is the training instituton for nurses. It should interest you to know that this hospital was given by a white woman to Tuskegee as a memorial to her grandfather, John Albion Andrew, who was governor of Massachusetts about 80 years ago. The white woman was Mrs. C. E. Mason.

"Sjambok" is not a nurse and does not know what African nurses are taught in our hospitals.

Here are some of the subjects the Tuskegee nurses study: Microbiology, Chemistry, Pharmacology and Therapentics, Pathology, Psychology, English, Ethics and Psychiatry. These big-named subjects are taken in addition to what I think the nurses the world over have to know, such as diseases, anatomy and physiology.

When the long Summer holidays come, Tuskegee Institute, as well as many other Americal colleges, holds a summer vacation session giving instruction in courses for teachers in serivces. These teachers come to this school for refresher courses, to obtain qualifying certificates, to study new and progressive methods of teaching, and to prepare for degrees. All branches of learning are supplied by the Summer school.

It will startle the Africans to learn that during the war from which we have just emerged, Tuskegee Institute was a centre for Vocational Flight Training or Aeroplane driving. There is also military training at the Institute.

If you are not impressed with the work of the Tuskegee Institute, I do not know what will succeed in impressing you. Next week, I shall round off my talks on this great Negro College.

Under "mechanical industries" Tuskegee has what are known as "commercial industries" leading to the B.Sc. degree. Here they are: Architecture, Automobile, or, as we call it, motor Mechanics, Building contracting, Electricity, Heating and Ventilating, Interior Decorating, Printing and Tailoring.

"Vocational Trades" is another section of Mechanical Industries which includes Carpentry, Masonry, Painting, Plumbing and Steamfitting, Shoe Repairing and Leather Work.

TUSKEGEE GROUP GATHERING DATA ON DR. CARVER

Evening Press
Carthage, Missouri

A delegation from Tuskegee Institute researching into the life of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted colored scientist who was born in Newton county, was in Carthage today interviewing persons who might have knowledge of his early life in Southwest Missouri. Evening Press

They include J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the George Washington Carver Foundation, Mrs. J. P. Guzeman, editor of the Negro Year Book at Tuskegee Institute and head of the department of records and research, and Mrs. B. B. Walcott of the institute's department of public relations and executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross.

The group desires any information whatever bearing on the early life of Dr. Carver to piece out such data as is available and while here also checked into the conditions that prevailed in this section of Missouri during and immediately after the civil war. Carthage, Missouri

This afternoon the delegation planned to go to Neosho to investigate probate court records there, if available, to search for any data pertaining to the subject of the Carver family or the slaves they owned.

Dr. Carver was born in slavery near Diamond Grove, the exact date of his birth not known. It is generally listed as 1864 but is believed to have been a few years earlier. He attended school in Neosho for a time after the war, and worked his way through college, receiving a master of science degree in 1892 from Iowa State college. He worked there as a botanist until 1896 when he went to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama where he remained the rest of his life, gaining world-wide fame as a chemurgist and agricultural experimenter. 5-25-48 Tues.

4 SEEK DATA ON LIFE OF GEORGE W. CARVER

5-28-48 Carthage, Missouri
Press

Seneca, Mo., May 27.—Four instructors of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, located at Tuskegee, Ala., were in Seneca today searching for information on the life of George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist who lived in this vicinity at one time. The group, headed by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the Carver Foundation, left for Peoria, Okla., 10 miles northwest of Seneca, when they learned from old timers here that a member of the white family, which reared the scientist, was still living at Peoria. Press 5-28-48

Carver Survey Group Returns

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (SNS)—After having covered nearly 6,000 miles in parts of nine states, the Tuskegee Institute group which made the survey into the early life of the late Dr. George W. Carver, has returned. This survey is being sponsored through Department of Records and Research in order to make as complete as possible the Tuskegee records on the life and activities of Dr. Carver, covering particularly those years prior to his coming to Tuskegee. This group included Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Director of the Department of Records and Research and Editor of the Negro Year Book; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross and member of the Department of Public Relation, and J. Henry Smith, Executive Secretary of the George W. Carver Foundation. Mrs. Walcott has written several articles on the life of Dr. Carver. 7-26-48

The itinerary included many places in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa where Dr. Carver lived, worked and attended school, as well as the old Carver Plantation near Diamond, Missouri, where the Tuskegee scientist was born and where he spent much of his childhood. The survey included, among other things, an interview with teachers, classmates, schoolmates, friends and neighbors of Dr. Carver in each of the several places where he lived and attended school; interviews with benefactors or their descendants of the various tpersons in the above states, who had befriended George Washington Carver when he was struggling for an education. In addition, the party visited Highland College at Highland, Kansas, where Dr. Carver was refused admission prior to entering Simpson College.

As a result of the survey much new and pertinent data regarding the early life of Dr. Carver has been obtained and many historic papers and various types of momentoes collected which will be placed in the new Carver Museum now being rebuilt after the recent fire.

When assembled and published, this information will be splendid source material for students and others interested in research on the life and works of George Washington Carver. Daily World

Survey Group Gathers More Data On Carver

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—After having covered nearly 6,000 miles in parts of nine states, the Tuskegee Institute group which made the survey into the early life of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, has returned. 7-31-48

This survey is being sponsored by the Department of Records and Research in order to make as complete as possible the Tuskegee records on the life and activities of Dr. Carver, covering particularly those years prior to his coming to Tuskegee. 7-31-48

This group included Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Gunzman, director of the Department of Records and Research and editor of the Negro Year Brook; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross and member of the department of public relations, and J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the George Washington Carver Foundation. Mrs. Walcott has written several articles on the life of Dr. Carver.

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Seeking Information

Florida Tattler

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The George Washington Carver Foundation, through its executive secretary, J. Henry Smith, is seeking information on the early life of Tuskegee Institute's famed agricultural chemist.

Recently, in company with Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Director, Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, and Bessie B. Walcott, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross Chapter and a member of the Institute's Bureau of Public Relations, visited Ness City and Ness County, Kansas, in search of pertinent facts about Carver who once lived in that county.

Several persons, including O. L. Lennen, George Borthwick, Lee Maranville, Claude Miller, Miss Retta Pearce and Roy Bollinger, who possessed information abou the distinguished scientist, were interviewed. They gave valuable assistance to the Tuskegee group. Sat. 6-26-48

The early homestead, owned by Carver in 1886, was located with the aid of aerial photographs made b ythe Agricultural Adjustment Administration some years ago.

The Tuskegee group talked at length with George Borthwick and O. L. Lennen, two men who had many dealings with Carver when he was a young man living in that section.

Tuskegee Institute Red Cross Chapter and a member of the Institute's bureau of public relations, visited Ness City and Ness County, in search of pertinent facts about Carver who once lived in that County.

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Jacksonville Fla.

Tuskegee Group Seeks Facts of Carver's Youth

The Courier
Sat. 7-3-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Tuskegee Research Group Collects Data On Dr. G. W. Carver

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 21, 1948.—After having covered nearly 6,000 miles in parts of nine states, the Tuskegee Institute group which made the survey into the early life of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, has returned. This survey is being sponsored through the Department of Records and Research in order to make as complete as possible the Tuskegee records on the life and activities of Dr. Carver, covering particularly those years prior to his coming to Tuskegee. This group included Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Director of the Department of Records and Research and Editor of the Negro Year Book; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross and member of the Department of Public Relations; and J. Henry Smith, Executive Secretary of the George Washington Carver Foundation. Mrs. Walcott has written several articles on the life of Dr. Carver.

14n 1948

Rural Life

Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., and Tuskegee Institute will cooperate in the promotion of a southwide program of rural life emphasis among Negroes. The plan of cooperation contemplates the expansion of Bishop's Sabine Farms rural life project to become the center of operation for the Southwest. Tuskegee will serve the Deep South and Southeast.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, was in Marshall Friday to discuss plans for the joint program.

14n 1948

Soliciting of Funds Trial

City Warned False Soliciting In Vogue Here

Caution Is Advised In Contributions After Two Arrested

A. G. Gaston, president of the National Negro Business League, warned today that a "real racket" is developing here in which "irresponsible" Negroes falsely solicit funds for Negro educational institutions.

Gaston's warning, in a letter to The News, followed the arrest yesterday of two Negroes, who admitted to police they had solicited money for Tuskegee Institute for two years and kept it.

J. Anthony Brown, 53, of 6466 First Avenue, South, and T. J. Marigno, 38, of 2310 Third Avenue, Irondale, are charged with endorsing checks themselves and keeping the cash.

Released on $1,800 bond, they will be tried in County Court.

* * *

GASTON WROTE The News:

"We feel that this type of misrepresentation is harmful both to the white firms that appear to be such easy prey to the imposters, and make contributions willingly to this type of misrepresentation, and also to the Negro institutions which they propose to represent."

He said the National Negro Business League hopes to arrange with city authorities and with civic organizations to have solicitors passed upon by reputable Negro citizens of the community.

He said a number of white individuals and firms contributed to a solicitor who said he represented Tuskegee.

"Unless we stop this situation," Gaston said, "I fear our city will become a haven for professional racketeers."

City detectives pointed out that residents and business men should guard against unauthorized solicitors by asking to see their permits from the Police Department.

Birmingham News

Tuskegee Officials Warn Against Solicitors

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 21—A warning that unauthorized persons have attempted to solicit funds for Tuskegee Institute was made today by F. D. Patterson, college president.

In a letter to chambers of commerce, better business bureaus and city officials, college authorities pointed out that recently two men were arrested in Birmingham on charges of soliciting and receiving money to be used for restoring the Carver Museum and laboratories destroyed by fire last year.

Tuskegee Institute's efforts to raise money now are directed on only three lines: (1) Mail campaigns for special needs with the request that the funds be mailed direct to Tuskegee Institute; (2) participation in the United Negro College Fund, Inc., a joint effort of 32 Negro colleges, and (3) direct personal solicitation in the New England area only by two fully accredited field representatives.

Dr. Richardson Talks To Summer Assembly At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)— "Church-School Relationships" was the subject of Dr. Harry V. Richardson's address to the second Summer School assembly group in Logan Hall Wednesday. Dr. Richardson, former Tuskegee Chaplain, gave practical examples of workable relationships between teachers, community peoples and church pastors and urged his listeners to look beyond the poorly built country school and its inadequately trained teachers the poorly equipped country churches and see things as they might be with better circumstances. He pointed out the good which could be derived from understanding of rural problems plus an effort to better the conditions.

In introducing the speaker, Dean I. A. Derbigny slated that Dr. Richardson had accepted an invitation to become president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. He has served for many years as Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute.

Wednesday, June 22, the Midweek assembly service speaker will be Dr. Robert D. Reid, Tuskegee Associate Professor of History who will speak on Negro Teachers Salaries.

Tuskegee's 'Florida Club' Has Annual Summer Ball

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Instiute's Florida Club held its annual summer [illegible] Friday night. Officers are Mrs. Willie Lee Brown, president; Maurice H. Barnett, vice president; Mrs. Elsie Anderson, secretary; Mrs. Fannie Maldeb, assistant secretary; A. D. Harris, business manager; James Green, assistant business manager; and Martin L. Ferguson, publicity chairman. The club is composed entirely of Floridians.

Tuskegee Grads Hear Fort Valley Prexy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—SNS)—"Our colleges and our secondary schools have before them a much bigger task than the mere teaching of science, mathematics or the language arts," said President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State College in delivering the commencement address to the Tuskegee Summer School graduates at exercise held in the Institute Chapel Friday night.

"Negro youth in America," continued the Georgia educator, "must be taught those techniques for survival which will enable them, in spite of handicaps, to find the fullest possible expression for their God-given talents." Four survvial techniques were listed by the speaker: "Young people must be ond class citizenship and the intaught to be dissatisfied with secdignities which characterize it. Aggressiveness in terms of "a willingness to take a determined stand for that which one regards as right" was advanced as a second technique.

The third technique listed is the encouragement of self--confidence among young people. "He who believes that he cannot attain certain heights because of his racial identity will never reach them," he said.

Tactfulness, especially in certain sections of our country is the most valuable technique for survival, said Dr. Troup, in listing the fourth technique. "An under-privileged people must be a tactful people We must be careful not to offend, but at the same time we must subtly get over to the other fellow that which we feel he should understand. And the final technique "is a keen sense of when, where and how to talk."

Marion P. Armstrong, Education, Columbus, Georgia, was announced as the highest honor student. The high honor student was Essie C. Shepard, Education, Mobile, Alabama. The honor students were Eloise Anderson, Education, Tampa, Florida; Odette C. Baker, Education, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Susie G. Clark, Education, Opelika, Alabama; Irene O. Edwards, Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Grace G. Lycurgus, Education, Green Grove Springs, Florida.

MASTER OF SCIENCE AWARDS

Chemistry: Walter Carl Gordon, Albany, Georgia; Harold W. Lucien, New Orleans, Louisiana; Julia M. Martin, Malvern, Pennsylvania; Gladys M. Royal, Urbana, Ohio; Norma A. Spaulding, Cape, May New Jersey, and Fred R. West, Baltimore, Maryland.

Education: Mary J. Payne, Fairfield, Alabama. Agriculture: Eddie Brown, Whiteville, North Carolina, Wilbert T. Thompson, Cleveland, and Edward W. Williams, Albany, Georgia.

DEGREES CONFERRED

J. Julius Flood, Personnel Director and Acting Dean of Men, presented the Deans of the various Schools and Departments, who in turn presented the candidates for graduation. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Acting President, awarded the certificates and diplomas and conferred the degrees. He was assisted by Mrs. Antionette N. Cohen, Registrar.

Among those receiving the Bachelor of Science degree was Capt Cecil W. White, United States Army, Selma, Alabama. Captain White has been relieved of duty and assignment with the Military Department at Tuskegee Institute and is awaiting orders to sail for Germany. Captain White saw service overseas during World War II He was wounded in action and wears several decorations.

PRESENTATION

Richard J. Carr, Commercial Industries, Houston, Texas, President of the Summer School Graduating Class, presented the class's donation of $75.00 to the United Negro College Fund, which was accepted by Dr. Derbigny.

Special music for the commencement exercises was furnished by the Summer School Choir. Mrs Alberta L. Simms, of the Department of Music, presided at the organ.

Summer School Graduates at Tuskegee Hear Dr. Troup

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Techniques for survival, as well as academic subjects must be taught in our colleges and secondary schools, Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, told the summer school graduates here last week.

There techniques were listed as:

1. Aggressiveness in terms of "a willingness to take a determined stand for what one regards as right."

2. Self confidence. "He who believes he cannot attain certain heights because of his racial identity will never reach them," the speaker asserted.

3. Tactfulness and a keen sense of when, where and how to talk were listed as the other necessary techniques.

List of Graduates

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The honor students were:

Eloise Anderson, Tampa, Fla.; Odette C. Baker, Tuskegee Institute; Susie G. Clark, Opelika, Ala.; Irene O. Edwards, Tuskegee Institute; and Grace G. Lycurgus, Education, Green Grove Springs, Fla.

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Daily World
Lafayette, La

SUMMER WORKSHOP DIRECTOR —Dr. Kara Vaughn Jackson, part-time National Jeanes Teacher for the Southern Educational Foundation of Washington, D. C., and Student Personnel Director at Grambling College, will serve as director of the Tuskegee-Grambling Graduate Workshop for Jeanes supervisors and principals at the institution this summer. (Moss Photo).

Tuskegee - Grambling Workshop Progresses

Daily World
Fri. 7-16-48

GRAMBLING, La.—The Tuskegee-rambling Graduate Workshop, for supervisors, prospective supervisors, principals and teachers, directed by Dr. Kara Vaughn Jackson and Miss Bessie E. Dickerson, entered its third week Monday with 45 students representing five states participating.

7-16-48 Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 7-16-48

Dr. Jane Ellen McAllister, originator of the Workshop idea at Grambling College in 1936 and consultant for subsequent sessions, made a brief visit to the campus at the end of the second week to serve as resource leader on a number of topics prior to leaving for Prague, Czechoslovakia where she will serve as Child Care Specialist with UNESCO.

A census taken of the group at the opening of the session revealed that curriculum planning ranked first among major problems on which participants wanted assistance. In an effort to alleviate this problem special attention was given to "Planning the School Program." Discussions were led by Dean E. L. Cole on "Techniques of Group Planning" along with demonstrations on group dynamics. Resource leaders for these various discussions were Dr. Alonzo Davis, professor of Psychology and acting dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Jackson, Miss Dickerson and Mrs. Alice Blalock.

Atlanta Daily World 7-16-48

To facilitate orientation activities service committees were appointed with both permanent and rotating memberships. These committees compile reference lists, conduct and evaluate tours, help plan the work for each day, keep records of all activities and edit the Telecaster, informative weekly Workshop news letter.

Juvenie delinquenc child growth and development, school-community relationship, consolidation of schools, adult education and school-community health, are some of the other problms attacked during the first two weeks of the session.

14n 1948

Trustees

Gets High British Honor For Humanitarian Work

Basil O'Connor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (U.P.)— One of the highest honors of the British Government has been conferred upon Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross, it was announced today.

At the direction of King George VI, Mr. O'Connor has been designated an associate knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in recognition of his "humanitarian work of great proportions."

The order originated during the crusades of the eleventh century. It is conferred on persons who have done outstanding work in hospital or ambulance service.

Booker T. Washington's Idea

I note another effort to give Negro youths a vocational training in this city. I hope the good people behind this move will succeed.

At the close of the last century a lean, lanky, beardless young man from Alabama came hereabout preaching to the youths to learn farming, dressmaking, cooking, carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying and all the other skilled trades. His reception by his own people was a cool one. However, our own Henry Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, read of his efforts and placed his seal of approval on him by calling him the Moses of the Negro race. His brilliant editorials were about Booker T. Washington, and Booker Washington became a national figure and his new teaching was taken as a godsend to the youth of America.

Well, the whites did something about it in Louisville. Coleman du Pont gave Louisville the du Pont Manual Training School for white boys, but the Negro educators and preachers and other leaders of the Negro race were still not interested. Years later, the University of Louisville decided to give a college course to colored boys and girls, and from personal contact with Professor John L. Patterson, then dean of the University of Louisville, I knew he favored a school where colored youths could learn electrical engineering, draftsmanship, and other skilled trades that their condition in life gave them a chance to succeed in. Well, his hope was shattered by leaders of the Negro race when they objected to anything but a college of higher education.

A few years later Theo Ahrens decided to give a trade school and anyone that really knew the heart of him knew he meant to do at least something for the Negro youths also. But at this late date the Negro was still not interested. The only effort really made was by Atwood Wilson of our Central High School, and it is a source of pleasure to him to display each year the handwork of his pupils.

I trust I will at last see a real opportunity given the Negro youth to train his hands as well as his heart.

FRANK R. WILLIS.

Louisville.

Fairfield Schools Prepare Students, Vets For Job Of Making Own Living

BY DANNY DANENBERG
News Staff Writer

They are doing big things in vocational education in the Fairfield public school system.

Both young students and battle-scarred veterans are learning to use "their hands and their heads" to earn a good living.

Coordinator of both the school and veterans' vocational training program is William R. McKinnon.

His average day is early in the morning until late at night.

"I like to be on the job and see what goes on," he explains. "The Fairfield Board of Education has one of the best vocational training programs here of the entire state."

Mr. McKinnon now has the assistance of several persons including Robert Brown, who does most of the purchasing.

Also Miss Dorothy Thompson, who has charge of a group of students. Her students study in Fairfield Senior High School half a day and then work in Fairfield stores and other places half a day.

EVERY COOPERATION and support is given the vocational training program by G. V. Nunn, superintendent of Fairfield public schools.

"The Fairfield Board of Education," Mr. Nunn says, "seeks to give each student the training for which he is best fitted. A career planning course has been added to Fairfield High School for this purpose."

"The vocational training, under supervision of the State Department of Trades and Industrial Education, is a large and integral part of this program."

He added the Fairfield Board of Education hopes to expand its vocational training program later. Two modern, new buildings are now under construction, one for white trainees and the other for Negroes.

"We have long realized," Superintendent Nunn says, "only a small percentage of students go to college, that many who begin working do not have the proper training for their particular type of work. It is this class of students that we now are attempting to train properly for their life's work."

SUPERINTENDENT NUNN said the Fairfield board, in authorizing the two new vocational training shops for veterans, felt the veterans deserved the best vocational training possible.

"And that's what we are trying to give it to them," he said.

Vocational training courses in the white Fairfield schools for students and veterans include radio, television, auto mechanics, machine shop, electrical trades, salesmanship, merchandising, business office economics training, and others.

At the Fairfield Negro Industrial High School, operated by E. J. Oliver, principal courses are offered in auto mechanics, dry cleaning and pressing, shoe repair, cosmetology, upholstery work, sewing and salesmanship, tailoring, home economics and management and other courses.

Many students, white and Negroes, veterans and non-veterans, now holding good jobs in Birmingham district industries and businesses received their initial training in Fairfield schools.

All of them are a credit to the foresight of the Fairfield Board of Education, the supervision of Mr. McKinnon and the support of Superintendent G. V. Nunn, a former colonel in World War II.

Alonzo Locke Memorial Institute, Inc., Announces Expansion Program With Mrs. Locke Endorsing Project

Substantial expansion within less than a year of operation is the outstanding record of the Alonzo Locke Memorial Institute, Inc., the Mid-South's and Memphis's only Hotel Service School for the training of Negro waiters and other hotel service workers.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, during a special ceremony involving the students of the school, school officials, and Mrs. Alonzo Locke, widow of the famed Peabody headwaiter in whose memory the institution was named, the project was launched.

Mrs. Locke expressed elation over the announcement that the occasion marked the start of construction for a four-story addition to the school's physical plant at 517 South Main near Central Station.

Contrary to a previous view which was widely accepted in the city following the original announcement Saturday, the four-story addition's upper floors will not be used as a Negro hotel.

Mr. James R. Tucker, vice-president and treasurer of the organization stated that what is intended to be emphasized is the fact that the institution is expanding its facilities for the training of Negro waiters and other hotel services employes, and is not establishing a Negro hotel.

Contract for the construction work has been let to W. A. Whitsitt Construction Co., and the first spadeful of earth was turned at 9 a. m. yesterday morning by Mrs. Locke.

The Alonzo Locke Memorial Institute, Inc., is a school which trains young Negro men and women for hotel work, such as jobs as waiters. With more than 200 students enrolled and more seeking entrance, the school's present two-story building at 517 South Main was crowded. So, the Institute bought the adjacent 25x145 foot lot to the south and will build the four-story connecting building on it. First floor and basement will be used by the school. Construction will cost about $70,000, thus making the Alonzo Locke Memorial Institute, Inc., one of the finest and largest institutions of its kind in the nation.

Officials of the Institute, all white include: Messrs. Robert L. Woodard, president, James R. Tucker, vice-president, Phillip T. Fitzpatrick, vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Fitizpatrick, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. John G. Clark, director of the Institute.

Enrolless may complete the hotel training course in from eight months to a year. Most of the Institute's student personnel consists of veterans of World War II.

Many of those who have completed the course are now employes of various leading local hotels. Some have gone to other localities to following the work in which they were trained at the Alonzo Locke Memorial Institute Incorporated.

The President of the Institute, Mr. Woodard, is also president of the Woodard School of Photography Incorporated, an nstitution for the training of Photographers, located at the corner of Second and Union, upstairs. Another official of the Woodard School of Photography is Mr. Tucker, vice-president and general manager. The School of Photography trains white students.

Artist in Human Relations

"If you don't behave," Chicago teachers used to warn Negro pupils, "I'll send you to Dunbar." Ramshackle Dunbar Trade School on Chicago's South Side was little better than a reform school. Nobody preened himself on winning a Dunbar diploma, or stood much chance of landing a job with one. Then Clifford J. Campbell came along.

Cliff Campbell was a young Negro from Washington, D.C., a onetime Pullman porter and redcap, whom the depression had sidetracked from architecture into schoolteaching. In 1942, when war industries were begging for skilled workers, the Chicago school board looked around for a man who could perk up down-in-the-

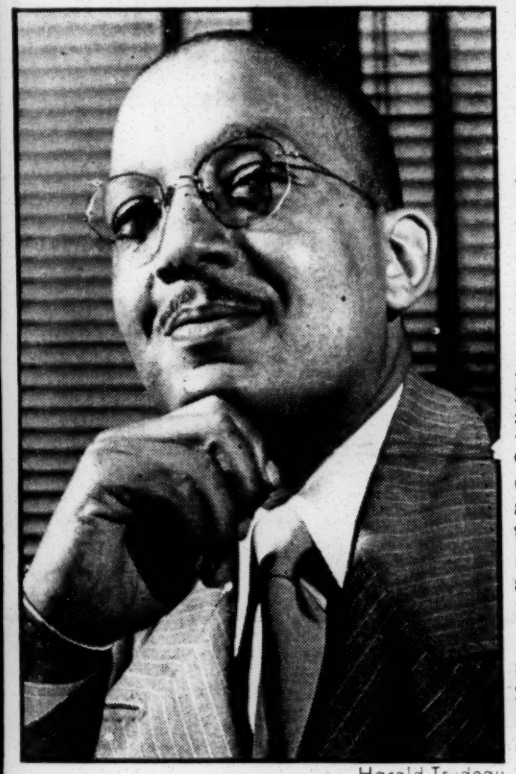
as substandard, gathered a white and Negro faculty of 74 to help him build a bigger & better high school. He set up 23 tough vocational courses, begged or borrowed $2,000,000 worth of machines and equipment. School enrollment has jumped from 125 pupils to 1,650 (400 of them Negro war veterans).

Last month, after six years on the job, Campbell promptly fired all 16 teachers

43-year-old Cliff Campbell was picked by the U.S. Office of Education's magazine *School Life* as the answer to a big question: "What Are Good Teachers Like?" And last week, as Dunbar was closing down for a month's summer vacation, 105 of its 118 graduates paid Director Campbell a tribute he liked even better: they got good jobs.

Installed as Dunbar's new director, Phillips High School, where Campbell was dean of boys, gave him a resounding recommendation: "An artist in human relations."

Skills First. Chicago School Superintendent Herold C. Hunt, who thinks Campbell and Dunbar are "amazing," has promised them a new building within three years. Meanwhile overcrowded Dunbar, built to handle only 375 stu-



Harold Trudeau

DUNBAR'S CAMPBELL
What are good teachers like?

dents, makes do with a Hooverville of temporary wooden buildings—and three shifts. Cliff Campbell is the first to arrive every day (by 7:30 a.m.) and the last to leave (after 10 p.m.). Offered better-paying jobs in their trades or at other schools, many of Campbell's teachers have refused.

Because most of Dunbar's students come from low-income homes and many have to leave before graduation, Campbell concentrates on teaching every boy & girl some employable skill in the first half year. In the auto-shop course, a boy learns to grease a car; in the dressmaking course, a girl learns to cut dress parts. Students who stay become skilled craftsmen: some of Dunbar's sheet-metal graduates make $125 a week. Mar. 8-9-48

Arts Later. Campbell insists that his students also take academic courses (English, math, science, social studies), encourages them to try music and art. He was pleased as punch last year when an aircraft student won the state oratory contest. Knowing that factory doors don't open so wide to Negroes, Campbell drills his students on writing letters of application and taking job tests, makes them conscious of neatness, work habits and "personality." Best measure of his success: Dunbar now takes only the top 15% of its applicants.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IS PROPOSED

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Mar. 31-48

Held Up In The Mo. Senate

JEFFERSON CITY, March 31 — A motion that sought to force consideration of the Negro vocational school bill was defeated in the Senate last Thursday.

Proponents of a House bill now pending in a Senate committee providing for establishment of a Negro vocational school in southeast Mo., sought to block action on a bill for a state vocational school until the Senate Committee reported out the Negro school bill. The bill has been in the Senate committee since early in the 1947 session. Mar. 31-48

The House debated for nearly an hour over a motion by Representative J. S. Wallace of Scott county, sponsor of the Negro school bill, to hold up t Senate's state school bill until the body acted on Wallace's bill.

The State Measure calling for a million dollar vocational School on the site of Camp Crowder was reconsidered and passed Tuesday. The b[illegible] for the $400,000 Negro School [illegible]ed on."

The clash over the bills resulted in a number of complaints in the house over the Senate practice of holding up many House bills. Representative Wm. Massingale has an FEPC measure pending and Representative E. Claybourne Bush an anti-segregated school bill awaiting consideration. Both apparently may die without coming out of committee.

SITES FOR NEGRO COLLEGE STUDIED

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 1.—A subcommittee of the state building commission today inspected 12 sites for location of a $300,000 Negro vocational college in the Mississippi Delta for study commission session December 8.

The locations studied by the subcommittee, composed of House Speaker Walter Sillers, of the Mississippi House, and State Sen. John T. Kyle, were in Tutwiler, Itta Bena and Indianola.

Mr. Sillers stated that he did not feel the commission could make a final selection of a site at the December meeting until a brief on each location had been studied by the whole body.

The appropriation for the first Negro Vocational college in the state had been made by the 1946 Legislature, and the site designated for the Greenwood Army Air Base in Carroll county.

Objections by the county had halted proceeding with the plan. The 1948 Legislature reappropriated the funds and specified that the college could be located at any point in the Delta.

A.P. Apologizes For Racial Slur

The Criterion 4
Los Angeles Calif.

Ted R. Smits, general sports editor of the Associated Press in a letter addressed to G. William McKinney, executive secretary of the Los Angeles branch of the NAACP, apologized for use of the term "mammy" in a story released by them referring to Joe Louis' mother. The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. McKinney:

You are correct, of course, in saying that we should not have referred to Joe Louis' mother as his "mammy" in the Detroit story mentioned in your December 15 letter. We try consistently to avoid use of terms which carry racial connotations and I am chagrined that this one got into our news report apparently unnoticed by editors along the line. Jan 3 - 1948

I am confident, however, that no disrespect was meant—and, frankly, I doubt that few readers would gather any such impression from the story. "Mammy" is a word usually associated with a Negro, it is true, but it also is a term of affection and, as such, is pretty thoroughly ingrained in our language.

In the same spirit of candor, I cannot agree that the 'general content of the article was one of degradation.' It was an interesting story of a mother's reaction and, contrary to being degrading, it seems to me to exemplify a spirit of facing realities that is entirely praiseworthy. 1 - 3 - 48

It does not seem to me that any useful purpose would be served by a 'public apology, such as you suggest. We have found by experience that this would only emphasize what was, at worst, a thoughtless usage of a word, and magnify the incident out of all proportion.

Education Board May Select Site Of Trade School Today

The Birmingham News

Selection of a site for the construction of one of four trade schools to be built in Alabama will be the principal business to come before the State Board of Education when it meets here this morning at 9:30.

Also to be considered, according to Dr. Austin R. Meadows, State superintendent of education, are bond issues for Troy, Livingston and Montgomery State Teachers Colleges. The college here is for Negroes. 5-14-48

The trade schools were authorized in an act passed by the 1947 legislature, which provided that one would be built each year for four years. No more than one such school is to be located in a Congressional District. 5-14-48

$750,000 Allocated

The act authorizing the schools appropriated $750,000 for each school, $675,000 to be used for construction and $75,000 for maintenance and operation.

Dr. Meadows said it was not clear whether the operation and maintenance fund of $75,000 is a continuing appropriation or whether it is for just one year for each school.

Since the first school will not be completed until next year, the education superintendent continued, that point can be cleared up at the 1949 session of the legislature.

Although only one trade school can be built each year, Dr. Meadows said he would recommend locations for two at today's session of the board. He declined to comment on what his recommendations would be.

He did say, however, that at least 17 communities have put in bids for the schools. He listed them as Brewton, Camden, Clanton, Clayton, Greensboro, Jasper, Lanett, Linden, Mobile, Montgomery, Dothan (Napier Field), Russellville, Seale, Troy, Tuscaloosa, Guin, and Huntsville.

At present the only trade school in Alabama operated by the State is at Gadsden.

Members of the State Board of Education are: 5-14-48

Governor Folsom, chairman; C. M. A. Rogers, Mobile; Roy Nolen, Jr., Montgomery; H. J. Upshaw, Eufaula; Harry M. Ayers, Anniston; Joe Starnes, Guntersville; Handy Ellis, Columbiana; State Senator Rankin Fite, Hamilton; State Rep. John M. Snodgrass, Scottsboro, and Donald Comer, Birmingham. 5-14-48

Trade School Locations

Birmingham News

The State Board of Education has acted wisely in deciding to establish in the Birmingham area a trade school for Negroes. This decision reflects the board's understanding of the purpose of the trades school program to provide training for the areas and the people where the needs and opportunities are greatest. Mon. 5-31-48

The board had applications from 18 cities for the four trade schools authorized at the last session of the Legislature. It selected only two sites, however. The first school will be built near Dothan for white students. The second will be in the Birmingham area for Negroes. Birmingham, Ala.

There were some shortsighted objections by one or two members of the board to authorizing a state trades school for Negroes at this time. The state already has one trades school, at Gadsden. With a second one for white students at Dothan, the third one should be for Negroes since Negroes, by the 1940 census, constitute 34.6 per cent, or a little better than one-third, of the state's population. It should be obvious, too, what the U. S. Supreme Court would do should it ever be called upon to rule on a complaint that Alabama was providing training in skills for white students but not for Negroes.

Birmingham was a wise choice for the Negro training school site because of the concentration in this area of Negroes who might desire to acquire skills in the building trades and as mechanics and sheet metal workers. Birmingham, as well as the rest of the state, should profit greatly by having an augmented supply of trained and intelligent craftsmen. 5-24-48

140 1948 Carver Vocational School

Carver Vocational School Inauguration This Week

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

BY C. LAMAR WEAVER

(See Pictures on Page 2)

The celebrated pronouncement expounded by Booker T. Washington at the Atlanta Exposition a half century ago will be publicly inaugurated this week when Carver Vocational school opens its portals for inspection. Daily World

At this exposition, in 1895, the immortal educator set forth his educational theory—if one must toil, he should be taught to toil skillfully. Atlanta, Ga.

And so—for Atlanta Negroes—the stage has been set. Sun. 2-29-48

OPENS MARCH 8

School Principal James H. Bohannon stated that the school will open officially on March 8. Training will be limited to veterans and adults until the September school term. He added that open house will be held beginning Tuesday afternoon extending through Saturday noon. Visiting hours will be from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., he said.

The site of the institution, named in honor of the renown Tuskegee chemist, is the former location of Clark college, off McDonough boulevard. Daily World

Nestled in the serenity of bypassed woodlands, the scenic beauty of the institution's buildings and grounds is crowned by the buttressed architectural landmark, Leete Hall. This august edifice is, in itself, a rare museum piece in the realm of architecture.

It was but a few months ago that Leete Hall and the other buildings drowsed in neglect and forgetfulness since the "Panther" changed his lair. Atlanta Ga.

They were subsequently purchased by the city and county boards of education for joint operation of vocational training. Workmen were given the combined tasks of restoring an antiquity and remodeling the run down edifices.

MODERN MIRACLE

Results of their efforts could be termed a modern miracle, for they have ingeniously blended the old with the new. Sun. 2-29-48

While the exteriors of the buildings have been vivified, the interiors have been subjected to extensive modern renovations.

In Leete Hall, which will serve as a main current for activities, a modern fire sprinkling system has been installed in conformity with the city's new buildingcode: fluorescent lighting in many of the classrooms has replaced inadequate lighting facilities of former years; cement stairways now climb the stories once made accessible by rickety wooden staircases; sunken flooring has been razed and replaced and the dingy, besmirched walls and ceilings now glisten with paint anew....A general transformation has taken place.

The varied equipment installed for training purposes is brand new.

THE PROGRAM

A variegated program for trades and industries has been proposed. Facilities for such include:

A model modern beauty shoppe equipped with booths, vanities, basins, hair dryers and other necessary facilities to accommodate 20 trainees; a tailoring shop displaying expensive working tables and latest machinery; a classroom for trade sewing equipped with electric sewing machines; a shoe repair shop awating installation of the latest Lander model; and a sparkling new cafeteria purported to accommodate 175 diners.

The cafeteria is equipped with steam tables, a super frigidaire, store room and—the pecked husband's dream—an automatic dishwasher. A classroom for chefs and cooks is located adjacent to the cafeteria. Daily World

Another building houses an auto mechanic-paint shop. Its heating is electricaly circulated. Paint and gas fumes will be blown from the shop by a specially installed unit.

A two story dwelling house has been set aside and completely furnished for domestic service training. Courses to be offered in distributive education include salesmanship, restaurant management and retail sales. Atlanta Ga.

IN "DREAMVILLE"

"This is Dreamville," the principal said as we ascended the third floor of Leete Hall. His remarks of warm regard met hearty approval by your reporter as he marveled at five glistening enamel coated kitchen units complete to respective frigidaires and dinettes.

Other courses to be offered include: Home economic sewing, practical nursing, commercial dietetics; stenographic, secretarial and general clerical courses; bookbinding, English, business English, mathematics, business mathematics, science; drafting, blue print reading, elementary economics and general contribution training.

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The lofty dignity of Crogman Chapel has been enhanced by a general repaint job.

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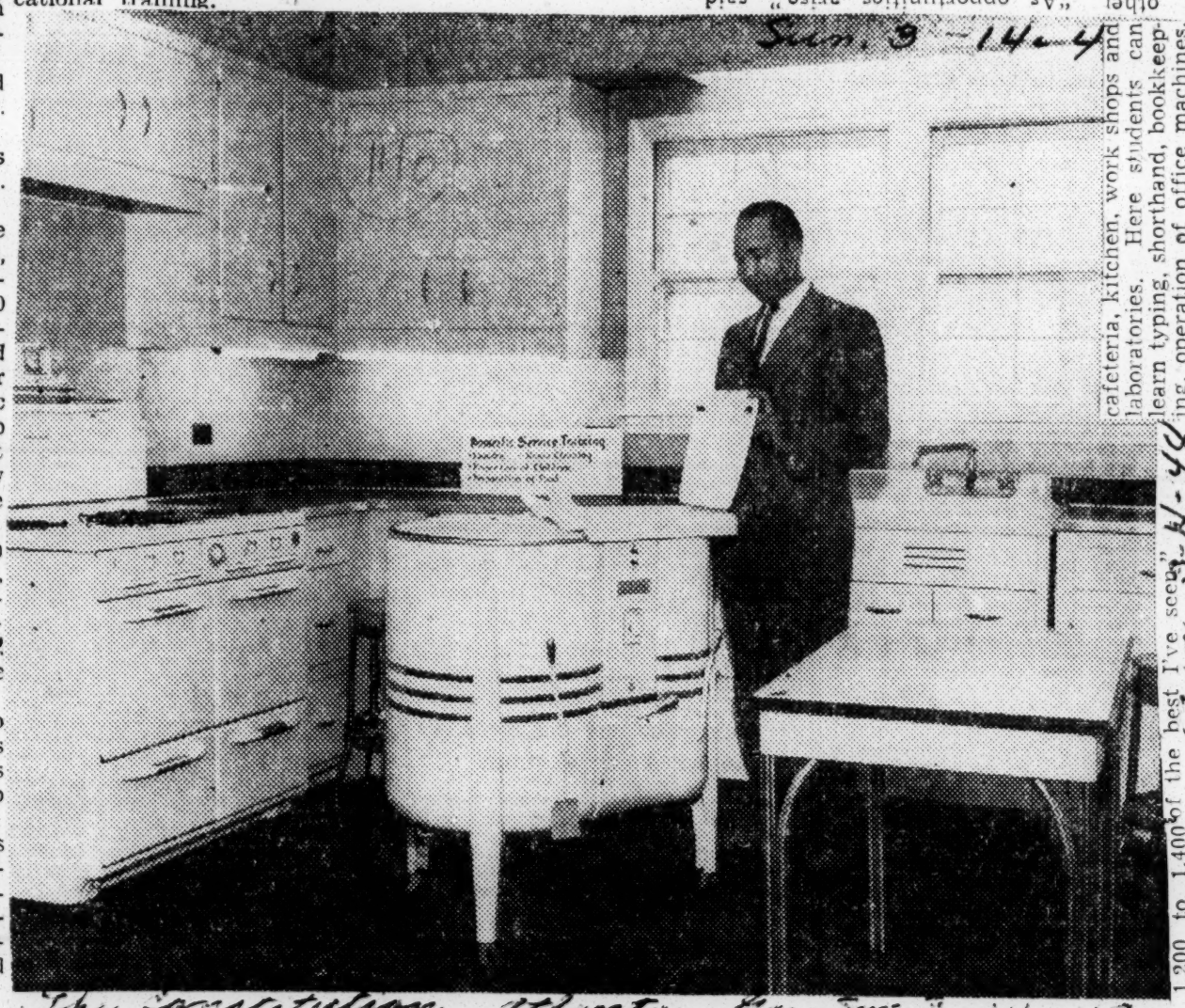
"As opportunities arise," said Bohannon, "we will expand and offer an even wider variety of courses. I am very enthusiastic about the future of the school, and I am confident the Negroes of Atlanta will take advantage of the excellent training now offered them." Atlanta Ga.



DOMESTIC SERVICE TRAINING CENTER—A completely equipped kitchen at the Carver Vocational School will be used in training Negroes, domestic work. Besides food preparation, the domestic service course will include laundry, house-cleaning, and care of children. James Bohannon, Principal, who examines a washing machine, is a graduate of Lincoln University, a former teacher at Washington High here.

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga Sun 3-14-48

RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT, AUTO MECHANICS

G. W. Carver School Will Teach Everything From 'Soup to Nuts'

By KATHERINE BARNWELL

Atlanta's new George Washington Carver Vocational School, which will open in two weeks at 9 Gammon Ave., S. W., will teach Negroes in this area everything from restaurant management to auto mechanics. Sun 3-14-48

The Negro girl who wants to become a beautician . . . the Negro boy who wishes to study bookkeeping . . . the maid who wants to become proficient at cooking, sewing, practical nursing or commercial dietetics—all will receive competent instruction at the Carver Vocational School.

"Atlanta will have one of the finest vocational schools for Negroes in the country," declared P. E. Babcock, Executive Director of Vocational Education Service here.

Babcock explained the buildings will enable from 1,200 to 1,400 Negroes to receive training in a day's period. More than 350 veterans already said. "Negro veterans for better jobs." A second unit is the auto mechanics building, which houses have been "completely renovated" and equipped by Clark College. The Carver Vocational School, is three classrooms and six shops for the School. More than $300,000 has been spent by Atlanta, James Bohannon, a 28-year-old Washington enough education and Fulton County—which will former teacher at graduate of University—but operate the institution jointly—to High School and a remodel the buildings and equip Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, has been named Principal. them with all necessary laboratory The Carver V facilities. The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Sun 3-14-48

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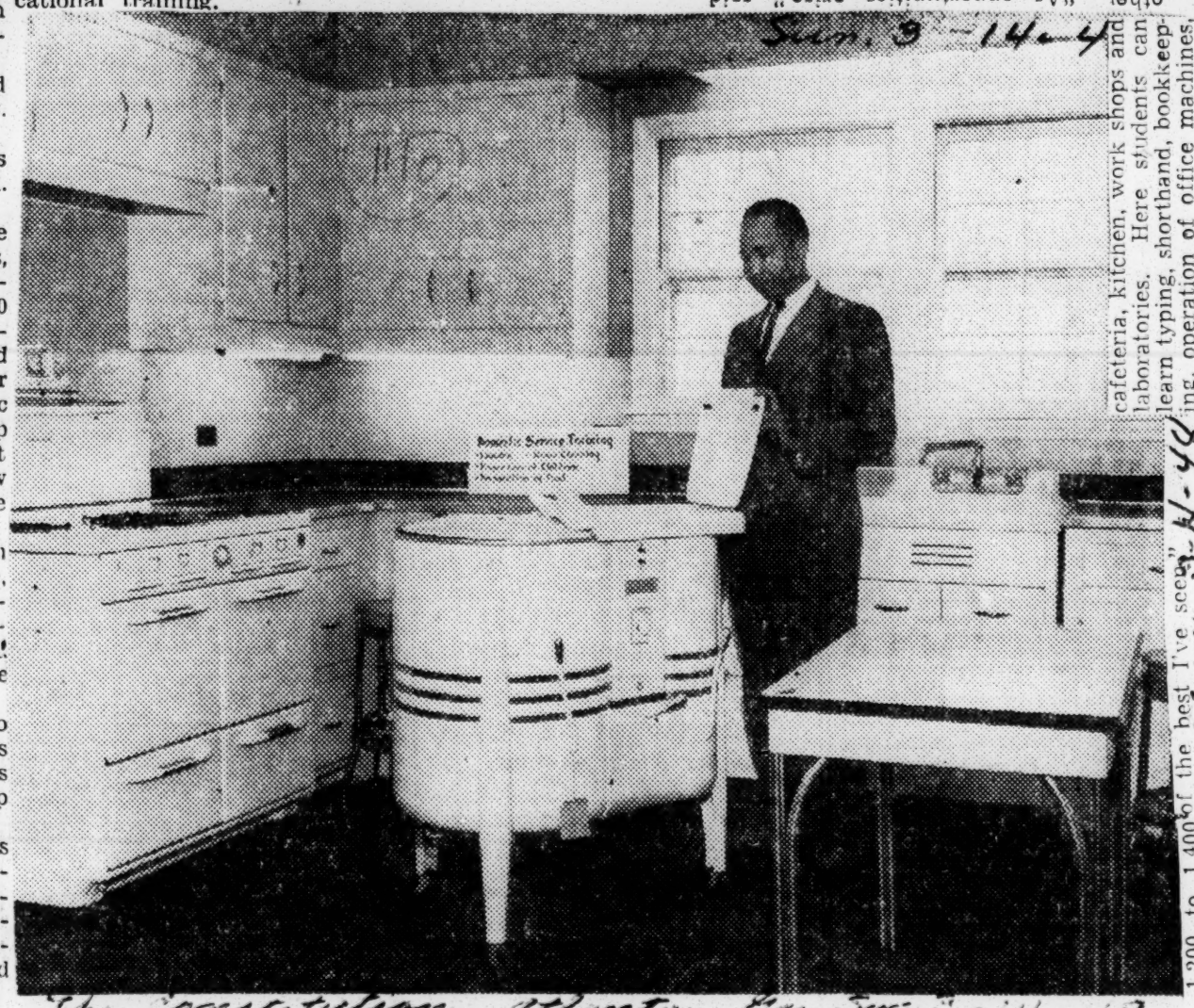

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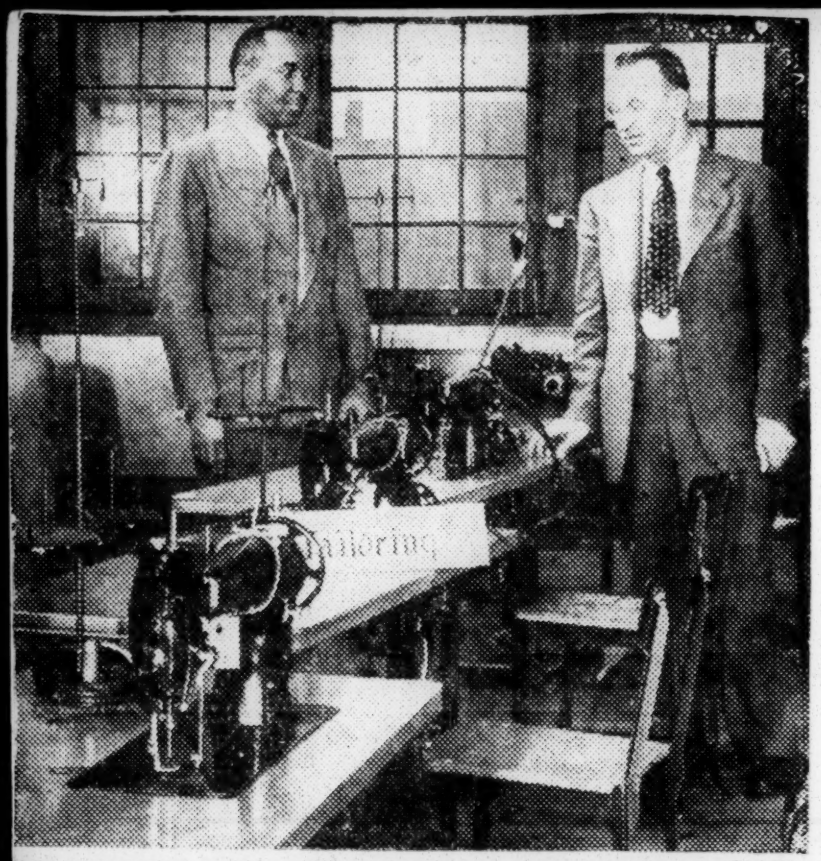

MACHINES FOR TAILORING INSTRUCTION—P. E. Babcock, right, Executive Director of Vocational Education Service in Atlanta, and James Bohannon, Principal of the Carver Vocational School, examine some of the school's equipment for instruction in tailoring. The new vocational school also will train Negroes in such trades as shoe repairing, auto mechanics, beauty culture, restaurant management and domestic service.

Jan 3 - 12 - 48

CARVER VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES—This red brick building and two other units at 9 Gammon Ave., S. W., formerly occupied by Clark College, have been completely renovated and equipped for Atlanta's new George Washington Carver Vocational School.

Million Dollar Vocational School Opens In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA) — Civic and business leaders inspected on Tuesday, March 2, the George Washington Carver Vocational Training School for colored students, which had its formal opening last Monday, and described it as a "milestone toward a solution of equality of opportunity, physical facilities and high-grade instruction." The new institution is valued at $1,000,000.

The school is equipped with the most modern facilities. Open house was held the remainder of last week.

George P. Whitman, president of the Fulton county board of education, praised the mutual understanding of racial groups and the Atlanta and Fulton boards of education in working harmoniously to establish the institution, a companion of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Training School for white students.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

"This school is another milestone towards the ideal," Whitman said. "It augers well for the future of our community. It is a challenge to continue to build toward the ideal of a community life."

Mr. Whitman also praised Frank Neely, president of Rich's Inc., and one of the originators of the co-operative effort.

P. E. Babcock, director of vocational education for the Atlanta school system, presided as toastmaster at a luncheon preceding the inspection.

The school is located on a 60-acre tract which formerly housed Clark University. There are five newly renovated buildings.

BOARDS PRAISED

Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, praised the cooperation of the two boards of education and the State Department of Education in making the $1,000,000 institution available for the training program. The two boards have expended approximately $300,000 on the purchase, renovation and equipment program.

Paul West, Fulton school superintendent, predicted a great future for the school.

Among others who spoke were Ed. S. Cook, president of the Atlanta board; Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, and Dr. M. D. Mobley, state director of vocational education.

James Bohannan, principal expressed appreciation for the facilities which have been provided through the cooperative efforts of the two school systems. 3-13-48

WILL ACCOMMODATE 659

Mr. Bohannan said present facilities will accommodate 659 students and expansions already are being planned.

Courses offered include business education, trades and industries, vocational homemaking, distributive education, and related work. A graduate of the school will have the equivalent of a high school education and will have special training in the vocation he selects.

Faculty and students of Washington High School prepared and served lunch.

DUNBAR SCHOOL IN 6 YEARS HAS A PLACE IN SUN

Famed in U.S. as City's 'Tuskegee Institute'

The Dunbar Trade and Vocational school, opened by the board of education only six years ago, has captured the imagination of educators and aroused such enthusiasm that its fame is now international and it is widely known in this country as "Chicago's Tuskegee institute."

Comparison of a school so young with one of the best known Negro colleges in the country might be a source of satisfaction to some school men, but Clifford J. Campbell, director at Dunbar, says there is little parallel between the two.

While Tuskegee works with men and women of college age, Dunbar deals with pupils of high school age. At Tuskegee the emphasis is on agriculture, homemaking, and sciences, but at Dunbar pupils are taught highly competitive trades and are expected to hold a job on the same basis as any worker. A former department head at the famous southern university, after a recent tour of the Chicago school, said "Dunbar is Tuskegee brought up to date, and brought north."

Learn "To Get Along"

Toward the end that Dunbar graduates may get and hold a job, the advice of its teachers to pupils is, "Do the job, do it right, and get along." The last bit of counsel, a teacher explained, points the pupil toward obeying work rules, not being quarrelsome or indifferent, and making himself agreeable to his employer and fellow workers.

Dunbar differs from most schools even in the trade and vocational field, in that it attempts to give a rudimentary knowledge of some occupation in the pupil's first half year of school. Then, if economic circumstances force his withdrawal from classes, he is able to do something, however small, that may enable him to get a job. A boy enrolled in auto shop courses might learn how to grease a car and do a few other jobs around a filling station. A girl enrolled in dressmaking learns how to make certain stitches, or cut certain parts of an ensemble, so she is not wholly unskilled if she has to quit school.

Well Rounded Education

A curriculum that includes three years of English, a year of United States history, mathematics, general science, and civics insures all Dunbar graduates of entrance to engineering or technical schools if they want to enroll and have the funds. Every pupil gets three hours a day of shop work, in the subject he elects as a specialty, after his freshman year.

The wide range of vocational training includes aviation and auto mechanics, beauty culture, commercial art, commercial cooking, dressmaking, shoe rebuilding, printing, tailoring, welding, wood work, murals, electricity and radio foundry and forge, machine shop millinery, office practice, sheet metal, plastering, plumbing, brick masonry, painting and decorating, and carpentry.

Pupils who do not adjust to trade and vocational training or who might continue to college in professional or academic fields are transferred to academic high schools before they spend too long a period in vocational classes.

2,600 Pupils Today

Dunbar has grown from 125 pupils in 1942 to 1,600 today, with another 1,000 in night classes. It was a lower vocational center in the public school system when Philip L. McNamee, assistant superintendent of schools, was handed the job of making it into a trade school.

McNamee called in Campbell, who had been dean of boys at Wendell Phillips High school, and gave him a free hand in selecting the faculty. The faculty remained handpicked until this year, when some vacancies were filled by teachers whose classes in other schools had been closed.

Dunbar's fame has been achieved in the face of physical discouragement. Athletic competition has flourished, tho virtually no facilities are available. A great part of the training is still carried on in old portable buildings which, as they were eliminated in other sections of the city, were grabbed off for Dunbar. A new building planned for Dunbar was a war time casualty, but a new three story addition was opened a few months ago.

It Wins Tributes

Dunbar is the kind of a school that board of education members visit first after they are appointed. Of nearly 400 schools in the system, it was the first visited by William B. Traynor, board president. Supt. Herold C. Hunt described it as "an outstanding example of the job that can be done by teachers who have a real enthusiasm for their work and are unwilling to be held back by a lack of ideal conditions."

The attitude at Dunbar, he said, is one that should prevail at all public schools.

Jersey School Drops Name Color Label

TRENTON, N. J. — (ANP)— The word "colored" has been deleted from the title of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth" located at Bordentown. The change was made by the state board of education of New Jersey in keeping with a provision in the new state constitution outlawing segregation in public schools because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

The move is interpreted as the first step toward the integration of the school system and has been hailed by Negro leaders as "a step in the right direction." Criticism has been pointed at the "antiquated" curriculum and the "incompetent" faculty appointed largely "through family connections, politics and friendship."

Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, an outstanding educator, has described the Bordentown school as "a disgraceful, fourth-rate colored industrial school on the free soil of New Jersey," and "another one of the frightfully large number of monuments to money-madness by Negro educators.